Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 seus; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

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Great-Britain.

NICE :- 15. QUAI MASSÉNA.

LONDON, APRIL 29-30, 1882,

THE ROYAL FAMILY. The Queen has seen eight of her chil-

alone remains in the home of her child-

of the marriages of their children was celebrated while the happy union between the Queen and Prince Consort subsisted. The lamented Princess Alice was married in the July following her father's death, and in this way her memory is specially associated with his. As time went on other marriages were contracted, as opportunity or inclination prompted. The Royal Family has gone through the usual changes of human life, has had its great happinesses, its great sorrows, and the minor lights and shadows of its current history. It has changed in a changing world. When the two elder Princesses were married, Lord Palmerston was on both occasions present as Prime Minister. Now, among the gay uniforms of other Ministers, Mr. Bright is conspicuous in a sober but appropriate suit of black velvet. The range of history between these appearances of Lord Palmerston and of Mr. Bright is considerable, and much has been altered in the interval. But of all things that which has altered least is the position of the Royal Family in the country. During the twenty-four years that have elapsed since the wedding of her eldest daughter the Queen has never once swerved from the path of constitutional duty or recoiled from bearing the irksome burden of her state. The position of heir to the Crown is notoriously a difficult one to play, and the Prince of Wales has played it well, never obtruding himself, never shrinking from doing all he had to do, and always doing it with frankness, with charm, and with accurate punctuality. Of the other children of the Queen, it is the two who were most intimately associated with the memory of her husband that reproduced in the most eminent way the noble virtues or the great intellectual powers of their parents. No life could have presented a nearer approach to the ideal of sweet and dignified simplicity than that of the Princess Alice, or shown a better example of tender devotion, of enlightened and fervent charity. The Princess Imperial of Germany is now unrivalled among the Royal ladies of the Continent in art, in knowledge, in a wise and liberal conception of politics. She once had a rival, or almost a rival in the late Queen of Holland; but death has taken away one of the most vivid and instructed intellects ever possessed by a Royal lady, and by a curious chance it is a sister of the Princess Helen that now occupies the vacant throne. This sister was the chief of the lady guests at the marriage just celebrated. It is understood that in the short time during which she has shared the throne of the Netherlands she has become thoroughly popular among a people not distinguished by any lack critical appreciation; and there can be little doubt that the Duchess of Albany will display the same gracious qualities which have endeared the Queen of Holland to her new country. With delicate health and studious habits, the Duke of Albany has hitherto devoted himself to the pursuits most dear to his father, who, if he had not been born to share a throne, would have made himself eminent in almost any department of art, science, or literature. It has been gradually recognised that the Prince Consort was not only a man of high and noble character, of great and varied knowledge, and of many accomplishments, but also a man of ideas. And in the main his ideas were German ideas of the best kind. Considering the origin and alliances of the Royal family, the ties of religion and political interests that unite the two nations, and the memory of the great struggles carried on in common, the prepossession of Englishmen against all that comes from Germany, is, to say the least, remarkable. Englishmen are delighted to recognise that the English mind was at one time coloured by the ideas of Italy, and at another time by the ideas of France; but they grudge the acknowledgment that since the arrival of the Prince Consort in the country the English mind has also been largely coloured by German ideas. The chief of these ideas have been that art and science must be made the possession of all, rendered accessible, presented to the popular age and and ear : that they must be pursued for themselves, and not for the glorification of a Court or the amusement of society; that free play must be given to novelties; and that anything that could be shown to be true or highly probable must be accepted for what it was worth. These ideas are so familiar to the present generation that it is easy to forget how much the Prince Consort had to overcome in his task of importing them or aiding in the importation of them into England. The Duke of Albany has now an excellent opportunity of treading in his father's footsteps if he has the wish so to tread. But, at any rate, he starts with some great advantages. He will not be too little nor too much in the world which animates but distracts. All that is distinguished and all that is imposing will always be at the command of a Prince of the Blood; but a younger son, with no professional calls on his time.

he may enjoy whatever he needs of retire-

ment and leisure. He has also the

stimulus of popular encouragement; and

the desire to secure that higher and continuous popularity which would attend the well-directed and well-sustained cultivation of his peculiar or inherited gifts .-Saturday Review.

THE IRISH CRISIS. We greatly fear that the effect of an

offer by the State to pay a year's arrears

out-and-out, on condition that the landlord

cancelled all other arrears, would result in a most demoralising triumph for the dishonest tenants, and in the humiliation of the honest. We should, on the whole, rather prefer to see the principle of compulsion combined with the method of a loan, at least so far as the capital is concerned. The interest might be sacrificed. if it were thought desirable. But there should at least be no danger that the dishonest tenant might go about boasting that he had been more cunning than his neighbours, and had so much heavier a balance at the bank to the good, in consequence. And yet we would much rather see the really poor tenant relieved of the load of debt, for a new start. The difficulty, however, is to distinguish between the cases of real misery and the cases of dishonest assertion. And we see no machinery in existence, or likely to be easily created, that would be effective for discriminating between the two cases. Then, again, there is the great difficulty dren married, and the Princess Beatrice as to oppressive leases. There is no doubt at all that the Act of last year did hood. It is more than twenty-four years not provide with any sort of sufficiency for since the eldest of the group was given to the very numerous cases of tenants in the Crown Prince of Prussia, and this alone Ireland who had accepted their leases as much under compulsion as any tenant from year to year had accepted the rent imposed upon him. Mr. Gladstone almost admitted that a case had been made out in this respect, though he gave no hope of reopening the question of leases this year. This is a point that we trust he will reconsider. It would be quite possible, we believe, in dealing with the purchase-clauses, to afford a very effective relief to the leaseholders, and for this reason. In the case of all encumbered estates, the leases are, of course, much the easier to sell, since the tenancies from year to year are unsaleable until the judicial rent shall have been fixed. This being so, if easy terms were made for the purchase of leases from owners, we might expect that a great number of the leaseholders who are suffering most severely from the inadequacy of the lease clauses of the Land Act, would avail themselves of these terms, and become the owners of the land which they now rent. One word as to the apparent lull in hostilities. There can be no doubt that it is hopeful, so far as it goes. For some reason or other,though it is at present impossible to get at the true reason,—the Irish Irreconcilables appear to be disposed to make terms. so far as we can see, not very unreasonable terms, -with the Government; while the Tories are certainly frightened and as eager as possible to endorse any solution of the urgent difficulties of the case, to which the Irish landlords would consent. Here, apparently, are the elements of a solution, though, till we know something more of the significance in the change of the Land Leaguers' attitude, we can hardly say that the situation is really hopeful. There is great moral danger to the people of Ireland, in this extreme alacrity to get over the political difficulty at any cost. And there is always very great danger, when the attitude of the two great parties in the State is that of the bidders at a. Dutch auction, each striving to underbid the other in their claims on the integrity of the Irish people. Fortunately, we have a Minister in office who will never avail himself of the too great disposition of some Members of his party to bid against Lord Salisbury, in such a competition of moral destructiveness as this. We have faith in Mr. Gladstone. Whatever solution he adopts, we are sure that it will not be one that buys off Irish foes, at the cost of all that is most honourable in the character either of the Irish landlord, or of the Irish

THREATENED CIVIL WAR IN

peasant. - Spectator.

ZULULAND. The Durban correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Friday:-For some time the internal condition of Zululand has been giving evidence of approaching trouble. The discontent of a ortion of the native population with the Chiefs whom we set over them has been upon the increase, and it has now found expression in a demonstration upon the part of some of the malcon ents. Without going through the necessary formality of asking leave from the British Resident to leave the country, a large number of Zulu Chiefs, with their followers, have crossed the Tugela and marched down to within a short distance of Pietermaritzburg, for the purpose of having an interview with the Governor, and of laying before him their complaints against several of the appointed Chiefs, among whom are John Dunn and Oham, Cetewayo's brother. The Deputation are reported as desirous that Cetewayo shall be replaced upon the throne. The Chiefs are accompanied by eight hundred of their followers; their conduct is peaceable and quiet, and they wish only, they say, for a hearing for their grievances. The Governor has not as yet seen them, and it is doubtful whether he will grant them an interview, because they have come down without the permission of the Resident. Food is very scarce in Zululand, and there is, in con-sequence, much suffering and discontent among the people. From the Transvaal troubles are anticipated, war being considered imminent between Secoceni and Mampion. the Chief whom Sir Garnet Wolseley put in his place after the successful attack upon his stronghold. The general opinion is that the haste with which all the arrangements were made in Zululand and elsewhere with the natives after the victory at Ulundi is likely to entail grave troubles upon the country. Everything was done in the shortest possible way, and the advice of those men best acquainted with the Colony was never asked. The latest news respecting the Zulu Deputation is that the Governor has finally declined to receive them, and has ordered the chiefs to return home with their followers. The Chiefs are greatly dissatisfied with the result, and have sent back a messenger to the British Resident, claiming his protection from the anger of the Chiefs against whom they came down to lay complaints. John Dunn is said to be coming down to have an interview with

The above news, observes the Standard, cannot but be considered as grave, not so much because of the incident itself, but from the state of feeling of which it is an index. In the first place it is clear that there is a very strong feeling of discontent against some of the Chiefs who were so suddenly placed by Sir Garnet Wolseley as kinglets over Zululand. In the second, and this is, perhaps, the more stimulus of popular encouragement; and the popularity of his marriage may foster that the British Resident does not command

the Governor.

general confidence among the natives. Had they believed alike in his power and his goodwill, the discontented Chiefs would have gone to him instead of slipping over the fron-tier, without asking his permission, to make their appeal personally to the Governor. That the later acted wisely in declining to receive them there can hardly be a question. Had he received and listened to them he would have struck a serious blow to the position and authority of the British Resident. So long as that officer retains his position, so long must he be supported by the Governor of Natal. At present we know not whether the Deputation represent a considerable portion of the Zulu people, or are entitled to speak only for themselves. In the latter case, no grave consequences need be anticipated. After great changes there are always people who are discontended. All the great Chiefs passed over when Sir Garnet Wolseley appointed some of their number to be rulers over the rest would naturally feel slighted and indignant. If it is only these men and their personal followers who are discontented, it matters little; but if behind them stand the great bulk of the Zulu nation the matter is a grave one. The people of Natal are almost unanimous in their opinion that it would be a dangerous step to restore Cetewayo to his former authority; but we know very little as to the feelings of the Zulus themselves. Even should these be almost unanimous in desiring the return of Cetewayo, it is important to know whether they long for his coming as that of a national King who will bind the people together, and make them again a powerful and aggressive people, or whether they wish for him simply because his rule, bloody as it undoubtedly was, was yet milder than that of his successors. In the latter case their wishes might be taken into consideration; in the former, it would be dangerous, indeed, were they complied with. As to the troubles in the Transvaal, they regard us not; but it is probable that if it comes to fighting the great War Chief Secoceni will prevail over the Chief we set up, and in that case the Boers may again have trouble ahead of them.

THE EXECUTION OF LAMSON. As we stated in a telegram the convict Lamson was executed on Friday at Wandsworth Gaol. The following particulars are supplied by a special reporter of the Press Association :- By halfpast eight o'clock, notwithstanding the heavy rain and chilling wind, a crowd of considerable size had gathered about the gaol. It consisted mostly of labouring men employed, near the common, workmen on their way from breakfast, and a few women. Many policemen were on duty, and they did not permit too near an approach to the gateway of the gaol. Shortly before nine o'clock there was a drenching shower, which had the effect of thinning the crowd to some extent; but the majority, who were wet already, stayed to the end. An unusual incident occurred, and it was one which in an unexpected manner tended to swell the concourse. About eight o'c. ock the gates of the prison were thrown and a number of pris rs were liberated on the expiration of their sentences. Ordinarily, prisoners are discharged from the gaol at nine o'clock in the morning; but in this instance, to avoid interruption in the duty imposed upon them, the authorities se them free an hour before their time. The discharged prisoners did not leave immediately; they learned what was about to take place for the first time, and they lingered about until the black flag was hoisted. Only three reporters were admitted to the prison, which they entered at half-past eight o'clock; and after remaining in the room of the lodge until ten minutes to nine, they were conducted across a small yard into one which adjoined that in which the execution was to take place. and through which the procession was to From the prison to the yard was a flight of steps, twelve in number, down which the convict had to walk. The yard in which the execution occurred was at this time barred with heavy gates. The officials already occupied the open space, and at about five minutes to nine the procession emerged from the prison. The bell had been tolling five minutes before the procession appeared, which was headed by the chaplain, followed by two of the prison officials with wands. Then came the convict, who was dressed in black, looking dreadfully paie and dejected, and very ner vous. He was supported, and it may be said led, by warders on either side of him. It was with difficulty that he was able to descend the stone steps down which he had to pass to the yard. He was followed by other officials, and at the moment he reached the foot of the steps the great gates leading into the execution-yard were thrown open. The bell continued to toll solemnly. Here Lamson was met by Marwood. The convict was bareheaded. The operation of pinioning was then commenced, and seemed The bell continued to toll solemnly. to last an interminable time. First of all a strap was buckled round his body, then his right hand was secured by another strap, and his left by a third. To this he submitted without a word; in fact, he scarcely appeared to know what was going on around him. Im-mediately the pinioning had been completed, the procession moved on, Lamson being supported to the gallows with great difficulty by a warder on either side, followed closely by the executioner and the prison officials. He had still some fifty or sixty yards to traverse, and along the whole distance he swayed back. wards and forwards as though he were unable to sustain his own weight. His pallor was very marked, and he looked anxiously around him at almost every step, his head being bent forward and his quick large eyes wandering with a startled expression from point to point in the yard. The scaffold is a permanent structure erected under a shed, with about 21t. of upright boarding in front of it, which is painted white, the drop itself being black. The drop is of heavy planking, and opens in the middle, the lids falling downwards, being held back by springs. The rope had already been attached to the beam. and when the convict was placed upon the drop the noose dangled about his shoulders. The chaplain commenced to read the funeral service, beginning with the sentence 'I am the resurrection and the life," in a solemn tone, and appeared to be very much affected. The whole of the surroundings were most painful: the convict stood upon the gallows supported by two warders, and his expression of countenance was miserable in the extreme. He glanced nervously towards those who had gathered to the front of the scaffold, and then dropped his eyes with a look of despair. Marwood at once placed a strap round his legs and a white cap over his face and adjusted the noose. This occupied but a second or two and during the proceedings the chaplain continued to read the burial service, all the time standing with his back to the drop and shielding his eyes with his hands from sight of the gallows. When the words "Blessed be the name of the Lord" were uttered the convict appeared to make a slight bow, and the words, the midst of life we are in death," uttered just before the cap was placed over his head, seemed to strike him with a deadly chill. It was at the utterance of the words, "Suffer us not at our last hour for any pains of death to fail from Thee," that Marwood stepped aside, drew the lever, and released the drop. Death is believed to have been instantaneous, the

fall being nine feet. The prison surgeon and

others viewed the body as it hung, and the

chaplain remained by the side of the gallows and repeated the Lord's Prayer, after which

The body remained hanging for an hour,

when it was cut down. The usual inquest

every one hurried away.

was held in the afternoon.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- FRIDAY. The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter-past four o'clock.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to several Acts. Lord GRANVILLE, replying to Lord De La Warr, said the report that Sir A. Paget had signed a protocol agreeing to the fortification of Assab by the Italian Government was actually without foundation.

Lord Bury made some remarks with the

view of eliciting from the Under-Secretary for War a statement respecting the eligibility of Volunteer officers to brigade commands. Lord TRURO, in advocating the claim of Volunteers to these commands, stated that never had blunders been more apparent than were the blunders committed at the last

Portsmouth review by some brigadiers of the Regular Army.
Lord Morley protested in the strongest possible terms against the course taken by Lord Truro in criticizing in that sense the manner in which commanding officers of the Army had performed their dtuy. There was no intention to make any change in the eligibility of Volunteer officers for brigade com-

mands. Lord CHELMSFORD thought it better for the Volunteers themselves that their senior officers should be left with their own corps on

large field days.

The orders of the day having been disposed of, their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-FRIDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. The London (City) Court Bill was read a

MISCELLANEOUS. At the time of private business, there was a short discussion on the Central Metropolitan Railway Bill, which stood for a second reading. It was opposed by Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Playfair, and Mr. Whitbread, and supported by Mr. Sheridan, and when the division was called, there being no second "teller" for the "Ayes" forthcoming, it was

negatived without a division. Mr. Gorst gave notice that on Monday he would ask the Government to state what measures they mean to take for the restoration of peace and order in Ireland; and Mr. Heneage gave notice of a motion for the abolition of the Viceroyalty and for the creation of a Secretary of State for Ireland. Upon this, Mr. R. Power mentioned that he had a bill on this subject standing for a second reading, and asked whether it was competent for another member to raise a discussion on it, but the Speaker said that was for the House to decide. There were 41 questions on the paper, of which the great majority were Irish questions of the usual character. Mr. Cowen having asked whether the Government intend to release Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon. and Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. Gladstone replied that it would be impossible to enter on a statement of the views of the Ministry on a matter of such importance in answering a question and on Tuesday, therefore (when Sir J. Hay's motion comes on), Mr. Forster would be pre-pared to enter into it, and there would be ample opportunity for statement and argument. Subsequently, Mr. Gladstone having stated tha the Procedure Resolutions would be taken on Monday and Tuesday's morning sitting, Sir S. Northcote asked whether it was intended that the statement and the debate would be confined to the evening sitting; and Mr. Gladstone replied in the affirmative. Mr. Cowen appealed to him to reconsider his decision and to give the House the whole evening for the subject, but Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the condition of Ireland had already been discussed for more than half the Session. The statement, as far as he was aware, would not require long discussion, and

or morning sittings. In answer to questions from Mr. Birkbeck and other members as to the proposed increase in the Carriage Duties, Mr. GLADSTONE said it was not intended to make any change in the law of exemptions, and in answer to Sir W. Lawson Mr. Gladstone said that as the County Government Bill was abandoned the Government would have no means of making a proposal in regard to "Local Option, whereupon Sir W. Lawson gave notice that on an early day he will move a Local Option Resolution. In answer to Mr. Firth, Mr. Gladstone said the state of busin ess forbade him offering facilities for a discussion on the electoral position of Northampton.

the Government felt it was their duty to press

ONE POUND NOTES. On going into Supply, Mr. W. FOWLER moved a resolution declaring that the prohibition of the issue of £1 Bank notes in England and Wales is unreasonable and ought to be removed, and that all needful steps should be taken forthwith to authorise the issue of such notes. Protesting at the outset that he was a convinced bullionist, he recommended the change on the grounds of its convenience and cheapness, and as to forgery he pointed out that there was no such risk in Scotland and Ireland, and that the loss was much less than the loss from light coinage and counterfeits. It was absurd, he maintained, to suppose that it would reduce the amount of bullion or that bullion constituted the real reserve of the country. In like manner he denied that the increase of banking facilities had rendered the issue of notes for a low amount unimportant, and he dwelt also on the advantages to the poorer classes. Mr. EWART seconded the motion, contend-

ing that wherever these low notes were in use they were popular. Sir J. LUBBOCK opposed the motion, and

showed from the returns that the risk of forgery was much greater than Mr. Fowler supposed, and that the £1-note circulation would be so costly as to leave very little profit. As to the Scotch and Irish examples, the circumstances of trade were so different that the life of a note was much shorter there and the risk of forgery, therefore, much smaller. At any rate the restriction ought not to be removed without a careful inquiry into the effect on the general currency and into the conditions under which such notes should be

issued. Mr. GLADSTONE said the Government could not possibly assent to the motion, if it were only on account of the word "forthwith "but he admitted that the currency was one of the questions in arrear, for when the Bank Act was passed it was not as a complete measure but as a foundation, and its authors would have been startled had they been assured that 38 years would pass without any develop-ment. He agreed with Sir J. Lubbock that nothing should be done without inquiry though he admitted that the intelligent administration of the Bank authorities, which had apparently prevented the recurrence of crises, had weakened the case for further action. Discussing the general bearing of the question, Mr. Gladstone added to the three conditions of a sound currency—safety, convenience, and cheapness—a fourth requisite of his own, that the profit should belong to the nation, and characterised as a fallacy the opinion that a metallic currency is the great

security against panics. Mr. Goschen thought the proposal dangerous, though seductive, and, admitting that he belonged to the straitlaced school, declared that no profit to the State would induce him to consent to anything which would weaken the metallic basis of our currency. He objected to the motion, because it would tend to diminish the stock of gold in the country, for he held that the existence of coin to a large amount in the pockets of the people constituted a reserve for the times of national

disaster. Mr. Laing also opposed the motion, as did Mr. Magniac, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Warton; while Mr. Anderson was by the political and military functionaries to

infavour of giving the poorer classes the option of using a low paper (u rency; and, leave being refused to withdraw the motion, it was negatived without a division.

SLAVERY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS. Mr. LABOUCHERE next called attention to the existence of slavery in various parts of the British dominions, and especially to the system of female slavery permitted in Hongkong. Mr. Arnold made some remarks on the increase of slavery in Turkey and Egypt. Mr. A. M'Arthur spoke in reference to Hongkong, and official explanations were given by Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Courtney, the latter asserting that no such thing as slavery enforceable by law existed at Hongkong, and that the traffic in women was forbidden and punished by a special law. Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Cropper also spoke.

Mr. A. O'CONNOR complained of the practice of appointing clerks of the Treasury Office and other gentlemen who have acted as Private Secretaries to Prime Ministers and Chancellors of the Exchequer to important posts in the Public Service, and Mr. Warton, who supported him, criticized severely several appointments of the present Ministry. Lord F. Cavendish warmly defended the Prime Minister's patronage, which he insisted had been marked solely by a desire to choose the best man for each position. Mr. W. H. Smith bore testimony from his personal knowledge of the business capacities of the gentlemer whose promotion had been criticized.

After some observations from Mr. O'Don-NELL, the Order for Supply was withdrawn. Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 10 minutes to 3 o'clock.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey enter-tained the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, the Earl and Countess of Morley, Viscount Lewisham, M.P., Lord Foley, Lady Louise Cotes and Miss Cotes, Count Herbert Bismarck, Captain and Lady Rosamond Fellowes, Mr. Walter, M.P., and Mrs. Walter, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Ridley, and Mr. Robarts at dinner at their residence in

Great Stanhope-street on Friday.

The Earl and Countess of Macclesfield and Ladies Parker have arrived at their residence in Eaton-square from Sherborne Castle, Oxon. The Earl and Countess of Dunraven have returned to town.

The Earl of Yarborough arrived at his

house in Arlington-street on Friday from Brocklesby, for the season. The Countess of Yarborough and Mr. Richardson and Lady Gertrude Pelham have also arrived in town.

Lord and Lady Hylton and the Hon. Agatha Jolliffe have arrived at 27, Hill-street, for the season.

Lord and Lady Francis Cecil and family have returned for the summer to Beaconsfield, Plymouth, from Deauville, Calvados Lord Winmarleigh has taken 12, Upper Belgrave-street, for the season.

Lord Donington has left Carlton-houseterrace for Donington Park, Leicestershire.

Lady Westbury and the Hon. Natalie Bethell have returned to 134, Cromwell-road. Lady Marjoribanks of Ladykirk has arrived

at her residence in Upper Brook-street. Lady Louisa Percy has taken her departure from the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood. The Rev. Sir E. Graham and Lady Moon have arrived at 17A, Great Cumberland-place,

Sir Henry and Lady Edwards and Mr. Churchill Edwards have arrived at Thomas's Hotel, for the season. Mr. and Lady Doreen Long have arrived in town from the country.

DEATH OF "MATTHEW BROWNE."

A writer, to whom a thoughtful class of readers owed much delight and not a little profitable guidance, has just passed away, without the public ever distinctly knowing who it was to whose pen they were so much indebted. Few habitual perusers of the higher class periodicals but will be more or less familiar with the signatures of " Mat hew Browne" and "Henry Holbeach." Those who had acquaintance with what may be called the behind scenes of literature were aware that it was one and the same writer who used these names. But not even all these would on the instant have been able to remember that the real person who was concealed behind the signatures was Mr. W. B. Rands, so persistent was he in taking every means to avoid publicity. On Sunday last, at his house in Dulwich, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Rands ended a career, which may be said to have been prematurely arrested, since he was only in his fifty-sixth year when he died. He was born in London, his father being a working candle-maker; but he came of a sturdy stock, especially stamped on the mother's side by the old Puritanic character, such as he long afterwards pictured it in his sketch, "The Puritan Colony." The precocity he showed led to his being articled to an attorney, but the law had no attractions for him, and, leaving it, he betook himself to reporting. He became a valued member of Messrs. Gurney's staff, attending the Committees of the Houses of Parliament. In this position he continued until between three and four years ago, when he found himself physically unequal to the strain it involved, and he relinquished it, devoting himself wholly to literature. This, however, he had already largely followed for many years previously. The first notable products of his pen were a series of short essays which appeared in Tait's Magazine and which were afterwards published with the title "Tangled Talk." Later, each week delighted the readers Illustrated Times, year after year, with his acute comments on men and thing as "The Literary Lounger." Soon after the founding of the Contemporary Review he became a contributor to it, and continued to be a frequent writer in its pages under the names "Matthew Browne" and "Henry Holbeach." In the meantime he published a number of works in book form, "The Shoemaker's Village" (a novel), "Chaucer's England," "Views and Opinions," "Lilliput Lectures," etc. Taking the two last-named volumes in connection with his contributions in poetry and prose to Good Words for the Young and Peepshow, a special remark needs to be made. This generation has not seen a more charming writer for the very young than Mr. Rands proved himself to be. It was not without good grounds that Mr. James Payn, years back, writing in Chambers's Journal, styled him, "The Laureate of the Nursery." Many of his poems are as familiar to the children of

who better succeeded in being impartial, though his view might here and there be limited by two or three fixed persuasions which to some seemed "crotchets." These latter were to Mr. Rands highly-prized principles which he was tempted to air in or out of place as serious advocacy of a system of views which in his own habits he reduced to practice. But no matter what the topic, he always made it readable.—Daily News. THE RELEASE OF MR. EVANS .- The Manchester Guardian publishes a telegram re-ceived from its late Ragusa correspondent. Mr. Evans, and dated from Venice. The circumstances of his release were, he says, as follows:—The Vienna Government, urged by

our Ambassador, demanded a special report

America and the colonies as they are to the

young people here at home. In every writing of his, whether for juvenile or adult

readers, there was sure to be a touch of

originality in the conceptions and a recurrent

flash of humour in the style. A more acute

critic has rarely taken up pen, or one who wished to be more honest in his judgments or

collect additional evidence in support of the charge of high treason, the papers were sent to Vienna, and after a minute examination of them the Ministry despatched a peremptory telegram to the effect that, there being no compromising documents among my papers, I must be immediately released. The Public Prosecutor accordingly withdrew the charges, but I was informed that though the legal proceedings had broken down, the edict of expulsion against me still held good, and I must leave Austrian soil within twenty-four hours. Previous to the despatch of my papers to Vienna one of the chief judicial authorities conducting the inquisition at Ragusa had expressed his opinion that the accusations were so flimsy, and based so entirely on hearsay and supposition, that in any case it would have been impossible to bring the matter into

open court. . . .

DEATH OF MR. JAMES RICE.-Mr. James Rice, one of the partners in the well-known "collaboration" which has produced a series of novels including the "Chaplain of the Fleet," the "Golden Butterfly," "Ready Money Mortiboy," and others, died on Wednesday. Mr. Rice, who was only thirty-six years of age, was educated at Queen's Colege. Cambridge, where he graduated in law in 1868. He was called to the Bar in 1871, but his practice was inconsiderable. He was editor and proprietor of Once a Week from 1868 to 1872. His partnership with Mr. Walter Besant began in 1871, and has been continued ever since. He has been for about eight years the London correspondent and agent of the Toronto Globe. His health began to fail at the beginning of last year, but it was not until recently that his condition gave any serious alarm to his friends. He leaves a widow and one son.

THE SALVATION ARMY .- An outrage was perpetrated at a meeting of the Salvation Army at Oldham on Wednesday night. The skating rink was packed with several thousand persons, when some roughs set on fire quantity of cotton charged with cayenne. The people inside were prevented from escaping from the building by several hundred rullians, and a fearful scene took place. Several persons were shockingly kicked, and the riot continued to a late hour.—At the Overton (Hants) Petty Sessions on Wednesday, Joseph MacClanaghan, Captain H. Restall, Lieut. H. Cooper, and Daniel Filmore, privates in the Salvation Army, were charged with causing an obstruction in the streets at Whitchurch. A notice had been issued by the chief constable of the county prohibiting the processions of the army through the streets, in defiance of which they formed in line outside the factory at Whitchurch last Sunday, and the four persons above-named were taken into custody. The bench sentenced them to one month's imprisonment with hard labour in Winchester Gaol.

SAVAGE ASSAULT ON A MISTRESS -On Wednesday morning a savage assault, which, it is will prove fatal, was committed on Mrs. Kirchen, aged 45, residing at Camden-villas, Knox-road, Marjery Park, Stratford. The outrage was committed by a servant, Harriet Shakerly, 20 years of age, who, without provocation, it is said, attacked her mistress with a broom-handle, struck her repeatedly on the head, forced her down stairs, at the foot of which she again attacked her, knocking her down, and inflicting serious wounds. She then demanded money, and Mrs. Kirchen went upstairs to fetch it; but when she entered her room she locked her door and called for assistance to people in the street. The house was then entered, and Shakerly seized and given into custody. Medical assistance having been obtained, it was found that Mrs. Kirchen's skull was fractured, and that she was otherwise so seriously injured that her depositions, of which the above account of the outrage is a summary, was taken Shakerly was brought up before the West Ham magistrates, and, after formal evidence, was remanded. In answer to the charge she said, "I deny it."

MARKETS.-LONDON, APRIL 28.

MARKETS.—LONDON, APRIL 28.

Sugar.—This market has continued in a dull state, and there is nothing of interest to report. Business in West India is unimportant. Of Eastern kinds on spot 4,700 bags. Taal Manilla sold at 13s., and 3,400 bags fine Palmyra Jaggery at 13s 9d. per cwt. Refined—A good business has been done in pieces at firm rates.

Coffee.—A flat and unsettled market. Plantation Ceylon—625 cks 31 tres 44 bris 101 bgs mostly sold, small and common at 57s to 67s. middling at 71s to 72s 64, good to fine middling at 78s to 95s, bold at 97s to 106s, peaberry at 98s to 99s 6d.

Tea.—3.4 8 pkgs offered at public auction to-day and sold "without reserve" as under:—1,989 half-chests New Season's Congou at 44d to 9½d, 499 half-chests ditto Souchong at 64d to 1s 04d, 172 half-chests and cases ditto Moyune Junpowder at 104d to 2s 7d, 92 half-chests ditto Moyune Junpowder at 104d to 1s 94d, 164 half-chests ditto Moyune Hyson; t 54d to 1s 94d, 164 half-chests ditto Moyune Hyson at 4d to 28 04d.

Bice—Market unchanged
Jute remains in citive. 100 bales RFD by steamer due, sold at £11 10s c,fi.

Cotton—The demand has been very slow, and the sales only amount to about 1,000 bales, including Tinnivelly at 54d, and 8engal at 44d per 1b.

Gums—A dull market for Animi, and 53 pkgs Zarzibar bonght in, medium to fine bold at £16 10s to £17 10s, bean and pea at £12, some dark medium sold at £11 58.

Tartaric Acid.—English at 1s 84d per 1b, and Foreign 1s 74d to 1s 8d per 1b.

Oxalic Acid all 22 on spot.

18 73/d to 18 8d per ib.
Oxalic Acid at 7d nett, maker's prices.
Citric Acid dull at 2s on spot.
Alum unaltered. Lump quoted at £5 2s 6d; Ground
£7 17s 6d per ton in bags.
Arsenic quiet at 19s 6d to 10s 9d landed for powdered.
Bleaching Powder dull at 5s to 5s 3d per cwt exwarehouse London

Hescaing Powder dull at 5s to 5s 3d per cwt warehouse London

Borax.—Refined firm at 50s nett to 63s less 2 1/4 d.
Chlorate of Potash dull at 5 1/4 d per 1b on spot.

Tartar.—Cream Grystals 121s to 122s per cwt.

Soda Crystals quiet at £3 1s 3d ex ship. Ash 1 1/4 d.

Nitrate of Soda quiet 14s to 14s 11/4 d per cwt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS. — Or Sons: At Wimbledon, the wife of Mr. E. L. Agar.—At Dorking, the wife of Rev. Edward Davenport.—At Bourton, Dorset, the wife of Mr. George P. Francis, L. R.C. S., L. A. H.—At Madras, the wife of Mr. Walter G. King, Assistant-Physician General Hospital, Madras.

Or Daughters: At Port Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. C. Edward Atkinson.—At Cheltenham, the wife of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Bombay Civil Service.—At Harpenden, the wife of Rev. Walter E.

vice.—At Harpenden, the wife of Rev. Walter E.

Smith.

MARRIAGES.—At Melcombe Regis, Dorset, Mt. Charles R. B. Barrett, M.A., to Alice L., daughter of Major-General J. F. Chapman (Retired).—At Portsea, George P. Bourcicoult, 1st Battallon Hampshire Regiment, to Florence M., daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Galt, J.P.—At the Brixton Independent Church, Gerard B. Brown, M.A., Watson-Gordon, Professor of Fine Art in the University of Edinburgh, to Maude A., daughter of Mr Robert H. Terrel.—At Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, Alan, son of the late Hon. Frederick Chichester, to Lady Francis Conyngham, daughter of the late Edinburgh, to Maude A., daughter of Mr Robert H. Terrel.—At Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, Alan, son of the late Hon. Frederick Chichester, to Lady Francis Conyngham, daughter of the late Lord Tredegar.—At Great Turlow, Arthur C. P., son of the late Mr. William Gurney, to Jane E. J., daughter of Rev. W. Wayman, Vicar of Great Thurlow.—At St. John's Roorkee, N.W.P., India, Lieut. H. S. G. Hall, B.S.C., 14th Sikhs, to Harriette E., daughter of Major J. M. Hewson, late Paymaster 54th Reviment.—At Dorking, Mr. Jo'n Hallilay, M.R.C.S., of Leeds, to Emma D., daughter of Mr. T. S. Sla en.—At Gourock, Renfrewshire, Lieutenant Peyton Hoskyns R.N., son of Rev. Canon Sir John L. Hoskyns, Bart., to Grace M., daughter of Mr. D. M. Latham.—At Nowbridge, Ireland, Major E. S. Braithwaite Lockyer, Royal Horse Artillery, to Florence A., daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Dives.—At Stanstead Abbott Church, Rev. R. Arnold Pelly, son of Captain R. Pelly, R.N.. to Margaret J., daughter of Mr. T. Fowell Buxton.—At Durham, Major Matthew T. Sale, R.E., C.M.G., to Mary E., daughter of Rev. C. H. Ford, Vicar of Bishopton, county Durham.—At Bigbury, Devon, Henry U.. son of Captain E. O. Wollaston, late Bengal Army, to Georgina A., daughter of the Rev. F. Farrer, Rector of Bigbury.

DEATHS.—At Madras, Mr. Stuart Clyne, District Traffic Superintendent South Indian Railway Company.—Rev. Ernest W. F. Hartmann, Incumbent of St. John's Church, Bairnsdale, Victoria, son of Mr. C. F. A. Hartmann, drowned in crossing the Mitchell River, Australia.—At Kew, Mr. Henry Hooper, C.E., late H. M.'s Indian Service.—At Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, Mary E., widow of Rear-Admiral Charles Hope.—At Ipswich, Herbert, son of Rev. George Lovely.—At Cheltenham, Eliza, wife of Colonel Roberts, R.A., Ritired List.—At Manchester-street, Capt. William W. Unett, late 21st Hussars.—At Northam, Devon, Rosa, widow of Rev. James White, of Bonchurch.—At Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, Susanna, wife of Rev. Henry W. Williams, D.D.

of my case and the evidence against me from the local officials. After considerable delay, during which extraordinary efforts were made

MORNING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

No. 20,854.—FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 seus; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr.; 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr. EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES— A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES-£1 12s. 0d. £3 0s. 0d. ; £6 0s.

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Great-Britain. LONDON, APRIL 30-MAY 1, 1882.

THE IRISH VICE-ROYALTY.

The appointment of Earl Spencer in suc-

cession to Earl Cowper as Lord Lieutenant

of Ireland is in more than one respect remarkable, and is, indeed, almost unique. The Irish Viceroy has never under our modern political system-we mean since the first Reform Bill-been a member of the Cabinet. But Lord Spencer in accepting the Viceroyalty will not resign the office he holds at present, and as Lord President of the Council he will of necessity retain his place in that informal Committee of Privy Councillors which has long been the real centre of Government in England. A Lord Lieutenant who is at the same time a Cabinet Minister must occupy a position of power and responsibility without recent precedent, even if he did not continue to discharge, at least nominally, the multifarious duties brought under the control of the Privy Council Department. Neither Lord Normanby nor Lord Clarendon, though they administered the Government of Ireland at most critical periods and had to defend their conduct at the head of the Irish Executive in the House of Lords. were members of the Cabinet. But Lord Spencer's appointment is marked as temporary and exceptional by the fact that the Irish Viceroy remains President of her Majesty's Privy Council. The labours of the Council Office, ranging from the business of the Judicial Committee and the Committee to Cattle Diseases Orders, must be placed during Lord Spencer's absence in Ireland in the charge of another Minister of co-ordinate rank. We understand that Lord Carlingford will take Lord Spencer's place at the Council Office and in the Council Chamber, so far as may be consistent with legal obligations and departmental arrangements. The Lord Privy Seal, as one eminent occupant of the office once told the House of Lords, is the "maid of all work" of the Administration, and Lord Carlingford in taking upon him the duties of the Lord President for the time is giving proof that there is a real advantage in maintaining an apparent Ministerial sinecure. It may be added that no further changes in the Cabinet are contemplated, and in fact Lord Spencer's acceptance of the Irish Viceroyalty will leave the Ministerial arrangements unaltered in every point save the

A re-arrangement of Cabinet officers is

subject to many influences which must be

invisible to the public eye, and affected by

considerations of propriety, fitness, even

one .- Times.

idiosyncracy and personal ambition, which frequently defeat the "best laid schemes of mice and men." On one point there is not merely curiosity but anxiety. It is confidently affirmed that the " new departure will involve the sacrifice of the present Chief Secretary. Whether that be so or not is a question which events will answer. Yet should what looks unlikely prove correct it will hardly be ratified by public opinion. Mr. Forster has held a most arduous post during a period of difficulty without parallel in our history. He has performed his severe duties in no grudging spirit, and has borne, with equable temper, an amount of calculated obloquy happily rare in political life. The main facts, however, are that Mr. Forster has steadfastly carried out the policy of the Cabinet to which he belongs; that if it has been erroneons his colleagues must share with him the blame; and that, on no principle hitherto recognised as governing Cabinet relations, would it be right or righteous to throw him over. Mr. Gladstone himself has spoken his eulogium in the House of Commons and never at any period has a Ministry, as a whole, been so absolutely bound up with the fate of a policy. Moreover, Mr. Forster has been compelled to oscillate between Westminster and Dublin to an extent unknown in the annals of the Chief Secretaryship. He will be required to endure an almost intolerable burden no longer; so that on every ground he ought to remain. But when there is, as now, a species of commotion in the loftier political regions, no one can safely conjecture what ultimate shape the conflicting elements will take. We are, however, free to assume that the " new departure" of the Ministry as regards Ireland will include the release of Mr. Parnell and the "political" suspects, a course which we have frequently recommended. It was essentially absurd to inflict the same kind of punishment on Members of Parliament who, in mimicry of the Midlothian campaign, had indulged in the heedless rhetoric of a recess, and on rustic Ribandmen known to the police as the perpetrators or abettors of crime. The Government attempted to stamp out feebly, clumsily, and in the same way, political fustian and actual outrage. The penalty that by its excess created sympathy for the mere agitator was utterly inadequate as a punishment for the ruffian who found that unusual luxuries from the Ladies' Land League softened for him the mild irksomeness of a mere detention. Instead of such a general and gentle application of an arbitrary law the Irish Government ought to have struck at rustic crime by local severity, and should have infused into the minds of the peasants a wholesome terror of the law, the magistrates, and the police. It is not even now too late; and we shall be rejoiced to learn that the release of the political "détenus" is to be accompanied

by laws enabling the suspected criminals to be brought to effective trial. If, however, the new policy of the Government is intended to consist of nothing but courtesies to the Land Leaguers in Parliament and concessions to the tenants at home, then we must deplore as most unfortunate the time and manner of this virtual surrender. Of the House of Lords' plan for enabling the Irish peasant to become the owner of his farm we may say that it is an attempt to make the best of a bad situation. If the peasant, it is argued, will have no respect for the property of others, the one device left available is to make him the only proprietor in the island, and then a selfish solidarity may bind the farmers in a new League. The suggestions of the Lords show considerable shrewdness. No notice is taken of judicial rent, and no terms are imposed on the parties as regards the sum to be given. The tenant will borrow from the State the money he requires for the purchase, after he and the landlord have closed the bargain. Thus there will be no official interference until the "higgling of the market" has fixed the price. The State will take the care common to all moneylenders that the land on which the advance will be a mortgage is worth the money; otherwise the tenant may give what sum he likes. Everybody will rejoice if this transformation can be effected so as to restore in Ireland the social tranquillity and security now wanting, though the country may lose one of its best national elements in a gentry expatriated. But whether the soil is to be handed over in small lots to peasants or not, the obligations of any Government to vindicate law and to execute justice are exactly the same .- Daily Telegraph.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Time.

telegraphs on April 30 :-Sir Ashley Eden has left as a valuable legacy to the Indian Government a very important minute on the extension of local selfgovernment in Bengal. There can be very little doubt before long the Government will be forced to make large concessions to the natural anxiety of the leaders of native thought to possess representative government in some form or other, however far it may be necessary to qualify the grant by the provision of checks. The problem which the Government are called upon to solve is to discover by what means this laudable ambition may be gratified, without at the same time running any risk of sacrificing or weakening executive efficiency. All advances in this direction must necessarily be cautious and tentative. It would be feasible, however, to develop a scheme without any risk by the formation of Consultative Councils, formed and recruited from all classes, and representing all interests, while they could hardly fail to render incalculable assistance vernt in discovering public feeling and focusing public criticism. They would also, at the same time, serve as a political education preparatory to the bestowal of larger representative powers in the remoter future. Sir Ashley Eden states in his minute that he has no doubt of the soundness of the general policy of an extension of local self-government in Bengal. He believes it to be the duty and the interest of the Government to promote among the people a genuine and intelligent concern in the management of local affairs and the development of local institutions; but he is convinced that if the policy is really to succeed, it must be introduced with the utmost caution. Any attempt to force suddenly upon the people an elaborate system of adm tration based upon the practice of Western nations and foreign traditions and ideas must necessarily result in failure. For districts somewhat advanced in the scale of enlightenment a comprehensive measure should be adopted, providing all branches of local selfgovernment. In backward districts we should provide for a gradual advance, by improving the existing machinery and en-larging the powers of local bodies, as far as advisable, by executive orders. The minute suggests that the lists of committees under the Cess Act should be carefully revised and strengthened: that these committees should be intrusted provisionally with the maintenance of provincial roads and of certain public buildings; and that the district education committees should be abolished, and their functions transferred to these improved committees, with enlarged con-trolling powers. A fixed grant should be made, representing the present expenditure on the services intrusted to the committees. Ample powers of inspection should be reserved by the Government, and in the event of any failure in the discharge of the duties imposed the grant might be withdrawn. The minute then proceeds to work out elaborate details of the suggested scheme, and concludes with these words :-

"Such is the general scheme of legislation which Sir A. Eden would propose. He would gladly have initiated it himself, because he believes that if it is worked judiciously, without too great an anxiety to force elaborate provisions upon districts unprepared for them, it will prove successful. Some persons are of opinion that the apathy and indifference exhibited by the people will prove insuperable obstacles to any attempt to interest them in local self-government; Sir A. Eden does not share these apprehensions. In many districts of Bengal there are able and energetic men, willing to take a share in the management of public affairs. Their readiness to assist only requires judicious management and direction; and if properly encouraged and treated with reasonable confidence, their interest in the work will increase. He trusts that this will be the policy adopted, and though some disappointment at first be expected, the ultimate result will in a large measure relieve the public departments and prove of lasting benefit to the best interests of the people."

The terms of the new contract between the Governments of India and Bengal under the decentralisation policy have been agreed upon. The new contract is based roughly on the regular estimates of the last year of the old contract. Instead of giving the local government a fixed sum of money to make good any excess of the provincialised expenditure over the provincialised receipts, a certain proportion of Imperial revenue is devoted to this object. A few heads are reserved as Imperial; others are divided in proportions, for the most part equal, between Imperial and provincial; the rest are provincial. The balance of transfers, being against the local Government, are rectified by a fixed percentage on the land revenue, otherwise, reserved as Imperial. The Imperial Government undertake to make no demand on the local Government, save in the case of abnormal disaster, such as would exhaust the Imperial reserve and resources, and necessitate the suspension of the entire machinery of public improvement throughout the Empire. On the other hand, the local Government must expect no special aid from the Imperial Government, save in the case of severe famine, and that only under specified qualifications. One-half of the net receipts from Excise, stamps, and registration will be surrendered to the Imperial Government. Out of the land revenue the Imperial Government will receive 30 lakhs yearly. Out of this 3 lakhs will be expended on improvements, the subordinate Executive, and judicial services, and the establishment in the new district of Khoolna.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, SATURDAY. The Queen, with Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, and Princess Victoria of Hesse, drove out yester-

The Grand Duke of Hesse, attended by

Col. von Westerweller and Major Wernher; the Duchess of Connaught, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton; and the Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, attended by Baroness Pach and Baron Deposit left Windows vesterday afternoon at Ropert, left Windsor yesterday afternoon at 4.10 p.m. for London. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne),

attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara, left Windsor at 10.30 a.m. to-day for London. Admiral Lord Fred Kerr has succeeded Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay, C.B., as Groom in Waiting.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse, drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, attended by Major Wernher, arrived at the Castle last

night from London.
Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke and
Princess Victoria of Hesse, attended Divine service this morning in the private chapel. The Rev. H. Montagu Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow School, and Chaplain in

Ordinary to the Queen, preached the sermon.

Her Majesty received this morning, with great grief, the distressing news of the death of the Duchess of Albany's eldest sister, Princess William of Wurtemberg, which took place this morning at Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgardt, where her Royal Highness had given birth to a still-born daughter on the 7th. In consequence of this sad event their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Waldeck left Buckingham Palace at ten o'clock this morning for Dover, and crossed over to Calais on their way to Germany.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, SATURDAY. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant - Colonel Clarke, dined with Sir Frederick Leighton (the president,) and the Council of the Royal Academy of Arts at

Burlington House this evening.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, SUNDAY. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud and the Crown Prince of Denmark were present

at Divine service to-day.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark visited the King and Queen of the Netherlands at Buckingham Palace this afternoon to express their condolences with them on the death of her Maesty's sister, Princess William of Wurtem -

Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at Clarence House, St. James's, on Saturday afternoon, and after dining at home went to the opera. Their Royal Highnesses received visits at Claridge's on Saturday from the Crown Prince of Denmark, who was attended by Colonel Kingscote, Equerry to the Prince of Wales; Princess Louise (Mar-chioness of Lorne), and the Duke of Cam-Their Royal Highnesses also received visits in the course of the day from the Italian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Granville, the Spanish Minister, the Nether-lands Minister and Countess de Bylandt, Earl and Countess Sydney, the Earl of the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Countess of Morton, Viscount and Viscountess Cranbrook, Lord Suffield, Lord and Lady Colville, the Right Hon. Sir William V. and Lady Harcourt, Hon. Charles and Mrs. Eliot, Hon. W. N. Littleton, General Sir Francis and Lady Seymour, and Major and Hon. Mrs. Egerton. On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Jesuit Church, Farm-street, Berkeley-square. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses went to the Zoological Gardens, and in the evening dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough

The Marchioness of Camden and Captain Philip Green have returned to Bayham Abbey from the Villa Clémentine, Cannes. The Earl and Countess of Haddington

and Ladies Baillie Hamilton have left Rome, and are spending the summer in the North of The Earl and Countess of Lindsay have

arrived at Queen's-gate from Kilconquhar, Fife, for the season. The Earl and Countess of Mar have arrived at 49, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-park.

Count Edmond Batthyany, after a short stay, has left London for Hungary. Viscount and Viscounters Newport have rrived at 20, Lowndes-square, from Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

Lord and Lady Ellenborough have re-turned to Buckingham-gate from Paris for the Rear-Admiral the Hon. H. C. Glyn, late in command of the Channel Squadron, has

arrived at 62, Cadogan-place. Sir Francis and Lady Winnington have arrived at 33, Wilton-place, for the season.

Lieutenant-Colonel Von Vietinghoff has left London for Berlin, having been recalled from his late appointment as military attaché

to the German Embassy.

Major and Mrs. Goodrich Allfrey have arrived at 34, Chesham-place, from Wokefield Park, for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Paget and Miss Vaughan have arrived at 66, St. George's road, War-

wick-square, for the season. The dresses for the costume quadrille to be danced at Mrs. Henry Wylde's fancy dress ball next Wednesday have been designed by an eminent Royal Academician. A poem has been written for the occasion, also new music, by a well-known composer. The quadrille will represent the 12 months of the year.

Lady Alexina Coventry died on Sunday, very suddenly, at Tavistock House, Fulhamroad, at the comparatively early age of 31. The cause of death was congestion of the lungs. Lady Alexina was the third daughter of James, fifth Earl of Fife, K.T., and his wife, Lady Agnes Hay, second daughter of William George, 17th Earl of Erroll, and married, 3d July, 1870, Mr. H. Aubrey Coventry, son of the late Hon. Henry Amelius

TERRIFIC GALE.

A terrible hurricane swept over England on Saturday. A large number of houses were blown down, and trees pulled up by the roots, and many wrecks have occurred along the coast. A Lloyd's telegram, dated Swanage, April 29, states that during the hurricane a large full-rigged ship was observed from St. Alban's Head, at 4 p.m., to strike the shore between Winspit and Anvill Point lighthouse, and ten minutes afterwards she had totally broken up. The rocket apparatus from the Head of Swanage was on the ground within the hour, but no doubt all hands had long before perished.

Between three and four o'clock on Saturday afternoon a hurricane of unprecedented violence visited Brighton, the wind blowing from the south-west, and a large amount of damage was done. The time of high-water at nine o'clock in the evening was anticipated with considerable fear and anxiety. During the early stages of the gale the sea front and the contiguous thoroughfares were rendered practically impassable by the violence of the wind. At most of the shops windows were closed, and doors were barred and protected. Points of possible danger were blocked. Many pedestrians were blown down, and sustained more or less serious injury. About four o'clock a serious casualty occurred in Dorset-street, the chimney stack of one of

the houses was blown down, the mass fell | authorised any contradiction that it might be through the roof and the intervening floors to the ground, completely gutting the premises, leaving only the four walls standing, and burying beneath the debris the inmates. The occupants were Mr. and Mrs. Marchant, their Mr. and Mrs. Harman, their married daughter, Mrs. Emma King, and the two children of the latter. A body of police under Mr. Superintendent Gibbs at once set to work to extricate the unfortunate persons, the chief constable (Mr. James Terry), the chief superintendent of police (Mr. Gibbs), and the borough surveyor being early on the spot. Several members of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, under Superintendents Frost and Lacroix, also rendered assistance, and in the course of an hour or two the whole of the buried persons had been extricated. Mr. and Mrs. Marchant, the latter seriously injured, Mr. Marchant, jun., Mrs. Emma King, aged 24 years, and Annie King, aged 18 months, were conveyed to the hospital and detained. The infant King, aged six months, had a miraculous escape, being protected between a chest of drawers and a chair, between which it reposed. Mr. and Mrs. Harman were not seriously hurt. In Sillwood-street, also, a stack of chimneys fell through the roof of a dwelling-house, carrying away the flooring, the débris smashing a carriage upon which it fell in a coach-house beneath. Several persons narrowly escaped being injured by the falling of a portion of the front of a house in Market-street. A large lamp in the centre of the roadway between the Albion Hotel and the Aquarium was shattered to atoms. The flagstaff of the Sailing Club near the West Pier was snapped asunder, and in its fall damaged the Parade railings. A large tree on the estate of Mr. Bennett, Stanford, at Preston Park, was blown down, and for a time entirely blocked the main road between London and Brighton, knocked down a portion of the park wall, and split another tree on the opposite side. A portion of the verandah of the Albion Hotel was carried away, several shop fronts were blown in, and other damage, more or less serious, was done in all

parts of the town.

At Dover the Ostend boat was an hour late, and the Calais packet La France was also late, and had to land passengers in the harbour instead of at the Admiralty Pier, over which the waves broke in torrents. The Calais-Douvres previously, after a rough passage, landed her passengers at the pier with difficulty. The Folkestone packet for Boulogne was driven right away to the Downs. The Dover boat had three men upset, who were rescued only after great exertions. The pilot boat, in trying to reach the harbour, was blown on to the beach. The boat was stove in, and the men were nearly

drowned. The gale was increasing.

A gale of unparalleled violence raged throughout Devonshire on Saturday, and, although a general interruption of the telegraph service prevents anything like full information of the damage being given, yet a few telegrams came to hand, and accounts from passengers by rail show that very serious consequences may be apprehended. A considerable number of vessels have taken refuge in Dartmouth Harbour; and, although it is almost land-locked, yet several got adrift, including a large collier steamer, which was blown across to Kingswear, and left by the tide on the mud. In Torbay three yachts are reported to have gone down. The sea ran very high, dashing over the pier grandly. On the North Devon Coast the gale was felt with the greatest severity. Inland, the damage done among forest and other trees is unequalled. The roads round Exeter are blocked by the fallen timber. On the highway between Exeter and Newton nearly fifty elms are down, at three points they have carried away the telegraph wires. This interruption is very serious, no fewer than sixteen wires being carried on the poles at this point, several of them having cable connections. The latter include the French, Spanish, Jersey, and American wires. Communication has been partly restored by another route, but delay is certain to be very serious. It is stated that between Exmouth and Lympstone an immense number of trees have fallen in the road. Tradesmens' windows have been blown clean in at Exeter. The wind was shifting on Saturday night to the north, becoming colder, and a little sleet fell.

The severest gale of the winter was felt at Plymouth on Saturday. The Board of Trade officials and representatives of the New Zealand Government were prevented by the high sea in the Sound from proceeding to the emigrant ship Rakdia, which returned to Plymouth on Friday, small pox having developed itself in a member of the crew. Much surprise was occasioned by the ship Western Monarch, owned by the Royal Exchange Shipping Company (Captain Wood), leaving Plymouth on Saturday morning at the commencement of the gale for Maryboro' Ducensland. There were 350 souls on board. The gale increased from the morning, and it is believed that the vessel has been driven up the English Channel. In the Cattewater a French schooner ran ashore, but was assisted off by a tug. Among the shipping in the Sound there were no casualties, last night the gale was easing. In the three towns the roofs and chimneys of houses suffered.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

Neither I nor the most intelligent of courtiers can understand why the Duke of Albany is always styled in the Court Circular "Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany." His two brothers, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught, are not styled "Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh," and " Prince Arthur, Duke of "Connaught"; and why this cumbersome addition is made to the Duke of Albany's name is a profound puzzle most difficult of solution. suppose we shall be expected to call the bride Princess Helen Leopold, Duchess of Albany.

Why will the proprietors of the diningrooms in London insist upon disfiguring their daily bills of fare with the names of dishes which would be just as tempting if they were described in good English as in bad French. I was passing along Piccadilly the other day, and at the entrance of one of these establishments saw a large placard giving the bill of fare-menu it was called-for the day, among the dishes being "Potage Vermercelle" (psumably vermicelli) and "bouf au laitue." had thought of dining at this place the same evening, but I argued to myself that if they know how to spell in French they would know as little how to cook in French. If Sir Robert Peel were still alive he would find it more difficult to answer the 'What is a pound?" than he did thirty-five years ago. I was passing through Dover the other day, and had occasion to change some French money into English; but I found that hough 25fr. 20c. is the market equivalent of a pound sterling, the firms of refreshment contractors and newsagents, who act as money-changers at the railway station, de-mand 26fr. 70c. for it. This is equivalent to a charge of 1s. 3d. upon a pound, or more than 6 per cent. I wonder that the railway company, upon whose premises this traffic is carried on, tolerates the levying of such

black-mail. There was a report current that the Queen's despatches, during her stay in Mentone, had been left behind by the messenger in charge in his railway compartment, and "that the hideous fact flashed upon him" only when he was settled in his hotel; but that, however, by great good luck, they were dis-covered intact at Vintimille, and sent back in charge of a "functionary." There is not a syllable of truth in any part of this story. I may add that some pains have been taken to find out whether there was even the slightest foundation for such a report. All those messengers who went "on duty" to Mentone deny all knowledge of and laugh at the story.

Sonable or probable motive. All this tends guson, who has for years been collecting casts of the Ogham monuments of Ireland, has now

thought worth while to make, as in all instances her Majesty's despatches had been handed over to him "to the minute," and without the smallest delay, which must have arisen had the despatches gone on to a farther station and been "sent back in charge

of a 'functionary,'" as was stated.

Pigeon shooting has again sprung into lively existence, and is very popular, the competitors generally being of the highest class of shots, and the betting and excitement

There has been absolutely nothing going on in the way of gaiety. People are hardly yet settled down in their houses, though town is already very full; and the gay ones who rush over to Paris and down to Monaco have not returned.

People possessed of many carriages already pull long faces, and talk darkly of selling some and making a change in their stable arrangements. This wheel tax will be very

Talking of wheels, why does not the Chancellor of the Exchequer tax those nuisances to the road—bicycles, tricycles, and all the race of pedestrian high-flyers? A five shilling tax on these legions would produce a large addition to the revenue, and would be very little, if at all, felt by those who indulge themselves in the luxury of these non-eating horses, which are rapidly becoming a pest in the country. It seems only fair they should pay a small sum towards the expense of keep-

ing up the public roads.

Sore throats and colds are prevalent everywhere just now. Not only in town, but in the country—not only in England, but across the water. Influenza is quite an epidemic. Lady Minto's death places a large circle of stentive and sorrowing relatives in mourning. She is one of those who will be greatly missed in and out of her own immediate

family. The deaths of two such men as Professor Darwin and the great American poet, Long-fellow, are a world-wide loss, and Society, now they are gone, makes a great point of discovering their merits. Long buried in book-shelves, and some uncut, Longfellow's volumes of poems are now taken down and read with avidity; and there is quite a run on the circulating libraries for Darwin's great work of natural science, which, at the time it was published, made such a sensation, and was then to be found on every drawing-room table. - Vanity Fair.

MUSIC.

La Traviata was produced at Covent Garden on Saturday, with the following cast: Violetta, Mme. Albani; Flora Bervoix, Mlle. Volmi; Annina, Mme. Sonnino; Giorgio Germont, Signor Cotogni; Barone Duphol, Signor Scolara; Marchese, Signor Ughetti; Gastone, Signor Manfredi; Dottore Grenvil, Signor Raguer; and Alfredo, Signor Fra-polli. Conductor, Mons. Dupont. The chief attraction was the rentrée of Mme. Albani in a rôle which she had never before played in London. The popular prima donna was welcomed with prolonged cheering, and more than justified the warmth of her reception by the pathos, power, and refinement of her acting, the beauty of her voice—which appears to be in finer condition than ever-and the polish of her vocalisation. She sang the Brindisi, "Libiamo," in Act I., and the aria, 'Ah! forse e lui?" most charmingly. In "Un di felice," the beauty of her exquisite upper notes was attested on several occasions, the high C being of specially pure and sympathetic quality. In Act II. her singing in the duets with Giorgio and Alfredo was perfectly delightful, and her pathos was so genuine and spontaneous, that it enchained the sympathies of her audience, who rewarded her first of all with unbroken silence, and next with enthusiastic applause. In the scene where Violetta takes leave of Alfredo -concealing from him the fact that their parting is to be eternal, and hiding her grief under a mask of smiles—her singing and act-ing were alike admirable, and the "tears in ing were alike admirable, and the her voice" brought tears into the eyes of listeners. In the terrible last act her tragic powers were admirably employed, and she produced legitimate, pathetic effects, without recourse to exaggeration or seeking after "new reading." The "Addio del Bassato" was beautifully and touchingly sung, and in the trying final score of the opera Mme. Albani's genuine pathos and dramatic power were no less worthy of admiration than her exquisite vocalisation. The other rôles were well filled, and the opera (conducted by M. Dupont) was, in almost all respects, well

The first "cycle" of representations of Herr Richard Wagner's quadruple work, Der Ring des Nibelungen, at her Majesty's Theatre, will open on Friday next with a performance of Das Rheingold, conducted by Herr Anton Seidl, who is said by Herr Wagner to be the best interpreter of his works. The leading characters will be impersonated by MM. Scaria (Wotan), Wiegand (Donner), Caliga (Froh), Vogl (Loge), Schelper (Alberich), Schlosser (Mime), Ellers (Fasoli), and Riberti (Fagner), with Mmes. Reicher-Kindermann as Fricka, Schreiber (Freia), and Riegler (Erda) as the three goddesses, and Mlles. Krauss, Klassky, and Schulze as the three Rhine daughters, Woglinde, Wellgunde, and Flosshilde. to be regretted that there is no likelihood of Herr Richard Wagner visiting London during the ensuing performances, but his interests are safe in the hands of Herr Angelo Neumann. A letter has been received by Mr. Angelo Neumann from Mme. Wagner, informing him of her husband's inability to attend the representations of the Nibelung's Ring at her Majesty's Theatre. Herr Wagner feels that all his strength will be needed for the work to be done in connection with the performance of Parsifal at Bayreuth.

THE DRAMA. HAYMARKET THEATRE. In the production of M. Sardou's Odette, at the Haymarket, an extremely difficult test has been accomplished, says the Observer, with no little success. The original French play was, no doubt, exceptionally hard to fit to the English stage, and it would be too much to say that the efforts of the anonymous adapter have proved able to naturalise it in its new home. But the interest of the two situations of the drama—the discovery and the punishment of a guilty wife—is sufficiently well preserved to make Odette well worth seeing as something more than a mere tour de force. The chief drawbacks to the new piece in the eyes of London playgoers—its in-ordinate length, and copious elaboration of episodical incident-have now, we believe, been removed. This could certainly be effected without the slightest injury to the fabric as a dramatic whole. The talk of M. Sardou's many minor characters is amusing, no doubt, especially to Parisian audiences. But while it is going on the main interest of the play is too apt to remain at a standstill. Moreover, long disquisitions concerning divorce should at once have been ruthlessly sacrificed so soon as it was determined-mistakenly in our opinion-to turn Odette's stern husband into an English nobleman. The change should have been more thorough, or it should not have been attempted at all. If the French count who expels Odette from his house, but is legally unable to divorce her, has to become Lord Henry Trevene, with every facility for divorce open to him, there should be provided some new and adequate explanation of his conduct at this crisis of his dramatic life. Yet, in spite of the fact that his lordship shows a very un-English desire to make a scene before his friends when he discovers his wife's faithlessness, and although he talks of punishing her by preventing her re-marriage, he is not able to convince us that he is actuated by any rea-sonable or probable motive. All this tends

proper channel to increase Mr. Bancroft's difficulties as the hero, and to enable Mme. Modjeska, in the much-modified character of Odette, to pose as an erring woman somewhat harshly dealt with by a harsh and im-practicable husband. Mr. Bancroft, however, makes it so clear that Lord Henry Trevene acutely feels the misery of his position, and Mme. Modjeska illustrates so admirably the varied moods of his foreign wife, that everything possible is done towards minimising the effect of the awkward alteration. The first act, which is practically a prologue, gets a firm grip of the attention, and on the first night it seemed a thousand pities that this hold was relaxed during the whole of the second and the beginning of the third act. After the finely constructed scene which ends with a desperate woman's defiance of her outraged husband, it is reasonable to expect that there will be a lull in the storm. But the lull the other night was allowed to last too long. A whole act consumed in talking over the bygones and arranging the details of scenes that are to come is surely employed to small effect, especially when it is followed by other scenes of little intrinsic importance or interest. The representation of shady life at Nice is unmistakably clever, but it comes just when we are impa-tient for something else. The degraded mother and the innocent daughter have yet to meet, and we cannot bestow upon the pro-ceedings of English tourists at carnival time and foreign swindlers at a gambling hell all the attention that they deserve. Yet it is needless to say that Mrs. Bancroft's slight sketch of Odette's doubtful ally, Lady Walker, is as perfect in its bright humour as in its discreet good taste. Mr. Brookfield makes much of the part of a French footman, and Mr. Pinero gives individuality to the caricature of a Bond-street tradesman making holiday abroad. Mr. Owen Dove, Miss Maria Daly, and others help by further dexterous touches to give verisimilitude to the scene. In the subsequent interview between husband and wife after their long separation, the interview in which Odette finds her opportunity for revenge and Lord Henry discovers his power-lessness, Mr. Bancroft and Mme. Modjeska succeed in concentrating once more the in-terest which has been almost dissipated. The climax beying at length been reached is so treated as to make it most impressive. The struggle in the woman's breast between the instincts of maternity and the sense of her own wrongs is depicted by the actress with such delicacy, such force, and such truth as to make Odette one of her very finest impersonations. The final situation would be even more touching than it is if there were a little more natural grace and a little less self-con-scious archness about Miss C. Grahame's performance as Odette's ingenuous daughter. Mr. Conway and Miss Measor make exceedingly pleasant and lifelike representatives of a newly-married couple. Mr. Arthur Cecil, as another friend of the Trevenes, cleverly gives a new turn to the familiar rôle of the amiable cynic, and Mr. Smedley plays with a good deal of quiet decision the part of Odette's lover, Prince Troubitzkoy.

GAIETY.

Comic opera of the less ambitious order is just now so popular with the public that some sort of success seems to be assured for any piece of the kind, provided that it has an in-telligible story and a liberal supply of taking Lord Rateman : or Picotee's Pledge as Messrs. Stephens and Solomon call their last production, is neither better nor worse than most of its rivals. It is described fairly enough as new and original, yet there seems to be little that is novel and fresh about its libretto or its music. The plot of Lord Bateman is simplicity itself, and is much stronger in its sentimental than its comic interest. Its first act, to which Mr. Solomon has assigned no less than fourteen numbers, illustrates the captivity of the hero in Mesopotamia, where, together with his family solicitor, Mr. Roderick Rogers, and the City knight, Sir Temple Griffin, he is the prisoner of the Soldan Amurath CVIII. With Lord Bateman Amurath's fair daughter falls in love, and the pair are secretly betrothed, promising to remain faithful to one another for four years. The Grand Vizier, a renegade Scotchman, happily named Macdallah, drugs the Soldan, and the captives make good their escape. The scene of the second act is laid in London, where Lord Bateman is about to marry Sir Temple's daughter, when Picotee, who has wandered far and wide in search of him, makes her appearance just in time to make him redeem his oledge. There is really little more than this in a story which does not seem to aim at ingenious or humorous complication. A chorus of Bluecoat boys, a ditty sung by the faithful Picotee while seeking her lost "Gilbert," and a melodious glorification of turtle and punch, fitly allotted to a City alderman, were amongst the many numbers which obtained the compliment of a hearty encore. Mr. Solomon's music would gain by a sacrifice of quantity in favour of quality. It is often tuneful and pleasing, especially in the second act, but is wanting in colour and individuality. In the chief parts Miss St. Quinten, and Mr. Darrell, Mr. Aynsley Cook and Mr. Royce, Mr. R. Temple and Mr. Arthur Williams worked hard, and towards the close of the piece were successful in infusing into it something of the necessary spirit and dramatic life. As has been said, Lord Bateman was very favourably received, and, with con-densation and the exercise of a little humorous invention, may well win the ear of the public.

The hundredth night of the drama of Taken from Life has been celebrated at the Adelphi. A hundred representations of *The Squire* have been reached at the St. James's. On Thursday evening the Olympic was re-opened, Miss Litton transferring from the Globe Mr. Hamilton's adaptation of Moths. Miss Clara Merivale is now the representative of Manola at the Strand. The brightly embellished comic opera of Boccaccio is found an attraction at the New Comedy Theatre. At Toole's Theatre an extra row of stalls has been provided to meet the demand for places. Patience at the Savoy has now entered on its second year of existence. Humanity will now be withdrawn from the Standard to make room for Our Boys, but the drama will be reproduced at Whitsuntide. The Grecian has retained The Duke's Motto. Cast Adrift is drawing at Sadler's Wells. The Two Orphans remain at Astley's. At the Philharmonic Night Birds now constitutes the prominent piece in the programme.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. The Academy hears from India that the recently appointed Education Commission, of which Mr. W. W. Hunter is president, is well under weigh. Mr. Hunter has himself been staying on at Calcutta into April in order to wind up the first portion of the work. The total number of pupils in all the schools in India is now just two millions. In a few years this ought to rise to three millions; and it is not rash to hope that when the labours of the Commission have borne fruit say in ten years' time-the present number

may be doubled.

Permission having been obtained from
Major Evans Bell, his works—"Retrospects
and Prospects of Indian Policy," "Our Great Vassal Empire," and "The Mysere Reversion"—are about to be translated into two of the vernacular languages of Southern India,

Tamil and Canaresse. At a recent meeting of the University Council, Edinburgh, Professor Blackie, in referring to the newly constituted Celtic chair, said that the £11,000 which he had collected had been increased to £14,000. It was expected that before long a professor will be appointed, and he will probably commence his duties at the next winter session.

The Athenaum says that Sir Samuel Fer-

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1882.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 1-2, 1882.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

There can no longer be any doubt that we are in the midst of what, for want of a better word, must be called a Ministerial crisis. At the Cabinet Council on Monday decisions were arrived at, the first consequence of which will be the resignation of Mr. Forster. It was, indeed, rumoured on Monday afternoon that not only had the Chief Secretary already resigned, but that he would be accompanied in his retirement by Lord Selborne and Lord Kimberley. That was an exaggeration. The Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies have overcome their scruples, and have proved amenable to management. Mr. Forster, as might have been expected, has shown himself more sturdy. His position is different from that of either of his colleagues. He supports a heavy burden of personal responsibility, and it is for him to define upon what conditions he can continue to do so. Whatever may be the details of the new mode of treatment to be applied to Ireland, we can have no doubt as to the general principles on which it will proceed. The imminence of Mr. Forster's resignation tells us this. He is to be a scapegoat for the offences and the blunders of the Cabinet. Ministers made a free and deliberate selection of an Irish policy. No vexatious resistance was offered by the Opposition. They chose their own time and their own instruments. They asked for Coercion and it was given them; they demanded to supplement it with concession and they were not refused. Both expedients have miscarried, and in the opinion of a majority of the Cabinet nothing remains but a complete reversal of their entire line of action. In this Mr. Forster does not concur, and unless at the eleventh hour some arrangement, of a sort which it is difficult to foresee, can be arrived at, a new Chief Secretary must be found. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Lefevre are generally indicated as the most likely can-didates for the post. The appointment of either would be popular enough in England; the appointment of Mr. Shaw would be the more popular of the two in Ireland. But whoever is Mr. Forster's successor, his position and his responsibilities will be very different from those of Mr. Forster himself. Lord Spencer retains his place in the Cabinet, and does not go to Ireland to discharge functions which are merely ornamental, though no doubt very dignified. He will exercise the power which the title of his office implies, and his assistant in the business of Irish administration will be in reality, as well as in name, the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Lord Salisbury expressed on Monday night some curiosity to know what changes might be eventually contemplated in the official system of Ireland. Whether any such alterations are or are not to be expected, we know that Ministers have resolved upon executing a volte face, and that Mr. Forster demurs to taking part in the manœuvre. In this he displays his consistency and his self-respect. The public will understand his motives, and approve his conduct. The Cabinet have determined to make an experiment which is a complete censure on all their previous efforts. Mr. Forster may pardonably be disinclined to take part in carrying it out .- Standard.

The Times says :- The meeting of the Cabinet on Monday will be followed by another, and the Government, whatever may be the announcement they may have to make, will be urged to disclose their intentions without ambiguity or hesitation. Moreover, the Prime Minister, under pressure from Mr. Gorst, stated on Monday night that though no general discussion was desirable-for which reason he declined to give more time for the debate than the abbreviated evening sitting-the Government would indicate in reply to Sir John Hay, the proposals they intend to make in relation to Ireland before the close of the present Session. It may be assumed that Ministers will inform the House and the country whether the Protection Act is to be maintained or allowed to lapse, and in the latter case what alternative measures, if any, are to be a lopted. Nothing can be more deplorable than a state of uncertainty in which the tenants and the Irish masses in general may be encouraged to form hopes that no English Administration could dream of satisfying. There is a strong feeling in favour of some arrangement for the settlement of arrears of rent in the interest both of landlords and of tenants. The Land Act offered terms which were liberal and reasonable, but they were not accepted, and the arrears clauses lapsed. It would be no unworthy concession to renew or even to modify them if both landlords and tenants were now inclined to take advantage of them and to profit by the advances of the State. The grave objection, of course, is that State aid in clearing off arrears, a large part of which were contracted in obedience to the "No-Rent Manifesto," will put a premium upon repudiation and upon resort to lawless defences against the penalties of dishonesty. The development of the purchase clauses is not less beset by difficulties, economical and political. But the central point of interest is whether Mr. Parnell and his associates are to be unconditionally released as a response to the "moderation" of the Land League party in the debate on Wednesday last. This is a matter in which the Government

entire mistake to assume that the policy o the act is questioned only by the opinion o London. If Ministers consult some of the leading organs of their party in the most te jusual of the great provincial constituencies, they will see that the policy of concession, as embodied in the abandonment of the Protection Act and the release of Mr. Parnell, is by no means likely to enlist the unanimous support of Liberals throughout the Kingdom.

The crisis, observes the Dailg News, is one of great importance, but it ought not to the Government to be one of great difficulty in decision. We firmly believe that the Government have now placed at their disposal a genuine opportunity for the pacification of Ireland. Four points of settlement seem to us to prevent themselves. The broken-down tenants have to be relieved from the crushing burden of arrears which the decisions of the Land Courts have proved to be, in the vast majority of cases, the arrears of unreasonable and extravagant rent. The purchase clauses have to be developed and made real. The leaseholders have to be brought within the beneficial operation of Mr. Gladstone's Act. Finally, it seems to us indispensable that the political suspects should be released. Of course Mr. Gladstone will find difficulties in his way. No doubt he will be warned and worried by the alarmist and the distrustful. No doubt he will have to listen to the counsels of those who would stick to the most hopeless and ruined policy for the sake of seeming consistent rather than admit that they had learned from the hard teaching of facts. Mr. Gladstone, happily, is not a man likely to lay much store by considerations of this kind. When he makes up his mind to a decided course he has ample resource of nerve and courage to sustain him. We sincerely trust that in this case he will see his way to a very decided course. The crisis is one which makes boldness the truest prudence. It is impossible to find any way out of the present complication without risk. The wit of man cannot suggest a compromise which would please everybody. The one great end to be attained is the pacification of Ireland through the settlement of the Irish Land question. We believe this end can be attained now if the Government will act upon the counsels we have given. The Irish Land question once put in the way of a satisfactory settlement, the House of Commons would be able to return to its ordinary work, and we trust to its ordinary ways of business, to the ways that prevailed in the time-quiet then, but full of the seeds of disturbance-when Irish agitation in Parliament went no farther than the introduction once in every Session of a Tenant-right Bill, to be rejected in a single night's debate. We have suffered since for the want of foresight and want of courage in the statesmen of the past. Let not coming years suffer for our want of foresight and courage now.

The Daily News also publishes the followministerial policy in Ireland has given rise to rumours of impending Ministerial changes. It was stated on Monday evening that Lord Selborne and Lord Kimberley had resigned, but there is no truth in this senect. but there is no truth in this report. No actual change has taken place in the political situation since we described it on Monday morning, but we may remark that the question of Mr. Forster's retirement from office sooner or later is still involved in the decision of the Cabinet with regard to their policy in Ireland. On one point it is desirable to correct a misapprehension which exists in some The Government having seen quarters. their way to comply with Lord Cowper's re-peatedly-urged desire to resign the Lord lieutenancy of Ireland, it was with Mr. Forster's entire concurrence that Lord Spencer was invited to accept the vacant post. Mr. Forster was desirous of being relieved of those executive functions which were found seriously to interfere with his Parliamentary duties and the administrative work of his office in London.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

If an enthusiasm too exalted for this commonplace world is a quality to be valued, there can be no question to which of the articles on the Channel Tunnel which appear in the new number of the Nineteenth Century the palm must be awarded. It is delightful to find among the countrymen of Voltaire and Napoleon I. one noble heart which is animated by an absolute trust in the unselfish instincts of our common humanity. M. Joseph Reinach lifts the controversy into a region which no previous writer has ventured to enter. He is as superior to vulgar suspicion as the Brighton policemen who did not arrest Lefroy. The motive which has led him to take part in the discussion is righteous indignation at the dishonouring estimate which the opponents of the tunnel have formed of Frenchmen. Had a French admiral written of England in the tone in which Lord Dunsany has written of France, two hundred French journalists would have "told him that after Inkermann, Alma, and Sebastopol, after so many brave English soldiers and so many brave French soldiers had fought side by side and nobly found their death on Russian ground, any injurious suspicion of one nation against the other is a culpable suspicion." M. Reinach does not deny the possibility of a war between France and England; indeed, he seems rather anxious than not that England should double her fleet and establish compulsory military service, with a view to be ready for such a war. The charge which he repudiates is the charge of compassing the invasion of England by unworthy means. The two nations may yet fight one another as they have done in times past; but the memories of the Crimean war will always prevent them-at least, will always prevent France-from resorting to anything that savours of underhandedness. No French Government would use the Channel Tunnel for the transport of troops without due warning given to the English Government. M. Reinach's conviction upon this point is a beautiful testimony to the guilelessness of his nature. If war were carried on upon his system there would be no spies, no ambushes, no surprises. All would be open and above-board. No invasion would be undertaken until it had been ascertained that all the preparations to meet it were complete. Each side would wait to begin hostilities until the word "ready" had been given by the other. In fact, war would cease to be the hard. brutal thing it has hitherto been thought. and would become in fact, as in name, a game for kings to play at. It would be idle to criticise M. Reinach's article. must take the full responsibility. It is an the reason, and so are not to be judged by the prison alive.

f rational standards. The world in which the tunnel will be made, if made it is, will be a world swayed by quite other considerations than any known to M. Reinach's child-like disposition. We shall have to deal with men in whose opinion the surprise of the Channel Tunnel would be a master-piece of strategy, which they will certainly not abstain from planning because a generation ago the accident of European politics ranged them on the same side with England. The war of 1866 was separated by only two years from a war which Austria and Prussia had waged in concert; but short as the interval was, it was remarkably like other wars when it came. Other articles in the same number of the Nineteenth Century bring out one or two points of some novelty against the proposed tunnel. It must be borne in mind that two distinct dangers are to be apprehended from it, and that before a case in favour of the tunnel can be made out both these risks should be shown to be as good as non-existent. The first danger is that the tunnel may be used for the passage of an invading army; the second is that it may be used to reinforce, and to provide a means of retreat for, an army which has made good its landing in some other way. It is contended by the advocates of the tunnel that, if the Government have the means of destroying the tunnel always ready, no commander will dare to send troops through it so long as the Dover end is in English hands. When the prize to be won is so great, a general will dare much; and if the tunnel is not destroyed before the declaration of war, it is impossible to say what chances may not intervene to prevent its destruction afterwards. Lord Bury describes a Minister's hesitation about giving the decisive order in time of peace, when the tunnel is filled almost continuously with trains laden with non-combatants; and Sir Edward Hamley reminds us that in the war of 1870 the Germans always placed a French official upon the engine of every train which they thought likely to be attacked. What is to prevent the French from seizing all the English residents in France at the moment when war is declared and distributing them over trains which carry the troops detailed to seize the Dover end of the tunnel? As regards the subsidiary use to be made of the tunnel, it will not be enough to destroy it, if by destruction is only meant doing an amount of damage, whether in the way of explosion or of flooding, which can be repaired in a few weeks or months. As Lord Bury says, "till now, our great safeguard against invasion has been not the difficulty of landing-for there has never been much difficulty about thatbut the impossibility of an enemy ever getting home again. With the building of a tunnel this safeguard would disap-Without a tunnel an invading army can only be landed after the fleet has been either defeated or decoyed away, and the position of the enemy would become exceedingly precarious as soon as the fleet returned or was refitted. "But if the enemy could hold an underground thoroughfare into the country the fleet would return in vain, and we might experience the unheard-of mortification of seeing our ships dominant in the Channel and yet unable to protect our own shores-a mortification infinitely aggravated by the reflection that this condition of affairs was the consequence of our own voluntary act." The danger thus foreshadowed by Sir Edward Hamley would not be averted by any partial destruction of the tunnel; the destruction must be so complete as to make repair within any reasonable time hopeless. Who will undertake to say that the machinery by which this destruction is to be wrought will not only be used at the right moment, but be completely effectual when used ?-St. James's Gazette.

THE "JEANNETTE" SURVIVORS. The correspondent of the Standard at St. Petersburgh telegraphed on Monday

night :-The survivors of the Jeannette, Lieutenant Danenhauer, the Chinese steward, and a seaman named Cole, arrived at St. Petersburg this morning, and took up their quarters at the house of the representatives of the New York Herald. Newcombe, the naturalist, will arrive from Moscow to-morrow. All the party appear in good bodily health, but, unfortunately, the seaman Cole is completely out of his mind. At times he becomes almost un-manageable, and had to be kept from attacking Danenhauer and his comrades by the exertion of the Cossack who has accompanied the party all the way from Irkutsk. Danenhauer suffers from weakness of sight, and has to keep himself as much as possible in the dark. He hopes, however, that his sight will return, and that he will regain his usual strength as soon as he gets into warmer climes, and can receive the attention of a skilled oculist. The party have already received the congratulaions of the Minister of the Navy, and to-night the American Lieutenant dines at the German Embassy. To-morrow a grand reception will be given by the correspondent of the New York Herald, and on Wednesday the American onour.

Legation will give an entertainment in their Danenhauer seems convinced that Delongue and his comrades will never be found alive. According to his opinion they must have landed within but very few miles of inhabited settlements, and were probably, therefore, misled by inaccurate maps into taking a direction into the wilderness where they are now being sought for. The story of their sufferings before and after leaving the Jeannette is too long to relate here. When Jeannette is too long to relate here. When they landed their legs were so swollen and frostbitten that they were obliged almost to crawl on their hands and knees until they could get fuel, light, and fires. Both Danen hauer and Cole, who is now deranged, were noted among the party for their strength and vigour. Danenhauer had especially strong eyesight, and had often been picked out in the American Navy for special observations requiring strength of vision; but his eyes are now so weak that in any strong light he runs the risk of losing his sight altogether. The party intend to remain here a few days, when they will proceed to Paris, en route to the United States. Danenhauer thinks of reading a paper before the Geographical Society on the subject of the possibilities of trade on the northern coast of Siberia, as he thinks the seas have been much misunderstood. He is loud in his praises of the excellent treatment which he received from all Russians, both officials and civilians, and has evidently not been weaped from his ambition for Arctic exploration by the hardships and privations which he has had to

THE "CLAIMANT". - Arthur Orton was risited on Saturday afternoon in Portsmouth Convict Prison by Mr. Guildford Onslow, Mr. Quartermain East, and Mr. Haworth looked well, but said he was far from feeling so. He also complained greatly of the manner in which he was treated by the medical de-Deliverances of this kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of the kind do not appeal to the reason and grade of IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at twenty minutes past four. THE RESIGNATION OF EARL COWPER. The Marquis of Salisbury—My lords, I have waited some minutes in the full expectation that the leader of the House would vouchsafe to your lordships some explanation as to the portents which have appeared in the political sky. But as he is silent I will venture to ask him whether any explanation will be given of the resignation, if it is true, by a member of this House, whom we all highly respect, of the highly-responsible office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; whether it is true that the office is to be held in commendam, as a subordinate office of the Lord Presidency of the Council, by the noble earl who now occupies that post; whether such a junction, if indeed it be the fact, is to be

held to indicate that the arrangement is pro-visional, or that the existence of the Lord-Lieutenancy is provisional, or that the existence of the Lord Presidency is provisional and also whether we are to infer from this change that any change is also about to take place in the policy of her Majesty's Govern-ment, and whether they have any new measures or new proposals to announce with respect to the appalling condition into which Ireland has lapsed. But first of all, and most of all, for what reason is it—if a reason can be given—that the Lord-Lieutenant has re-

Earl Granville: I have been some time longer in this House than the noble marquis, and I am not aware of any precedent for asking nine questions without the slightest notice, public or private. (Laughter.) If the noble marquis will repeat his nine questions on Thursday I shall be prepared to give him

The Marquis of SALISBURY: I will give notice, in order to give the noble earl time to ascertain the fact. (Laughter.) No doubt he has not had the means of ascertaining whether the Lord-Lieutenant has resigned, whether the Lord President is to occupy the office in commendam, whether the Government have any new policy to announce, and what Earl Cowper's resignation means. I quite under-stand that the noble earl is entirely ignorant on these matters, and I will therefore give

notice for Thursday.

Earl Granville: As the noble marquis has reduced the number of his questions from nine to four-(laughter)-it will make it easier for me to answer them. The Marquis of Salisbury: I will ask the

questions to-morrow. UNIVERSITY RELIGIOUS TEACHING. Lord Carnaryon contended that by the new statutes the machinery for religious teaching in Oxford and Cambridge had been almost entirely swept away; and that, as this was so it would have been better to remove altogether the provisions for religious teaching in the

two Universities. He was not prepared to move the adoption of this latter course; but he would be no party to the enactment of the statutes now on the table of the House. The Archbishop of Canterbury argued that the statutes preserved a machinery which, in a happier state of things that might after arise, could be developed into a wider scheme of religious teaching in the Universities. Lord Camperdown referred to the statutes to show that ample provision was made for religious education; and the Lord Chancellor, in an elaborate speech, defended the statutes,

which the Bishop of Winchester criticised adversely. Lord Salisbury expressed a general concurrence with Lord Carnarvon, while thinking that the latter undervalued one of the provisions of the statutes; and this brought the discussion to a close. THE BOMBARDMENT OF SFAX. Lord DE LA WARR having presented a pe tition from British inhabitants of Sfax, asked

whether Her Majesty's Government intended to take any steps to procure them indemnity for the losses they had sustained from the bombardment of that city by the French, and moved for papers. Lord Granville replied that her Majesty's

Government were in communication with the French Government on the claims of British inhabitants. He could not agree to the motion, as the correspondence to which it referred was not yot closed. The motion was withdrawn.

The orders of the day having been disposed of, their Lordships adjourned at 20 minutes

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. The Speaker took the chair shortly before

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in answer to Sir G. Campbell, said—The Government have come to the conclusion that it is desirable that the experimental borings of the Channel Tunnel Company should be stopped, and further expense should as far as possible be avoided until Parliament has come to a decision whether the Channel Tunnel is to be made or not.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT AND HOME RULE FOR

In answer to a question from Mr. Callan as to the recent resolution of the Canadian Legislature, Mr. GLADSTONE said it had not yet been forwarded in the usual manner, and therefore could not be laid on the table, and as to any action upon it as far as legislation was concerned, the matters referred to concerned the Imperial Legislature alone; while as to the Executive, they had had them under their constant attention long before the Canadian Parliament. Sir H. Wolff having asked whether Sir J. M. Macdonald, as a Privy Councillor, was not responsible for any advice he might tender to her Majesty, Mr. Gladstone said he believed he was in the same position in that respect as any other Privy Councillor.

THE STATE OF IRELAND. Mr. Gorst having asked whether the Government were prepared to state what measures they intended to propose for restoring peace and order in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone said the question came within the same category as Mr. Cowen's, inasmuch as it could not be dealt with satisfactorily within the limits of an answer to a question, and the motion which is to be made this evening by Sir J. Hay would offer a convenient opportunity for entering into it. Mr. J. Lowther expressed a hope under these circumstances the Prime Minister would reconsider his intention to have a morning sitting on Tuesday, and put it to Sir J. Hay whether he would think it worth while to go on with his motion at an evening sitting. Mr. Gladstone declined to ask the House to rescind the resolution at which it had arrived, more particularly, he added, as he did not think the time had arrived when the House could with any advantage examine the proposals which the Government some short time hence might feel it their duty to make. Mr. Gorst asked whether the Government could indicate the time for making such a statement, and Mr. Gladstone, in replying to this, concurred with what Lord Hartington said on Friday-that there would be no general statement of Irish policy to-night, though the Government could indicate the proposals which they thought necessary, and which, of course, it would their duty to bring forward at the earliest moment the business of the House would

Sir J. Hay said the should go on with his motion whatever happened; but as it apparently must lead to an important debate, he thought it would be better to take it at 4 o'clock. Mr. Onslow said that under the new turn of affairs he thought it right to ask whether Lord Cowper had retired on private or political grounds, to which Mr. Gladstone replied that all he felt justified in saying was that Lord Cowper had resigned the office of Lord Lieutenant.

THE CLÔTURE. The debate on the Procedure Resolutions, adjourned from March 30, was resumed, and on the first or cloture Resolution Mr. O'Don-NELL moved an amendment, requiring that the Speaker should be put in action by a Minister of the Crown. In support of it he urged that the

Speaker had no responsibility to the country, and that if he were endowed with this power he would inevitably become a minion of the Ministry of the day,
Lord G. Hamilton shared entirely in Mr. O'Donnell's fears as to the effects of this rule on the future position of the Speaker. Either

he must become a partisan and must forfeit the confidence of the minority, or he must incur the animosity of the majority which had placed him in the Chair, and which would contend that he had no discretionary power. Among other inconveniences he pointed out that to arrive at the evident sense of the House the Speaker would have to communicate with the Government Whips, and that an improper predominance would be given to the noisy members. Desiring to avoid these evils, he proposed to amend Mr. O'Donnell's amendment by giving a share of the initiative not only to the Minister but to the member in charge of the subject.

Mr. Gladstone, after again expressing his

entire incredulity as to the exaggerated ap-prehension of the opponents of the rule, admitted that there was something to be said for placing the initiative entirely in the hands of the Minister or of members. But the Government, after full consideration, had concluded that the strongest security against abuse would be to give it to the Speaker. But this amendment was neither one nor the other. It established a system of mixed and divided responsibility, which would certainly go further to involve the Speaker in party communications than the rule as it now

Mr. Macarthy and Mr. Balfour supported the amendment, and Mr. Bryce, though regretting that the Speaker had been brought into the matter, agreed in Mr. Gladstone's

objection to the amendment.
Sir E. COLEBROOKE also, while not supporting the amendment, thought that the responsibility ought not to rest with the Chair, and expressed a hope that the Government would see its way to some definition of the evident sense of the House other than a bare majority. Mr. Sclater-Воотн and Mr. Plunket both

expatiated on the danger of degrading the office of Speaker by making him the instrument of the majority; and Mr. Leighton, on the same side, reminded the House of the numerous instances in which Speakers had shown themselves partial and corrupt, and charged the Prime Minister with being accessory to the present Speakers's coup d'état

Mr. SHIELD opposed the amendment; and Lord E. Fitzmaurice warmly condemned as unconstitutional the proposal to give Ministers greater privileges than other members.

Mr. Torrens argued strongly against the principle of an unguarded clôture, and implored the Prime Minister not to lay on the Speaker the burden of restricting the ancient freedom of speech. To sacrifice the independence and impartiality of the Chair would be fatal to the authority of the House, and would convert the House of Commons into a House of Caucus. An unqualified cloture would strike a blow at the Union, as it was a violation of the assurances on which the two Legislatures were amalgamated.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, while not approving either of the amendments, repeated his denunciations of the cloture, and laid on Mr. Gladstone and Sir S. Northcote the blame of the confusion and disorder which had given rise to the

Mr. BRIGHT expressed his astonishment at the view taken of this particular question by the Opposition, and maintained that the rule as it stood was much more favourable to minorities, and especially small minorities, than the amendment. No doubt it was disagreeable duty to cut short debate, but if it was to be done at all it was much better to leave it in the hands of the Speaker-the most impartial man in the House-than to entrust it to the Minister, to whom the temptation to put the closing power into force must come sooner and more frequently. Moreover, he believed that a Speaker would prefer to have the matter left to his own unbiassed judgment than to be stimulated by the hints and entreaties of the Minister.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Grantham, and Colonel Makins; and Sir S. Northcote, though not enamoured of either of the amendments, thought they would establish a more satisfactory state of things on the whole than the rule as it stood.

Lord G. HAMILTON withdrew his amendment, and the House divided on Mr. O'Donnell's amendment, which was negatived by 220 to 164.

The debate was then adjourned. The Military Manœuvres Bill was read a second time, and some other bills were forwarded a stage. The House adjourned at twenty minutes

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, MONDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Rox-burghe and the Dowager Marchioness of , and her Majesty, with Princess Victoria of Hesse, walked and drove this morning. To-day is the anniversary of the birthday o his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne. Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Lady Biddulph and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, went to London in the fore-noon in order to take leave of the Queen of the Netherlands, and returned to Windsor with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who arrived at the Castle shortly after one o'clock, Lady Adela Larking and Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart. (Knight of Kerry), are in attendance on the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Viscount Torrington, Lord in Waiting, and Major-General Du Plat, Equerry to the Queen, were received by her Majesty to-day on their return from attending their Serene Highnesses the Reigning Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont to Calais, on their return to Germany. Lieutenant-General II. Lynedoch Gardiner has succeeded Colonel the Hon. H. Byng as Equerry in Waiting. Captain A. Bigge has left, and Captain Edwards, C.B., has arrived at the Castle.

On Monday afternoon her Majesty, attended by the royal suite, left Windsor Castle for Claremont, for the purpose of paying a visit of condolence to the Duchess of Albany. The Queen drove from the palace in an open carriage drawn by four greys with postilions and outriders, and travelled by way of the Long Walk, Old Windsor across Runnymede to Chertsey, where the horses were changed, and thence to Claremont. Her Majesty returned to Windsor in

The King and Queen of the Netherlands and suite left Victoria Station on Monday evening by special train on their return Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-

Gotha dined on Monday evening with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at Clarence House, St. James's. The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have arrived at Somerset House, Park-lane, from

Bulstrode Park, Bucks. The Earl of Leven and Melville has left Upper Grosvenor-street for Aix-les-Bains. The Earl and Countess of Lovelace have arrived in town for the season. The Earl and Countess of Derby have

arrived at their residence in St. James'ssquare, from Fairhill, Kent. The Earl of Mount-Edgeumbe and family have arrived in town from Mount-Edgeumbe, near Devonport.

Spencer returned to Spencer House, St. James's, from Althorpe, on Monday.

Viscount and Viscountess Bridport and Hon. Miss Hood have farrived at their resi-dence, 12, Wimpole-street. Lord and Lady Leconfield and family have

arrived at their residence in Curzon-street, Mayfair, from PetwortH house, Sussex. Lord Cottesloe and Hon. Miss Fremantle have returned to Eaton-place, from Swan-

bourne, Winslow, Bucks. Lady Laura Grattan has arrived at her residence in Eaton-square, from her seat in County Wicklow.

Lady Williams Wynn and Miss Williams Wynn arrived on Monday at 18, St. James's-square. Sir Walter Williams Wynn is enteraining a party for Chester races at

Wynnstay.
Mr. and Lady Margaret Jenkins have arrived in town and are staying with the Earl and Countess of Lovelace for the season. Major Poore has succeeded Captain Hon. D. J. Monson as Equerry in Waiting to the Duke of Edinburgh.

POLITICAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.") In the course of the Session a bill will be brought in for making the Irish Sundayclosing Act, which expires at the end of December this year, permanent. A memorial to the Chief Secretary, asking that the five

to the Chief Secretary, asking that the five towns now exempted from the operation of the Act may be included, has been signed by a large majority of the Irish members.

Mr. W. Willis, Deputy Accountant-General of the Navy, has been appointed to the post of Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, in the room of Mr. R. G. C. Hamilton, who has been appointed Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty. Me Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. Follett Pennell, principal clerk in the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, will succeed Mr. Willis as Deputy Accountant-

General of the Navy.
Sir Edward Watkin, on behalf of the International Submarine Railway Company, has informed the Board of Trade that the work upon the Channel Tunnel will not be carried urther seaward at present. Operations are, however, still going on at the approaches and within the limits of the private property owned by the Company. A Board of Trade inspection of the works will take place within

the next few days. (FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")
The motion of Mr. Rylands on the second eading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, declaring that that the present rate of national expenditure is excessive, and Mr. Cowen's protest against the increased duty on carriages, have been displaced on the stage of second reading by an amendment of Mr. Chaplin's, which declares the repeal of the malt tax injurous rather than beneficial to farmers. If Mr. Chaplin divides, as he doubtless will, no division can be taken on these

amendments. We regret to state that Lord Richard Grosvenor has been confined to his house for the last three days with a severe cold. He is now convalescent, and will be able to attend to his Parliamentary duties in the course of

We are requested by Sir Richard Wallace to say that there is no foundation for the statement which appeared in a paragraph on Friday last, that he presented to Lord Beaconsfield the diamond Star of the Order of the Garter with the understanding that it should be made an heirloom. There was no condition whatever attached to

A meeting of the general committee of the National Liberal Federation will be held in London on Thursday. Resolutions will be considered treating of the duty of the Liberal party in relation to Ireland at the present

RALPH WALDO EMERSON. The general world may wait some time before realizing its loss in the death of Emerson. In England, of recent years, louder and more ambitious voices have somewhat drowned the low-toned wisdom of the American teacher; but the record of his influence upon the mind and character of the generation closed at his grave is safe kept in the memories, and alive in the activities, of many of the best men of our time; and not a few of these could fairly say with Professor Tyndall, "If any one can be said to have given the impulse to my mind, it is Emerson; whatever I have done the world owes to him." The perspective of thirty-four years already shows the picturesque history represented by lone wayfaring man," as Carlyle called him. who then passed through the cities and towns of England scattering pearl-seed from his unpretentious bag of "lectures." It would seem that Puritanism had returned, from the land to which it was driven, the flower that lay in its heart. The sturdy strength of Standish had flowered in the refinement of Sidney; the hard Calvinism of Plymouth Rock had crumbled, to bear the stately ideal that Milton saw above the head of Cromwell: the humility of the devoutest Mayflower pilgrim was blended with the self-reliance that began at Concord the War of Independence. The sincere and even enthusiastic welcome which Emerson received in England, and the singular interest that followed him, were largely owing to a certain representative relation in which he stood to the thoughtful and earnest people who had invited him to the country and listened to him. With entire simplicity, with quiet unconsciousness of any radicalism in his utterances, describing withsuperlatives the exact vision before his eyes, he really dwelt with things of tremendous import to the people before him. His pictures of the fairer society, where love breathed through life, and justice organized the State. and the tradesmen would rather be cheated than cheat, and religion rejoiced in the sin-cerity of doubt, were as incidental sketches made on the wayside; but they seemed to come from a region where the dreams of many slow-climbing ages had expanded in at least ideal realization. Thoughts vaguely murmured by daring minds, or whispered in the ear, were not merely spoken clearly by this man of the New World, but they were invested with the beauty, the artistic completeness, the gracious sentiment, and the reverence which gave them the charm of poetry and the impressiveness of proculture unimpeded by any of the obstructions which so often prove perilous to

ever uncomfortable results, that the same period which could give Carlyle no better start than a hermitage and dinner of herbs on the Scottish moors gave Emerson, a far more sweeping if milder Revolutionist, the ideal environment of a scholar. Not born to wealth, and compelled like Carlyle to keep a school after graduation, he nevertheless fou a cultured community prepared to welcome him, and a general world willing to listen. Emerson did not, indeed, pass through life without having to confront opposition, and he suffered heavy sorrows in the death of his first wife and his first son; but, so far as his country is concerned, the universal grief now felt there is not embittered by any memories of neglect or indifference to their greatest man. Emerson was indeed of a happy tem-perament, his optimism was constitutional as well as intellectual, and was visible even in his face and movement; but he was also happy in being received with love and honour, and, what is more, with heliaf what is more, with belief, among those

intellect when united with sensibility. It is a fact that may well be pondered, with what-

who had ears to hear him. Those who shall read the works of Emerson—and a good English edition of them is yet among the disiderata—with any hope of finding a theological or philosophical system will be disappointed. Those who amid declining creeds or institutions can only repeat TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

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A Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 1-2, 1882.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

There can no longer be any doubt that we are in the midst of what, for want of a better word, must be called a Ministerial crisis. At the Cabinet Council on Monday decisions were arrived at, the first consequence of which will be the resignation of Mr. Forster. It was, indeed, rumoured on Monday afternoon that not only had the Chief Secretary already resigned, but that he would be accompanied in his retirement by Lord Selborne and Lord Kimberley. That was an exaggeration. The Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies have overcome their scruples, and have proved amenable to management. Mr. Forster, as might have been expected, has shown himself more sturdy. His position is different from that of either of his colleagues. He supports a heavy burden of personal responsibility, and it is for him to define upon what conditions he can continue to do so. Whatever may be the details of the new mode of treatment to be applied to Ireland, we can have no doubt as to the principles on which it will The imminence of Mr. Forster's resignation tells us this. He is to be a scapegoat for the offences and the blunders of the Cabinet. Ministers made a free and deliberate selection of an Irish policy. No vexatious resistance was offered by the Opposition. They chose their own time and their own instruments. They asked for Coercion and it was given them; they demanded to supplement it with concession and they were not refused. Both expedients have miscarried, and in the opinion of a majority of the Cabinet nothing remains but a complete reversal of their entire line of action. In this Mr. Forster does not concur, and unless at the eleventh hour some arrangement, of a sort which it is difficult to foresee, can be arrived at, a new Chief Secretary must be found. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Lefevre are generally indicated as the most likely candidates for the post. The appointment of either would be popular enough in England; the appointment of Mr. Shaw would be the more popular of the two in Ireland. But whoever is Mr. Forster's successor, his position and his responsibilities will be very different from those of Mr. Forster himself. Lord Spencer retains his place in the Cabinet, and does not go to Ireland to discharge functions which are merely ornamental, though no doubt very dignified. He will exercise the power which the title of his office implies, and his assistant in the business of Irish administration will be in reality, as well as in name, the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Lord Salisbury expressed on Monday night some curiosity to know what changes might be eventually contemplated in the official system of Ireland. Whether any such alterations are or are not to be expected, we know that Ministers have resolved upon executing a volte face, and that Mr. Forster demurs to taking part in the manœuvre. In this he displays his consistency and his self-respect. The public will understand his motives, and approve his conduct. The Cabinet have determined to make an experiment which is a complete censure on all their previous efforts. Mr. Forster may pardonably be disinclined to

The Times says :- The meeting of the Cabinet on Monday will be followed by another, and the Government, whatever may be the announcement they may have to make, will be urged to disclose their intentions without ambiguity or hesitation. Moreover, the Prime Minister, under pressure from Mr. Gorst, stated on Monday night that though no general discussion was desirable-for which reason he declined to give more time for the debate than the abbreviated evening sitting-the Government would indicate, in reply to Sir John Hay, the proposals they intend to make in relation to Ireland before the close of the present Session. It may be assumed that Ministers will inform the House and the country whether the Protection Act is to be maintained or allowed to lapse, and in the latter case what alternative measures, if any, are to be adopted. Nothing can be more deplorable than a state of uncertainty in which the tenants and the Irish masses in general may be encouraged to form hopes that no English Administration could dream of satisfying. There is a strong feeling in favour of some arrangement for the settlement of arrears of rent in the interest both of landlords and of tenants. The Land Act offered terms which were liberal and reasonable but they were not accepted, and the arrears clauses lapsed. It would be no unworthy concession to renew or even to modify them if both landlords and tenants were now inclined to take advantage of them and to profit by the advances of the State. The grave objection, of course, is that State aid in clearing off arrears, a large part of which were contracted in obedience to the "No-Rent Manifesto," will put a premium upon repudiation and upon resort to lawless defences against the penalties of dishonesty. The develop-ment of the purchase clauses is not less beset by difficulties, economical and political. But the central point of interest is whether Mr. Parnell and his associates are to be unconditionally released as a response to be unconditionally released as a response to the "moderation" of the Land League party in the debate on Wednesday last. This is a matter in which the Government must take the full responsibility. It is an one may be and would become in lact, as in name, a game for kings to play at. It would be idle to criticise M. Reinach's article. Deliverances of this kind do not appeal to the reason, and so are not to be judged by the prison alive.

take part in carrying it out .- Standard.

entire mistake to assume that the policy of [the act is questioned only by the opinion of London. If Ministers consult some of the leading organs of their party in the most faithful of the great provincial constituencies, they will see that the policy of concession, as embodied in the abandonment of the Protection Act and the release of Mr. Parnell, is by no means likely to enlist the unanimous support of Liberals throughout the Kingdom. The crisis, observes the Daily News, is

that the Government have now placed at their disposal a genuine opportunity for the pacification of Ireland. Four points of settlement seem to us to prevent themselves. The broken-down tenants have to be relieved from the crushing burden of arrears which the decisions of the Land Courts have proved to be, in the vast majority of cases, the arrears of unreasonable and extravagant rent. The purchase clauses have to be developed and made real. The leaseholders have to be brought within the beneficial operation of Mr. Gladstone's Act. Finally, it seems to us indispensable that the political suspects should be released. Of course Mr. Gladstone will find difficulties in his way. No doubt he will be warned and worried by the alarmist and the distrustful. No doubt he will have to listen to the counsels of those who would stick to the most hopeless and ruined policy for the sake seeming consistent rather than admit that they had learned from the hard teaching of facts. Mr. Gladstone, happily, is not a man likely to lay much store by considerations of this kind. When he makes up his mind to a decided course he has ample resource of nerve and courage to sustain him. We sincerely trust that in this case he will see his way to a very decided course. The crisis is one which makes boldness the truest prudence. It is impossible to find any way out of the present complication without risk. The vit of man cannot suggest a compromise which would please everybody. The one great end to be attained is the pacification of Ireland through the settlement of the Irish Land question. We believe this end can be attained now if the Government will act upon the counsels we have given. The Irish Land question once put in the way of a satisfactory settlement, the House of Commons would be able to return to its ordinary work, and we trust to its ordinary ways of business, to the ways that prevailed in the time-quiet then, but full of the seeds of disturbance-when Irish agitation in Parliament went no farther than the introduction once in every Session of a Tenant-right Bill, to be rejected in a single night's debate. We have suffered since for the want of foresight and want of courage in the statesmen of the past. Let not coming years suffer for our want of foresight and courage

now. The Daily News also publishes the following:—The expected announcement of a new Ministerial policy in Ireland has given rise to rumours of impending Ministerial changes. It was stated on Monday evening that Lord lborne and Lord Kimberley had resigned but there is no truth in this report. No actual change has taken place in the political situation since we described it on Monday morning, but we may remark that the question of Mr. Forster's retirement from office sooner or later is still involved in the decision of the Cabinet with regard to their policy in Ireland. On one point it is desirable to correct a misapprehension which exists in some quarters. The Government having seen quarters. The Government naving their way to comply with Lord Cowper's repeatedly-urged desire to resign the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, it was with Mr. Forster's entire concurrence that Lord Spencer was invited to accept the vacant Mr. Forster was desirous of being relieved of those executive functions which were found seriously to interfere with his work of his office in London.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

If an enthusiasm too exalted for this commonplace world is a quality to be valued, there can be no question to which of the articles on the Channel Tunnel which appear in the new number of the Nineteenth Century the palm must be awarded. It is delightful to find among the countrymen of Voltaire and Napoleon I. one noble heart which is animated by an absolute trust in the unselfish instincts of our common humanity. M. Joseph Reinach lifts the controversy into a region which no previous writer has ventured to enter. He is as superior to vulgar suspicion as the Brighton policemen who did not arrest Lefroy. The motive which has led him to take part in the discussion is righteous indignation at the dishonouring estimate which the opponents of the tunnel have formed of Frenchmen. Had a French admiral written of England in the tone in which Lord Dunsany has written of France, two hundred French journalists would have "told him that after Inkermann, Alma, and Sebastopol, after so many brave English soldiers and so many brave French soldiers had fought side by side and nobly found their death on Russian ground, any injurious suspicion of one nation against the other is a culpable suspicion." M. Reinach does not deny the possibility of a war between France and England: indeed, he seems rather anxious than not that England should double her fleet and establish compulsory military service, with a view to be ready for such a war. The charge which he repudiates is the charge of compassing the invasion of England by unworthy means. The two nations may yet fight one another as they have done in times past; but the memories of the Crimean war will always prevent them-at least, will always prevent France-from resorting to anything that savours of underhandedness. No French Government would use the Channel Tunnel for the transport of troops without due warning given to the English Government. M. Reinach's conviction upon this point is a beautiful testimony to the guilelessness of his nature. If war were carried on upon his system there would be no spies, no ambushes, no surprises. All would be open and above-board. No invasion would be undertaken until it had been ascertained that all the preparations to meet it were complete. Each side would wait to begin hostilities until the word "ready" had been given by the other. In fact, war would cease to be the hard. brutal thing it has hitherto been thought, and would become in fact, as in name, a

rational standards. The world in which | the tunnel will be made, if made it is, will be a world swayed by quite other considerations than any known to M. Reinach's child-like disposition. We shall have to deal with men in whose opinion the surprise of the Channel Tunnel would be a master-piece of strategy, which they will certainly not abstain from planning because a generation ago the accident of European politics ranged them on the same side with England. The war of 1866 was separated by only two years from a war one of great importance, but it ought not which Austria and Prussia had waged in to the Government to be one of great concert; but short as the interval was, difficulty in decision. We firmly believe it was remarkably like other wars when it came. Other articles in the same number of the Nineteenth Century bring out one or two points of some novelty against the proposed tunnel. It must be borne in mind that two distinct dangers are to be apprehended from it, and that before a case in favour of the tunnel can be made out both these risks should be shown to be as good as non-existent. The first danger is that the tunnel may be used for the passage of an invading army; the second is that it may be used to reinforce, and to provide a means of retreat for, an army which has made good its landing in some other way. It is contended by the advocates of the tunnel that, if the Government have the means of destroying the tunnel always ready, no commander will dare to send troops through it so long as the Dover end s in English hands. When the prize to e won is so great, a general will dare much: and if the tunnel is not destroyed before the declaration of war, it is impossible to say what chances may not intervene to prevent its destruction afterwards. Lord Bury describes a Minister's hesitation about giving the decisive order in time of peace, when the tunnel is filled almost continuously with trains laden with non-combatants; and Sir Edward Hamley reminds us that in the war of 1870 the Germans always placed a French official upon the engine of every train which they thought likely to be attacked. What is to prevent the French from seizing all the English residents in France at the moment when war is declared distributing them over trains which carry the troops detailed to scize the Dover end of the tunnel? As regards the subsidiary use to be made of the tunnel, it will not be enough to destroy it, if by destruction is only meant doing an amount of damage, whether in the way of explosion or of flooding, which can be repaired in a few weeks or months. As Lord Bury says, "till now, our great safeguard against invasion has been not the difficulty of landing-for there has never been much difficulty about thatbut the impossibility of an enemy ever getting home again. With the building of a tunnel this safeguard would disappear." Without a tunnel an invading army can only be landed after the fleet has been either defeated or decoyed away, and the position of the enemy would become exceedingly precarious as soon as the fleet returned or was refitted. "But if the enemy could hold an underground thoroughfare into the country the fleet would return in vain, and we might experience the unheard-of mortification of seeing our ships dominant in the Channel and yet unable to protect our own shores-a mortification infinitely aggravated by the reflection that this condition of affairs was the consequence of our own voluntary act.' The danger thus foreshadowed by Sir Edward Hamley would not be averted by any partial destruction of the tunnel; the destruction must be so complete as to make repair within any reasonable time hopeless. Who will undertake to say that the machinery by which this destruction is to be wrought will not only be used at the right moment, but be completely effectual when used ?-St. James's Gazette.

THE "JEANNETTE" SURVIVORS. The correspondent of the Standard at St. Petersburgh telegraphed on Monday

The survivors of the Jeannette, Lieutenant Danenhauer, the Chinese steward, and a sea-man named Cole, arrived at St. Petersburg this morning, and took up their quarters at the house of the representatives of the New York Herald. Newcombe, the naturalist, will arrive from Moscow to-morrow. All the party appear in good bodily health, but, unfortunately, the seaman Cole is completely out of his mind. At times he becomes almost un-manageable, and had to be kept from attacking nhauer and his comrades by the exertion of the Cossack who has accompanied the party all the way from Irkutsk. Danenhauer suffers from weakness of sight, and has to keep him-self as much as possible in the dark. He hopes, however, that his sight will return, and that he will regain his usual strength as soon as he gets into warmer climes, and can receive the attention of a skilled oculist. The party have already received the congratulaof the Minister of the Navy, and to-night the American Lieutenant dines at the German Embassy. To-morrow a grand reception will be given by the correspondent of the New York Herald, and on Wednesday the American Legation will give an entertainment in their

Danenhauer seems convinced that Delongue and his comrades will never be found alive According to his opinion they must have landed within but very few miles of inhabited settlements, and were probably, therefore, misled by inaccurate maps into taking a direction into the wilderness where they are now being sought for. The story of their sufferings before and after leaving the Jeannette is too long to relate here. When Jeannette is too long to relate here. When they landed their legs were so swollen and frostbitten that they were obliged almost to crawl on their hands and knees until they could get fuel, light, and fires. Both Danenhauer and Cole, who is now deranged, were noted among the party for their strength and vigour. Danenhauer had especially strong eyesight, and had often been picked out in the American Navy for special observations requiring strength of vision; but his eyes are now so weak that in any strong light he runs the risk of losing his sight altogether. The party intend to remain here a few days, when they will proceed to Paris, en route to the United States. Danenhauer thinks of reading a paper before the Geographical Society on the subject of the possibilities of trade on the northern coast of Siberia, as he thinks the seas have been much misunder-stood. He is loud in his praises of the excellent treatment which he received from all Russians, both officials and civilians, and has evidently not been weaned from his ambition for Arctic exploration by the hard-ships and privations which he has had to

THE "CLAIMANT". - Arthur Orton was visited on Saturday afternoon in Portsmouth Convict Prison by Mr. Guildford Onslow, Mr. Quartermain East, and Mr. Haworth. He ooked well, but said he was far from feeling IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS -- MONDAY

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at twenty minutes past four. THE RESIGNATION OF EARL COWPER.

The Marquis of Salisbury—My lords, I have waited some minutes in the full expectation that the leader of the House would vouchsafe to your lordships some explanation as to the portents which have appeared in the political sky. But as he is silent I will venture to ask him whether any explanation will be given of the resignation, if it is true, by a member of this House, whom we all highly respect, of the highly-responsible office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; whether it is true that the office is to be held in com-mendam, as a subordinate office of the Lord Presidency of the Council, by the noble ear who now occupies that post; whether such a junction, if indeed it be the fact, is to be neld to indicate that the arrangement is provisional, or that the existence of the Lord-Lieutenancy is provisional, or that the existence of the Lord Presidency is provisional; and also whether we are to infer from this change that any change is also about to take place in the policy of her Majesty's Govern-ment, and whether they have any new measures or new proposals to announce with respect to the appalling condition into which Ireland has lapsed. But first of all, and most of all, for what reason is it-if a reason can be given-that the Lord-Lieutenant has re-

Earl Granville: I have been some time longer in this House than the noble marquis, and I am not aware of any precedent for asking nine questions without the slightest notice, public or private. (Laughter.) If the noble marquis will repeat his nine questions on Thursday I shall be prepared to give him

an answer.

The Marquis of Salisbury: I will give notice, in order to give the noble earl time to ascertain the fact. (Laughter.) No doubt he has not had the means of ascertaining whether the Lord-Lieutenant has resigned, whether the Lord President is to occupy the office in commendam, whether the Government have any new policy to announce, and what Earl Cowper's resignation means. I quite understand that the noble earl is entirely ignorant on these matters, and I will therefore give notice for Thursday.

Earl Granville: As the noble marquis has

reduced the number of his questions from nine to four—(laughter)—it will make it easier for me to answer them.

The Marquis of Salisbury: I will ask the

questions to-morrow.

UNIVERSITY RELIGIOUS TEACHING. Lord Carnaryon contended that by the new statutes the machinery for religious teaching in Oxford and Cambridge had been almost entirely swept away; and that, as this was so, it would have been better to remove altogether the provisions for religious teaching in the two Universities. He was not prepared to move the adoption of this latter course; but he would be no party to the enactment of the statutes now on the table of the House.

The Archbishop of Canterbury argued that the statutes preserved a machinery which, in a happier state of things that might after arise, could be developed into a wider scheme of religious teaching in the Universities. Lord Camperdown referred to the statutes to show that ample provision was made for re-ligious education; and the Lord Chancellor, in an elaborate speech, defended the statutes, which the Bishop of Winchester criticised adversely. Lord Salisbury expressed a general concurrence with Lord Carnarvon, while thinking that the latter undervalued one of the provisions of the statutes; and this brought the discussion to a close.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SFAX.

Lord De La Warr having presented a petition from British inhabitants of Sfax, asked whether Her Majesty's Government intended to take any steps to procure them indemnity for the losses they had sustained from the bombardment of that city by the French, and

moved for papers.

Lord Granville replied that her Majesty's Government were in communication with the French Government on the claims of British inhabitants. He could not agree to the motion, as the correspondence to which it referred was not yot closed. The motion was withdrawn.

The orders of the day having been disposed of, their Lordships adjourned at 20 minutes

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. The Speaker took the chair shortly before

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in answer to Sir G. Campbell, said—The Government have come to the conclusion that it is desirable that the experimental borings of the Channel Tunnel Company should be stopped, and further ex-

pense should as far as possible be avoided until Parliament has come to a decision whether the Channel Tunnel is to be made or

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT AND HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

In answer to a question from Mr. Callan as to the recent resolution of the Canadian Legislature, Mr. GLADSTONE said it had not therefore could not be laid on the table, and as to any action upon it as far as legisla tion was concerned, the matters referred to concerned the Imperial Legislature alone; while as to the Executive, they had had them under their constant attention long before the Canadian Parliament. Sir H. Wolff having asked whether Sir J. M. Macdonald, as a Privy Councillor, was not responsible for any advice he might tender to her Majesty, Mr. Gladstone said he believed he was in the same position in that respect as any other Privy Councillor.

THE STATE OF IRELAND. Mr. Gorst having asked whether the Government were prepared to state what measures they intended to propose for restoring peace and order in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone said the question came within the same category as Mr. Cowen's, inasmuch as the could set be adolt with settle featurily within t could not be dealt with satisfactorily within the limits of an answer to a question, and the motion which is to be made this evening by Sir J. Hay would offer a convenient opportu-nity for entering into it. Mr. J. Lowther expressed a hope under these circumstances the Prime Minister would reconsider his intention to have a morning sitting on Tuesday and put it to Sir J. Hay whether he would think it worth while to go on with his motion at an evening sitting. Mr. Gladstone declined to ask the House to rescind the resolution at which it had arrived, more particularly, he added, as he did not think the time had arrived when the House could with advantage examine the proposals which the Government some short time hence might feel it their duty to make. Mr. Gorst asked whether the Government could indicate the time for making such a statement, and Mr. Gladstone, in replying to this, concurred with what Lord Hartington said on Friday-that there would be no general statement of Irish policy to-night, though the Government could indicate the proposals which they thought necessary, and which, of course, it would be their duty to bring forward at the earliest moment the business of the House would

Sir J. Hay said he should go on with his motion whatever happened; but as it apparently must lead to an important debate, he hought it would be better to take it at 4 o'clock. Mr. Onslow said that under the new turn of affairs he thought it right to ask whether Lord Cowper had retired on private or political grounds, to which Mr. Gladstone replied that all he felt justified in saying was that Lord Cowper had resigned the office of

The debate on the Procedure Resolutions. adjourned from March 30, was resumed, and on the first or cloture Resolution Mr. O'Don-NELL moved an amendment, requiring that the

Speaker should be put in action by a Minister of the Crown. In support of it he urged that the Speaker had no responsibility to the country, and that if he were endowed with this power he would inevitably become a minion Ministry of the day, Lord G. Hamilton shared entirely in Mr. O'Donnell's fears as to the effects of this rule

on the future position of the Speaker. Either he must become a partisan and must forfeit the confidence of the minority, or he must incur the animosity of the majority which had placed him in the Chair, and which would contend that he had no discretionary power. Among other inconveniences he pointed out that the parties of the that to arrive at the evident sense of the House the Speaker would have to communicate with the Government Whips, and that an improper predominance would be given to the noisy members. Desiring to avoid these evils, he proposed to amend Mr. O'Donnell's amendment by giving a share of the initiative not only to the Minister but to the member in charge of the subject.

Mr. Gladstone, after again expressing his

entire incredulity as to the exaggerated ap-prehension of the opponents of the rule, admitted that there was something to be said for placing the initiative entirely in the hands of the Minister or of members. But the Government, after full consideration, had concluded that the strongest security against abuse would be to give it to the Speaker. But this amendment was neither one nor the other. It established a system of mixed and divided responsibility, which would certainly go further to involve the Speaker in party communications than the rule as it now

Mr. Macarthy and Mr. Balfour supported the amendment, and Mr. Bryce, though re-gretting that the Speaker had been brought into the matter, agreed in Mr. Gladstone's objection to the amendment.
Sir E. COLEBROOKE also, while not sup-

porting the amendment, thought that the responsibility ought not to rest with the Chair, and expressed a hope that the Government would see its way to some definition of the evident sense of the House other than a bare

majority.
Mr. Schater-Booth and Mr. Plunket both expatiated on the danger of degrading the office of Speaker by making him the instrument of the majority; and Mr. Leighton, or the same side, reminded the House of the numerous instances in which Speakers had shown themselves partial and corrupt, and charged the Prime Minister with being accessory to the present Speaker's coup d'état

Mr. SHIELD opposed the amendment; and Lord E. Fitzmaurice warmly condemned as unconstitutional the proposal to give Ministers

greater privileges than other members.

Mr. Torrens argued strongly against the principle of an unguarded cloture, and im-plored the Prime Minister not to lay on the Speaker the burden of restricting the ancient freedom of speech. To sacrifice the independence and impartiality of the Chair would be fatal to the authority of the House, and would convert the House of Commons into a House of Caucus. An unqualified cloture would strike a blow at the Union, as it was a violation of the assurances on which the two Legislatures were amalgamated.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, while not approving either of the amendments, repeated his denunciations of the clôture, and laid on Mr. Gladstone and Sir S. Northcote the blame of the confusion and disorder which had given rise to the proposal.

Mr. Bright expressed his astonishment at the view taken of this particular question by the Opposition, and maintained that the rule as it stood was much more favourable to minorities, and especially small minorities, than the amendment. No doubt it was a disagreeable duty to cut short debate, but if it was to be done at all it was much better to leave it in the hands of the Speaker-the most impartial man in the House—than to entrust it to the Minister, to whom the temptation to put the closing power into force must come sooner and more frequently. Moreover, he believed that a Speaker would prefer to have the matter left to his own unbiassed judgment than to be stimulated by the

hints and entreaties of the Minister. The discussion was continued by Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Grantham, and Colonel Makins; and Sir S. Northcote, though not enamoured of either of the amendthought they would establish a more satisfactory state of things on the whole than

the rule as it stood. Lord G. Hamilton withdrew his amendment, and the House divided on Mr. O'Donnell's amendment, which was negatived by 220 to 164.

The debate was then adjourned. The Military Manœuvres Bill was read a second time, and some other bills were for-

warded a stage.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, MONDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon attended by the Dowager Duchess of Rox-burghe and the Dowager Marchioness of

Ely, and her Majesty, with Princess Victoria of Hesse, walked and drove this morning. day is the anniversary of the birthday of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught nis Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne. Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Lady Biddulph and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, went to London in the forenoon in order to take leave of the Queen of the Netherlands, and returned to Windsor with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who arrived at the Coatle should be the connaught, who arrived at the Castle shortly after one o'clock. Lady Adela Larking and Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart. (Knight of Kerry), are attendance on the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Viscount Torrington, Lord in Waiting, and Major-General Du Plat, Equerry to the Queen, were received by her Majesty to-day on their return from attending their Serene Highnesses the Reigning Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont to Calais, on their return to Germany. Lieu-tenant-General H. Lynedoch Gardiner has succeeded Colonel the Hon. H. Byng as Equerry in Waiting. Captain A. Bigge has left, and Captain Edwards, C.B., has arrived

On Monday afternoon her Majesty, attended by the royal suite, left Windsor Castle for Claremont, for the purpose of paying a visit of condolence to the Duchess of Albany. The Queen drove from the palace in an open carriage drawn by four greys, with postilions and outriders, and travelled by way of the Long Walk, Old Windsor, across Runnymede to Chertsey, where the horses were changed, and thence to Claremont. Her Majesty returned to Windsor in

the evening.

The King and Queen of the Netherlands and suite left Victoria Station on Monday evening by special train on their return

journey.
Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha dined on Monday evening with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at Clarence House, St. James's.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have

arrived at Somerset House, Park-lane, from Bulstrode Park, Bucks. The Earl of Leven and Melville has left Upper Grosvenor-street for Aix-les-Bains.
The Earl and Countess of Lovelace have

arrived in town for the season. The Earl and Countess of Derby have at their residence in St. James'ssquare, from Fairhill, Kent.

The Earl of Mount-Edgeumbe and family have arrived in town from Mount-Edgeumbe, Countess Spencer returned to Spencer House, St. James's, from Althorpe, on Monday. Viscount and Viscountess Bridport and

Hon. Miss Hood have arrived at their residence, 12, Wimpole-street.

Lord and Lady Leconfield and family have arrived at their residence in Curzon-street, Mayfair, from Petworth House, Sussex.

Lord Cottesloe and Hon. Miss. Fremantle

have returned to Eaton-place, from Swanourne, Winslow, Bucks.

Lady Laura Grattan has arrived at her

residence in Eaton-square, from her seat in County Wicklow. Lady Williams Wynn and Miss Williams Wynn arrived on Monday at 18, St. James's-square. Sir Walter Williams Wynn is enter-taining a party for Chester races at

Wynnstay.
Mr. and Lady Margaret Jenkins have arrived in town and are staying with the Earl and Countess of Lovelace for the season. Major Poore has succeeded Captain Hon.
D. J. Monson as Equerry in Waiting to the Duke of Edinburgh.

POLITICAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

(FROM THE " STANDARD.") In the course of the Session a bill will be brought in for making the Irish Sunday-closing Act, which expires at the end of closing Act, which expires at the end of December this year, permanent. Amemorial to the Chief Secretary, asking that the five towns now exempted from the operation of the Act may be included, has been signed by a large majority of the Irish members.

Mr. W. Willis, Deputy Accountant-General of the Navy, has been appointed to the post of Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, in the room of Mr. B. G. C. Hamilton, who has been appointed.

R. G. C. Hamilton, who has been appointed Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. Follett Pennell, principal clerk in the depart-ment of the Accountant-General of the Navy, will succeed Mr. Willis as Deputy Accountant-

General of the Navy.
Sir Edward Watkin, on behalf of the International Submarine Railway Company, has informed the Board of Trade that the work upon the Channel Tunnel will not be carried further seaward at present. Operations are, however, still going on at the approaches and within the limits of the private property owned by the Company. A Board of Trade inspection of the works will take place within the next few days.

(FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.") The motion of Mr. Rylands on the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, declaring that that the present rate of national expenditure is excessive, and Mr. Cowen's protest against the increased duty on carriages, have been displaced on the stage of second reading by an amendment of Mr. Chaplin's, which declares the repeal of the malt tax injurous rather than beneficial to farmers. If Mr. Chaplin divides, as he doubt-less will, no division can be taken on these

We regret to state that Lord Richard Grosvenor has been confined to his house for the last three days with a severe cold. He is now convalescent, and will be able to attend to his Parliamentary duties in the course of

the week. We are requested by Sir Richard Wallace to say that there is no foundation for the statement which appeared in a paragraph on Friday last, that he presented to Lord Beaconsfield the diamond Star of the Order of the Garter with the understanding that it should be made an heirloom.

the gift.

A meeting of the general committee of the National Liberal Federation will be held in London on Thursday. Resolutions will be considered treating of the duty of the Liberal party in relation to Ireland at the present

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

The general world may wait some time son. In England, of recent years, louder and more ambitious voices have somewhat drowned the low-toned wisdom of the American teacher; but the record of his influence upon the mind and character of the generation closed at his grave is safe kept in the memories, and alive in the activities, of many of the best men of our time; and not a few of these could fairly say with Professor Tyndall, "If any one can be said to have given the impulse to my mind, it is Emerson; whatever I have done the world owes to him." perspective of thirty-four years already shows the picturesque history represented by "that lone wayfaring man," as Carlyle called him, who then passed through the cities and towns of England scattering pearl-seed from his unpretentious bag of "lectures." It would em that Puritanism had returned, from the land to which it was driven, the flower that lay in its heart. The sturdy strength of Sidney; the hard Calvinism of Plymouth Rock had crumbled, to bear the stately ideal that Milton saw above the head of Cromwell; the humility of the devoutest Mayflower pilgrim was blended with the self-reliance that began at Concord the War of Independence. The sincere and even enthusiastic welcome which Emerson received in England, and the singular interest that followed him, were largely owing to a certain representative relation in which he stood to the thoughtful and earnest people who had invited him to the country and listened to him. With entire simplicity, with quiet unconsciousness of any radicalism in his utterances, describing with-superlatives the exact vision before his eyes, he really dwelt with things of tremendous import to the people before him. His pictures of the fairer society, where love breathed through life, and justice organized the State, and the tradesmen would rather be cheated than cheat, and religion rejoiced in the sincerity of doubt, were as incidental sketches made on the wayside; but they seemed to come from a region where the many slow-climbing ages had expanded in at least ideal realization. Thoughts vaguely murmured by daring minds, or whispered in the ear, were not merely spoken clearly by this man of the New World, but they were invested with the beauty, the artistic pleteness, the gracious sentiment, and the reverence which gave them the charm of poetry and the impressiveness of prophecy. Emerson represented the best culture unimpeded by any of the obstructions which so often prove perilous to intellect when united with sensibility. It is a fact that may well be pondered, with whatever uncomfortable results, that the same period which could give Carlyle no better start than a hermitage and dinner of herbs on the Scottish moors gave Emerson, a far more sweeping if milder Revolutionist, the ideal environment of a scholar. Not born to wealth, and compelled like Carlyle to keep a school after graduation, he nevertheless found a cultured community prepared to welcome him, and a general world willing to listen. Emerson did not, indeed, pass through life without having to confront opposition, and he suffered heavy sorrows in the death of his first wife and his first son; but, so far as his country is concerned, the universal grief now felt there is not embittered by any memories of neglect or indifference to their greatest man. Emerson was indeed of a happy tem-perament, his optimism was constitutional as well as intellectual, and was visible even in

and, what is more, with belief, among those who had ears to hear him.

Those who shall read the works of Emerson-and a good English edition of them is yet among the disiderata-with any hope of yet among a theological or philosophical system will be disappointed. Those who amid declining creeds or institutions can only repeat

his face and movement; but he was also happy in being received with love and honour,

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,857.—FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Creat-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 3-4, 1882.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM. Perhaps there never was a time when the agricultural prospects of the country were a more anxious matter to those immediately concerned than they now are. Several questions formerly asked in a very speculative mood are now serious and vital. Can farmers live on the land and pay fair rent? Can landowners reckon on the rents they have hitherto received and laid their calculations upon? Has the old English labourer proper inducement to stay at home, and turn a deaf ear to the tempting solicitations coming to him daily from the Western and Southern Hemispheres? What is the future of that vast and most interesting fabric of society which many generations and much legislative wisdom have reared on the simple basis of agricultural industry? Now for a long time, every year has seen British agriculture less and less of a monopoly, less and less dominating in the markets of the world. For most kinds of produce the incidents of American agriculture affect our prices much more than those of our own. If our grain crops were all blighted or drowned, and our cattle and sheep were more than decimated, an average year in the United States would fill up the gap, as far as the British consumer is concerned. Our farmers might pay no rent, and our landowners might receive none, and our labourers might find no extra employment to eke out their scanty wages. But all the other industries, or, at least, most of them, might feel no difference. We are tending in this direction, and it is quite as well that we should all realise what we are coming to. But meanwhile there does survive, and even rear its head in the hope of better daysthe old agricultural system; the three classes our economists delight to honour the proprietors, the farmers, and the tillers of the soil. They are still our idea of Old England. They still seem to us the true heirs of our ancient virtues and historic glories. We go into the country to see England as it was before coal covered the land with wildernesses of brick and mortar, hid the sky, smoked the cattle, begrimed leaf and blade, and made cleanliness impossible. There is hardly an Englishman who is not happier in green fields and hedgerows than amid the tecture. Population and industry are necessary to these charming ideas. We think of the people there, the happy homes, the simple tastes, and the facility with which these children of nature learn to love, to respect, and to obey good masters and mistresses. Is this now a Fool's Paradise. or is it not? Is it possible that that day is not far distant when the soil of even the most favoured part of this favoured island will be abandoned by agriculture, and given up to parks, model farms, ornamental grounds, preserves, shootings, and rabbit warrens? Happily there are still some kinds of agricultural produce, those of the dairy in particular, that will not bear oceanic or continental traffic. Even with regard to other things, there will always be those who can appreciate flavour and freshness. The mansion and the home farm will always be associated. But there must be something more than sentiment and refined taste, if agriculture is to retain Its old place in the national industry. It is discreditable for a landowner to become auctioneer, and to prey either on the wild hopes or the necessities of his customers. It is discreditable in this way to obtain the promise to pay a rent which the least calculation will show to be impossible. The commonest and oldest teachers held that where for any reason the other party in a transaction was not quite competent to do justice to himself, you were bound to put yourself in his place and see that he was doing himself no wrong. That rule has lately been much departed from, and the result, in this country, not to speak of Ireland has been that humanity and common justice have avenged themselves with a reaction. That reaction has been the general throwing up of these impossible engagements. Such acts of repudiation are scandalous, if only that they weaken the faith of man in man. No doubt many have availed memselves of the examples set, to do what was not necessary in their own cases. However that may be, the landowners are now called to ascertain for their own guidance what farmers can afford to promise with a fair hope of fulfilment. The calculation ought to begin at the tenant's end of it. The landlord is always under an almost irresistible temptation to start from a calculation of his own expenditure

farm thrown on his hands .- Times . IS ENGLAND BECOMING SOBER? We may take it as proved that Englishmen on an average drink at least 17 per cent. less alcoholic beverages than they did in 1874-5. What has been the chief factor in bringing about this notable diminution? There is little reason to doubt that the principal cause must be sought in the prolonged depression of trade from which we have but partially recovered. If wages were higher, more money would be spent in drink. Already the turn of the tide is showing itself in a slight but perceptible increase of consumption. According to Mr. Hoyle, we spent a million more in intoxicants in 1881 than in 1880. A check to the revival of trade would do more to reduce "the drink bill" than all the other agencies combined. That there has not been a great increase of consumption is probably due to the continuance of depression in the agricultural districts and the disorder in Ireland. But when all this has been said, it must be admitted that, without the

on the purchase or celling value, and the

improvement of the farm. Paving a fancy

price for the land he will expect a fancy

rent. The real question is what the

tenant can pay in average years. In the

choice of a tenant it has also to be con-

sidered whether he is a man likely to lay

by for bad years and make the fat years

cover the lean ones. Any how, if the

landowner will not see the question from

the tenant's standpoint as well as from his

own, he may thank himself for it if the

engagement is one day repudiated, and the

operation of other causes, the revival of | chased by Daniel Stuart, the proportor of trade would have brought about a greater increase in 1881 than that which actually took place. Popular education has probably done something to wean the working man from the public-house, and of late years temperance reformers have at last begun to see that if the campaign which they wage is to be successful it must be carried on by weapons more effective than tracts and more solid than teetotal lectures. The spread of the coffee palace movement, to which Mr. Gladstone referred, is a remarkable feature of our times. In Liverpool there are nearly fifty of these popular rivals of the public-house, and in nearly every large centre of industry in the north they may be counted by the score. In London they have been less successful. The Coffee Tavern Company, with a capital of £32,000, and some fifteen places of business of business, has last week had to confess to a net loss on the year's working of £2,800, or nearly 9 per cent. Most of the provincial companies are said to be earning handsome dividends, and there are some even in London whose success leaves nothing to be desired. Another cause of the diminution can be found in the Irish Sunday Closing Act. Like the Forbes Mackenzie Act in Scotland, that measure has materially diminished the sale of drink. In 1877 the Irish drink bill was twelve millions. In 1880 it had fallen to nine. In addition to the influence of these social and legislative reforms, it is only fair to recognise the increased activity and energy of the propaganda which is carried on in favour of temperance. Good Templarism, which promised well at first has practically effaced itself. Of 160,000 members which it enrolled in nine years in Scotland, only 13,000 remain on its books. Nor have the ordinary temperance societies made much headway. The chief improvement has been wrought by the Blue Ribbon Army, a purely temperance organization, which has enrolled 370,000 members within the last twelve months; the crusade against intemperance conducted by Cardinal Manning and the Catholic clergy, who have found Boycotting a useful weapon in the "holy war" against vice; and last, but by no means least, the very remarkable operations of the Salvation Army. The net result is that, although trade is reviving, the sale of drink is not keeping pace with the revival of trade. According to the newly-published report of the union of men engaged in iron-ship building, the earning power of their members is now at least 10s. a week greater than it was three years ago. The increase, representing, as it does, an addition of nearly half a million a year to the wages of men employed in a single industry, has perhaps swelled the charge-sheets of Glasgow and Tyneside, nt it is not all have been in 1873-4. The most of it is spent in other ways; but some of it is saved. In 1880, according to the report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, the 5,787,356 members of the various societies connected with the working classes had accumulated funds amounting to within a trifle of fifty-seven millions sterling. In the Post Office Savings Bank in 1881 there were deposits of thirtyseven millions, and in the older savingsbank of more than £45,000,000. Altogether, therefore, there is an accmulated fund of £139,000,000, chiefly representing the savings of the working classes. This, of course, is all very well, but as long as all the deposits in the savings-banks and the funds of the friendly societies do not exceed by much more than 10 per cent. the money spent in intoxicants in 1881 it is evident that very much more is to be done before England puts away her most flagrant vice.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE LONDON PRESS SIXTY YEARS SINCE.

At the close of the great war there were six daily papers published in London, which exercised a considerable influence on political affairs. These six papers were the Times, the Courier, the Chronicle, the Advertiser, the Herald, and the Post; and of these six the Times was far the most important. The Times in 1816 enjoyed a circulation of 8,000 copies. It paid a stamp duty to the Government of about £900 a week, or of £45,000 a year. But even this duty was only one portion of the burden on its proprietors. The paper on which it was printed was taxed, the advertisements which were inserted in it were taxed; and ten per cent. of its profits were paid as income-tax. It was under such circumstances that the greatest journal that the world has ever seen was produced during the earlier years of its eventful career. The Times was commenced by John Walter in 1785, as the Daily Universal Register; it adopted its present name in 1788. In 1803 Walter was succeeded by his son, John Walter the second. Dr. Stoddart, in the first instance, and subsequently Thomas Barnes, were engaged as editors of the paper under his management. Barnes assumed the editorship of the Times in 1816, and succeeded by his ability and discretion in increasing the great reputation which the paper had already acquired. But a much greater impulse than Barnes' abilities could give had a few months before been imparted to it. In November, 1814, the Times was, for the first time, printed by steam. The machinery was far less perfect than that which is at present in use; but it constituted an extraordinary advance in the history of newspapers. Before steam was used it had been impossible to do more than strike off 450 copies of any paper in an hour. The circulation of a newspaper had depended, not on the demand for it. but on the capability of the hand-press to meet the demand. The imperfect machine introduced in 1814 enabled 1,100 sheets to be impressed in an hour. The paper was printed nearly three times as rapidly as before, and the public could be provided with five copies with the ease with which they had previously been supplied with two. The introduction of machineprinting at once confirmed the Times in the precedence which it had already attained.

than any other newspaper. The circulation of the Courier, in 1816, was only inferior to that of the Times. It sold about 5,000 copies a day. It was an evening newspaper, and was in the habit of issuing edition after edition. It was first established in 1792, was distinguished for its ultra-Liberal principles, and was on two occasions the subject of political pro-secutions. In 1799 the Courier was pur-

With one short interval, in 1828, it en-

joyed for forty years a larger circulation

the Post. Stuart was a Tory; and the Courier, of course, adopted Tory principles. The Post had been started ten years before the Courier, or in 1782, and had been purchased by Stuart for a very small sum in 1785. Stuart had a remarkable faculty for discovering literary talent and for obtaining the assistance of literary

men on moderate terms. He engaged Coleridge, Lamb, and Mackintosh to write for the Morning Post, and he occasionally availed himself of their services on the Courier. Stuart, after converting the Post into a valuable property, sold it in 1803; he retired from the Courier in 1816. The Post has retained, to the present day, the popularity which it acquired at the commencement of the century. The Courier never recovered from the decreased demand for news after the conclusion of

In 1816 the Morning Chronicle had a much smaller circulation than the Times; but it enjoyed, in some respects, a higher reputation than any other newspaper. Commenced in 1769, it was the oldest of all the leading papers. Its editor, James Perry, was uniformly treated with a deference which was paid to no other editor. He was the first editor of a newspaper who had the spirit to send shorthand writers into the House of Commons. He succeeded in obtaining even higher literary talent on his staff than Stuart collected for the Post and the Courier. John Campbell, who subsequently became Lord Chancellor; Thomas Campbell, the poet; Coleridge, Mackintosh, Hazlitt, and McCulloch, all placed their pens at different periods at the disposal of Perry. The Chronicle profited from the ability which it thus employed, and, at the commencement of the century, enjoyed a reputation which was hardly inferior to that of the

Some of the highest literary ability in the land was then employed in contributing to the press; yet writers in the press were regarded at the close of the eighteenth and at the commencement of the nineteenth century as of an inferior class. It was supposed to be ungentlemanlike for any one to write for hire. Reporters in 1798 were described by Abbot as "black-guard newswriters." Ten years later, or in 1808, the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn made a by-law excluding all persons who had written in the daily papers from being called to the bar. More than twenty years afterwards a Lord Chancellor offended the propriety of his supporters and excited their animadversions by asking the editor of the Times to dinner. The press was regarded as a pestilent nuisance. which it was essential to destroy. Southey had himself once been a journalist. yet, in 1817, he [deliberately declared to Lord Liverpool, "You must curb the press, or it will destroy the Constitution of the country. No means," he added, "can be effectual for checking the intolerable license of the press but that of making transportation the punishment of its abuse.' -Spencer Walpole.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY. Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse drove out yesterday afternoon, and her Maesty, with Princess Beatrice, walked and drove this morning. The Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse and the Duke of Connaught rode out. The Queen held a Council to-day at a quarter before three o'clock, at which were present: - Earl Spencer, K.G., Earl Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Carlingford, K.P., and the Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was in attendance as Clerk of the Council. Earl Spencer had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Queen received Prince Jon Ghica, the Roumanian Minister, who was introduced by Earl Spencer, and presented a letter of con-gratulation to her Majesty from the King of Roumania on the marriage of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. Mr. Archer, Agent General for the colony of Queensland, had the honour of being presented to the Queen by Earl Spencer, and laid before her Majesty an album containing a record of the visit of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales to Queensland. Lord Sandhurst and Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, the Lord and Groom in Waiting, were in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and

the infant Princess attended by Lady Adela Larking and Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart. (Knight of Kerry), left Windsor at 4.10 p.m. for London.

Prince Frederick William of Hesse visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke and Captain Honneus dined with the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone at their residence in Downing-street on Wed-The Duke of Grafton has arrived at his re-

sidence in Grosvernor-place, from Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire. The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn have arrived at 2, Hamilton-place, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie

have arrived at 33, Princes-gardens, from Scotland, for the season. Lord and Lady Dynevor have arrived at 1, Upper Broad-street, for the season. Lord and Lady Dacre have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-street from The Hoo, near Welwyn, Herts, for the season.

Lord and Lady Tollemache and family arrived at their residence in St. James's-square on Wednesday, from Peckforton Castle, Tarporley. Cheshire. The funeral of Lady Alexina Coventry will

take place at Brompton Cemetery on Saturday, at half-past eleven o'clock. The Right Hon. the speaker gave his sixth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday evening

Mr. and Lady Jane Levett have arrived at 48, Wilton-crescent, from Wychnor Park. Mr. Magniac, M.P., and Hon. Mrs. Magniac and Miss Magniac have arrived at their residence, Chesterfield House for the season.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO UPSET THE IRISH Mail.—A Rugby correspondent writes:— One of the London and North-Western Railway Company's detectives from Rugby was engaged on Tuesday in investigating the circumstances attending the alleged attempt to upset the Irish mail near here. Circumstances seemed strongly to favour the assumption that the story of Thomas Rivett, the signalman, who reported finding the obstruction. was a fabrication, and he was directly taxed with it. After a stubborn denial for four hours, he at length admitted that he placed the sleeper on the rails, and took it off again just before the arrival of the mail, and that his object was to gain promotion. He subse-quently reduced the confession to writing voluntarily, and the matter is under the consideration of the directors to-day. Meanwhile Rivett is suspended from duty. He is 22 years of age, and has been in the employ of the Company nine years.

the earlier hours on Wednesday afternoon in a discussion of the School Boards (Scotland) Bill, in which most of the Scotch member took part. The object is to protect schoolmasters in Scotland against summary dismissal by giving them an appeal to the Department. The second reading was moved by Sir H. MAXWELL, and supported by Mr. Orr

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Commons was engaged during

Ewing, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Mr. Cochran-Patrick, Mr. Dalrymple, and Lord C. Camp-bell, mainly on the ground that schoolmasters are now too much at the mercy of the Schoo Boards composed of persons of inferior edu cation, whose primary object it was to keep down the rates. The opposition to the Bill was led by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Baxter, who urged that the Bill would degrade the School Boards and put the schoolmasters above the governing bodies. Mr. Duff, Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr. Ramsay, Dr. Webster the Lord Advocate, and other members spoke, and Mr. Mundella, on behalf of the Education Department, deprecated an appeal which he thought would lead to discord; but he admitted that there ought to be some provision to prevent dismissals without notice. Ulti-

Mr. E. STANHOPE next moved the second reading of the Church Patronage Bill, which proposes to deal with the evils of the present system by requiring—first, that there shall be ample notice of sales, with a right to the parishioners to object on the score of mental. physical, or moral disqualifications, and extended power to the Bishops to veto an improper presentation; and, secondly, by extending the present law and prohibiting the

mately the Bill was withdrawn.

sale of next presentations.

Mr. ILLINGWORTH opposed the bill on the ground that it did not go far enough, and that would be better to wait until public opinion had ripened. He saw no reason why the abolition should be confined to what he called the retail sale of next presentations while the wholesale sale of advowsens was permitted. Disclaiming any desire to injure the Church, he made some discursive and general remarks on the question of Disestablishment.

Mr. RAIKES feared that the measure in its present shape would not be found acceptable, and greatly preferred Mr. Leatham's Bill. which swept away and did not merely nibble at the principle that Church patronage should be transferred for pecuniary considerations. Although he admitted and would not defend the abuses of the system of the sale of advowsons, he was prepared to contend that it had conferred great benefits on the Church

Mr. LEATHAM thought the bill did not go far enough, but supported it as a beginning; and Mr. Hibbert, on the part of the Government, acceded to the second reading on the understanding that it should be referred to a Select Committee along with Mr. Leatham's

Mr. ILLINGWORTH declined to join in this course, and Mr. Richard, in moving the adjournment of the debate, talked the bill out. The House adjourned at 10 minutes to

THE RELEASED SUSPECTS. DEMONSTRATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

The Dublin correspondent of the Standard change of front by the Government has produced the greatest surprise in Ireland. The extreme party is astonished at it, and proclaims it as a victory for Mr. Parnell all along the The moderate party, however, looks upon the altered policy with dismay and alarm. About one o'clock to-day Mr. Dillon came to Dublin, as his friends were anxious to see him. He looks very pale and haggard, By the next train Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly came to town, and drove in a cab to Mr. Dillon's residence at North Great Georgestreet. Here they remained in consultation Subsequently Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly visited Mrs. Molony, the treasurer of the Ladies' Land League, at her house in Mountjoy-square. They later visited other places in the town; but they avoided public observation, and seemed desirous there should be no demonstration. In fact, their presence in the city did not occasion the slightest commotion or excitement. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly left Dublin at half-past seven o'clock this evening by the North Wall boat for London. were seen off by Dr. Kenny and Mr. Fottrell, the ex-solicitor to the Land Commissioners. There was no demonstration of any kind, and no crowd. They evidently chose this route to avoid any public manifestation. Mr. Givan, M.P., was a passenger by the same steamer. It is understood that Mr. Parnell expressed a wish that there should be no exhibition of enthusiasm in Dublin at present, as they regard the liberation as a mere act of justice. It is stated in well-informed circles in Dublin that Earl Spencer will only retain the office of Lord Licutenant till the end of August, when Lord Dufferin will come here as Viceroy. The first sign of the "clearance" that is to be made amongst the permanent officials at the Castle was observed to-day. Colonel Hillier, the Inspector General of Constabulary, this afternoon left his department on a long leave of absence. It is understood that the Colonel will not resume his post at the Constabulary Office, and that his formal resignation will be sent in shortly. The Government in view of the general gaol delivery, has ordered lists to be made out classifying the imprisoned Suspects under three distinct heads, viz., Land Leaguers pure and simple, persons charged with murders and outrages, and persons accused of treason-felony. To-day the following Sus-pects were released from Kilmainham Gaol: -Daniel Leary, Denis Flanagan, Peter Kelly, John Ryan, Charles Leary, Philip Cronan, and Charles Cronan. It is expected that several other releases will soon be made. No attempt has yet been made at a demonstration in Dublin. In the county Clare the people have celebrated the release on a gigantic scale. Gort, in the county Galway, was like-wise en fête. At the Naas Board of Guardians to-day a resolution was passed congratulating Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly on their release. At a meeting in Thurles to day it was resolved to invite the released members to a banquet. At Tralee this morning Mrs. Hanlon, Miss O'Neill, and Miss Hogan were arrested on warrants charging them with in-timidation, advising against the payment of rent, and being members of an illegal society. The charges arose out of a meeting held there on Sunday last.

News has just reached Dublin that a torchlight procession is marching through the streets of Wexford, that town being brilliantly illuminated. In Drogheda there was a similar demonstration. The populace crowded the thoroughfares, the process torches was on an extensive scale, and the bands paraded the streets, playing national tunes. A novelty in this display was the decoration of the ships in the river with coloured lamps suspended from the rigging. Thurles was, of course lit up in honour of the Suspects, and a band aided the enthusiasm of the people. In Athlone, by order proclaimed through the bellman, the houses were illuminated, and crowds cheered for Mr. Parnell and his friends. Four bands, accompanied by crowds, marched through the town of Cashel, which showed numbers of blazing tar barrels and illuminated houses. The de monstration in Cork has been postponed till Monday next, when it is expected Mr. Par-nell will visit the city. Tralee was in a state of jubilation. At Waterford there was a great demonstration and torchlight procession, headed by the City bands. An effigy of Mr. Forster was carried in front. The bonfires in the town and on the mountains are very numerous. The outlying towns in the County Cork have manifested their joy by blazing tar barrels, decorated houses, and hands playing. A telegram from Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., set the people of Dungarvan into a joyful mood, as he announced the complete surrender of the Government. The result was that the streets were brilliantly illuminated, and the hills for miles round were plentifully dotted with immense piles of blazing turf. Such a scene has not been witnessed in that part of the south since O'Connell's time. Even in the north there were great rejoicings. Armagh was illuminated, but the grand Ulster demonstration was at Derry. At Dundalk, Ballyshannon, Ballina, Fermoy, and other places the same course was adopted of a general illumination and band-playing. Tele-grams are arriving in Dublin from various parts of the country announcing the public manifestations of joy at the change of Government policy.

The Irish members met in the Conferenceroom at the House of Commons on Tuesday night, Mr. M'Carthy in the chair, when the ollowing resolution was, on the motion of Mr. Molloy, unanimously carried:—"That we gratefully tender the heartfelt thanks of the Irish people and the Irish Parliamentary Party to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada for its prompt and earnest confirmation of the vote adopted recently by the House of Commons of Canada in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, and of a reasonable policy in regard to the political prisoners; that we recognise and acknowledge the influence of that vote in the salutary change which has just been an-nounced in the Irish policy of the British Go-vernment; and that we hail the united action of the Parliament of Canada as giving a powerful influence to the movement of free opinion throughout the civilised world which will hasten the achievement of the national liberties of Ireland." The meeting adjourned until Thursday.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES AND

RUMOURS.

(FROM THE "TIMES.") Although the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland has not yet been completed, there is a growing concurrence of belief that he will accept the It is true that in the first instance the the right hon. gentleman strongly expressed his preference for the election of an Irishman to the post; but he is now reported to have acceeded to the representations of several of his colleagues that he should himself undertake it; indeed there is a wide-spread opinion that under all the circumstances he could hardly refuse the duty if placed upon him by the Prime Minister. In view of the natural reluctance of Sir Charles Dilke to leave the Foreign Office, it is not improbable that an addition may be made to the Government by a fresh appointment to the Presidency of the Board of Trade. On Wednesday morning Lord Granville and Lord Spencer went to Downing-street together, and called on Mr. Gladstone. Lord Hartington also had an interview with the Premier.

(FROM THE " STANDARD.") The meeting of the Conservative Party

which has been called for Friday was specially summoned to consider Mr. Smith's Motion on the subject of a peasant proprietary. It is probable, however, that the recent change in under the notice of the meeting. It is understood, that, after some hesitation

and with a good deal of reluctance, Mr. Chamberlain will decide to accept the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The appeintment will be acceptable to the extreme Irish Party, and they will endeavour to smooth Mr. Chamberlain's way as much as possible. Sir C. Dilke will become President of the Board of Trade with a seat in the Cabinet; and it is expected that Lord E. Fitzmaurice will appointed Under Secretary for Foreign

At the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Chamberlain had interviews with several of the Irish members.

Mr. R. Power intends to ask the Government whether they have now any objection to placing Mr. Parnell on the Printing Com-The nomination of this Committee mittee. has been blocked since the early part of the Session, because the name of Mr. Parnell, who was on the Committee last year, was not included in the members proposed by the Go-

vernment. The question of resuscitating the Irish Land League is already under consideration. It is. however, probable that this step will be doferred for some time, if not till after the expiry of the Coercion Act.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.") The probability of Sir Charles Dilke's going to the Board of Trade has given rise to speculation as to his successor at the Foreign Office. The names of Mr. Evelyn Ashley and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice are mentioned

in this connection.

It is doubtful whether the Conservative Opposition will accept Mr. Gladstone's challenge, and give notice of a vote of censure. Certainly no steps will be taken in this directill after the meeting of the Conservative party on Friday.

We understand that the members of the Irish party who usually act with Mr. Parnell place no obstacle in the way of a fair trial of the policy of Lord Spencer, and of the Chief Secretary who is about to be appointed.

> LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM "TRUTH.")

A great scandal was caused in Cornwall a few months ago by the elopement of a daughter of a gentleman well-known in the county, with her father's groom. They fled to South Africa, and last week letters were received announcing that the damsel, having lost her illusions as completely as Aurora Floyd, is on her way home. having left her companion in an hotel at Natal, where he has been engaged as waiter. A considerable amount of time was occu-pied in pinioning Lamson prior to his execu-

tion, and a writer in the St. James's Gazette says that he, out of curiosity, had himself pinioned at Newgate, and that the operation lasted some minutes. I once tried the same experiment, with the same result. The straps are most complicated, and yet, as the only object is to deprive the "patient" of the use of his arms, this might easily be done by drawing them backwards, twisting a handkerchief once round each of his wrists, and then, after a second turn round both the wrists, tying the ends together. One never knows what may occur; everyone, therefore, has a possible contingent interest in insisting that hanging should be made as little disagreeable as practicable.

Mr. George Howard has just closed all the public-houses on Lord Carlisle's Yorkshire estates, and the Castle Howard Hotel, at the entrance of the park, has been converted by Mrs. Howard into a convalescent home, which will be at the service of poor persons who are properly recommended, from all parts of the county. The first patients are to be received next week. This hotel was the old Gate House, and it used to swarm with mice. They could be seen running about the rooms in broad daylight. It is to be hoped they have been expelled, or a residence there scarcely tend to recuperate a nervous

invalid. An astounding scene took place a few days ago at a funeral in a parish in one of the Scotch border counties. A procession was slowly wending its way along the road to the churchyard, when two others were seen approaching from different directions. Almost citement. After the first interment, the friends in the procession produced Glenlivet, and drank to "the health" of their departed friend! Altogether, it was an episode of sixty years since," and a little more.

A few months ago Lord Londonderry tried the experiment of sending his coals to his own wharf in London, where they are sold direct to the consumer. His success has been so great that arrangements have been made to ship an increased supply from Seaham every week. Lord Durham has also entered into the same trade.

The autocrat of the Salvation Army announces that he requires £7,000 from his followers before the opening of his new Congress Hall, at Clapton, on the 13th instant, and also that he will thank those who believe in the Army to provide beds for 998 of his officers, who are shortly expected in town for a few days. I have yet to learn, how-ever, that he has promised to issue a balancesheet showing how he has expended the £15,052 19s. 9 % d. already subscribed for the hall, and the various other large sums he has had sent to him for general purposes, or that he will give a clear account of what he is going to do with the sum of £7.000 required. I should advise my readers to look after

their spoons. The following well-known advertisement has appeared again:—
"Mrs. T. very unhappy in not hearing from Mrs. M. Jones. Was in hopes to have seen her the beginning of the New Year. Been very ill."

I believe its appearance has never failed to herald a successful robbery.

At the life-boat house on the shore, at Brighton, there is a daily register kept of the force of the wind, etc. On Saturday last, when the entire town was almost blown to the ground, and the waves were sweeping over the King's-road, the register marked "Strong breeze; cloudy blue sky." What, then do Brighton folks consider a storm? Of course, there are a considerable number

Of course, there are a considerable number of ladies on the walls of the Academy, either dressed in the strange colours affected by the æsthetes, and with the agonised expres-sion on their countenances which these people would have us believe is the perfection of female beauty, or with nothing on.
Take, for instance, "The Tree of Forgiveness." Unclothed Phyllis is clasping unclothed Demophoon. A cold shudder went through me at the thought of such a Phyllis honouring me with her affections. And yet we are asked to regard this nymph as the type of beauty! Most of the ladies looking at the pictures or looking at each other were arrayed in the fashions of the nineteenth century, but there was a sprinkling of "artistic" costumes. the latest effort of æstheticism seemed to be a sort of monk's robe, falling straight from the shoulders to the feet, with a sash tied round the place where the waist ought to be, and a large slouching hat. Robe, hat, and sash are in plush, and of a dark green colour. A pince-nez is worn with this costume. Those westhetes who did not adopt this costume affected setime of a not adopt this costume, affected satin of a bright canary colour. Some other of the costumes worn by the

fair visitors are worthy of notice. A young American lady, who wore a cream-coloured empire dress, the straight folds of which ended in a remarkable ruffle, whose constituent parts were silk and lace, was, to say the least, conspicuous. Her bonnet was as rampantly picturesque as her ruffle, with large wide brim h conical crown, from the top of which floated five large plumes of feathers. An artistic triumph was compassed by two sisters who wore brown, relieved with cowslips, and carried dainty little feather muffs with bouquets of white flowers and ferns. One or dresses of garnet-coloured velvet were conspicuous by reason of the extra dimensions of the crinolette worn beneath them. One was mercifully short; another most mercilessly

The warm-hearted generosity of the Irish nation was never better illustrated than at the Thames-street Police-court one day last week. A bricklayer, hailing from Erin's Isle, applied to Mr. Lushington for a warrant against a man who had given him the two black eyes and other damage he exhibited. Asked why he desired a warrant, and would not be content with the usual summons, he gave this very characteristic reply :- "Why, sure, sorr, if yees give me a summons it won't come on till this day week, and faix it is that I'm afraid

I shall have forgiven him long before then."
I am distinctly on Papa's side. Just fancy the ridiculous position Papa Oliver Price Bennett now finds himself in after Mr. Mansfield's decision. It appears that the Misses Price would stay out too late at night, and their parents hit upon the expedient of cutting off their hair to punish them, whereupon Mr. Manssield, the magistrate, observes that Papa had no right to disfigure his daughters, and binds him over in £50 to keep peace with them and towards their hair for three months. All this comes of the æsthetic mania; even grave magistrates now look more "to the platting of hair and the putting on of apparel' than to that meek and quiet spirit which Papa and the Apostle prefer. Miss Price and her sister will now doubtless order wigs of a splendid and luxurious character, and stay out at nights more than ever. The last link of parental authority is probably broken, and broken, too, by the magistrate—and as for peace, the only chance of peace with these silly, headstrong, not to say hair-strong, girls is not thus to give them the rein, but to rule and protect them in spite of themselves, until that arduous duty can be delegated to some husband who desires rather an "heir apparent" in the future than much " hair apparent" at present.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE IRISH CRISIS.

Addressing a meeting of Middlesex electors in the Brentford Town Hall on Wednesday night (Mr. Henry Croxford in the chair), Lord George Hamilton said he never in his life stood before a meeting with feelings of greater despondency than he had at the present moment. Hitherto there had always been subjects upon which Liberals and Con-servatives agreed to differ, but there were certain other questions which the public men of both parties unanimously regarded as outside the pale of party politics. By the announcements made in Parliament by her Majesty's Government on Tuesday he was sorry to see there had been brought within the range of practical politics questions which he had hoped would have been considered as altogether outside. Men who had been arrested on suspicion of treasonable practices had been liberated, and it was intimated that the protection of Life and Property Act was not to be renewed. Time after time in the House of Commons had he heard Mr. Gladstone denounce the Land League as preaching doctrines of public plunder. Pointing to the Land League members sitting in the House, he had cried "Crime dogs your footsteps," and other members of the Government had also reiterated that the Land League was directly associated with crime, terror, and intimidation. Grosser and graver outrages had been committed within the last month than perhaps had been seen during the last two years, and yet Mr. Gladstone now turned round and opened the door for the very men he had denounced as the authors for the outrages. What must be the consequences? Mr. Parnell has frankly admitted over and over again that he would not have taken his coat off to do the work of the Land League if he did not [see that by it he could lay the foundations of the legislative independence of Ireland. For the next month or two Ireland might be tolerably quiet, because it seemed part of the compact which had been entered into between her proaching from different directions. Almost at the same moment, the respective drivers made a "spurt," each wishing to get first to the ground, so that the hearses and coaches actually reached the gate at a gallop, the mourners appearing to participate in the ex-

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No. 20.857 .- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

four-page Supplement is published with day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 3-4, 1882.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM. Perhaps there never was a time when the agricultural prospects of the country were a more anxious matter to those immediately concerned than they now are. Several questions formerly asked in a very speculative mood are now serious and vital. Can farmers live on the land and pay fair rent? Can landowners reckon on the rents they have hitherto received and laid their calculations upon? Has the old English labourer proper inducement to stay at home, and turn a deaf ear to the tempting solicitations coming to him daily from the Western and Southern Hemispheres? What is the future of that vast and most interesting fabric of society which many generations and much legislative wisdom have reared on the simple basis of agricultural industry? Now for a long time, every year has seen British agriculture less and less of a monopoly, less and less dominating in the markets of the world. For most kinds of produce the incidents of American agriculture affect our prices much more than those of our If our grain crops were all blighted or drowned, and our cattle and sheep were more than decimated, an average vear in the United States would fill up the gap, as far as the British consumer is concerned. Our farmers might pay no rent, and our landowners might receive none, and our labourers might find no extra employment to eke out their scanty But all the other industries, or, at least, most of them, might feel no difference. We are tending in this direction. and it is quite as well that we should all realise what we are coming to. But meanwhile there does survive, and even rear its head in the hope of better daysthe old agricultural system; the three classes our economists delight to honourthe proprietors, the farmers, and the They are still our idea tillers of the soil. of Old England. They still seem to us the true heirs of our ancient virtues and historic glories. We go into the country to see England as it was before coal covered the land with wildernesses of brick and mortar, hid the sky, smoked the cattle, begrimed leaf and blade, and made cleanliness impossible. There is hardly an Englishman who is not happier in green fields and hedgerows than amid the glories of palatial and ecclesiastical architecture. Population and industry are necessary to these charming ideas. We think of the people there, the happy homes, the simple tastes, and the facility with which these children of nature learn to love, to respect, and to obey good masters and mistresses. Is this now a Fool's Paradise. or is it not? Is it possible that that day is not far distant when the soil of even the most favoured part of this favoured island will be abandoned by agriculture, and given up to parks, model farms, ornamental grounds, preserves, shootings, and rabbit warrens? Happily there are still some kinds of agricultural produce, those of the dairy in particular, that will not bear oceanic or continental traffic. Even with regard to other things, there will always be those who can appreciate flavour and freshness. The mansion and the home farm will always be associated. But there must be something more than sentiment and refined taste, if agriculture is to retain its old place in the national industry. It is discreditable for a landowner to become auctioneer, and to prey either on the wild hopes or the necessities of his customers. It is discreditable in this way to obtain the promise to pay a rent which the least calculation will show to be impossible. The commonest and oldest teachers held that where for any reason the other party in a transaction was not quite competent to do justice to himself, you were bound to put yourself in his place and see that he was doing himself no wrong. That rule has lately been much departed from, and the result, in this country, not to speak of Ireland, has been that humanity and common justice have avenged themselves with a reaction. That reaction has been the general throwing up of these impossible engagements. Such acts of repudiation are scandalous, if only that they weaken the faith of man in man. No doubt many have availed themselves of the examples set, to do what was not necessary in their own cases. However that may be, the landowners are now called to ascertain for their own

farm thrown on his hands .- Times. IS ENGLAND BECOMING SOBER? We may take it as proved that Englishmen on an average drink at least 17 per cent. less alcoholic beverages than they did in 1874-5. What has been the chief factor in bringing about this notable diminution? There is little reason to doubt that the principal cause must be sought in the prolonged depression of trade from which we have but partially recovered. If wages were higher, more money would be spent in drink. Already the turn of the tide is showing itself in a slight but perceptible increase of consumption. According to Mr. Hoyle, we spent a million more in intoxicants in 1881 than in 1880. A check to the revival of trade would do more to reduce "the drink bill" than all the other agencies combined. That there has not been a great increase of consumption is probably due to the continuance of depression in the agricultural districts and the disorder in Ireland. But when all this has been said. it must be admitted that, without the

guidance what farmers can afford to pro-

calculation ought to begin at the tenant's

end of it. The landlord is always under

an almost irresistible temptation to start

from a calculation of his own expenditure

on the purchase or selling value, and the

improvement of the farm. Paying a fancy

price for the land he will expect a fancy

rent. The real question is what the

tenant can pay in average years. In the

choice of a tenant it has also to be con-

sidered whether he is a man likely to lay

by for bad years and make the fat years

cover the lean ones. Any how, if the

landowner will not see the question from

the tenant's standpoint as well as from his

own, he may thank himself for it if the

engagement is one day repudiated, and the

mise with a fair hope of fulfilment.

trade would have brought about a greater increase in 1881 than that which actually took place. Popular education has probably done something to wean the working man from the public-house, and of late years temperance reformers have at last begun to see that if the campaign which they wage is to be successful it carried on by weapons more effective than tracts and more solid than teetotal lectures. The spread of the coffee palace movement, to which Mr. Gladstone referred, is a remarkable feature of our times. In Liverpool there are nearly fifty of these popular rivals of the public-house, and in nearly every large centre of industry in the north they may be counted by the score. In London they have been less successful. The Coffee Tavern Company, with a capital of £32,000, and some fifteen places of business of business, has last week had to confess to a net loss on the year's working of £2,800, or nearly 9 per cent. Most of the provincial companies are said to be earning handsome dividends, and there are some even in London whose success leaves nothing to be desired. Another cause of the diminution can be found in the Irish Sunday Closing Act. Like the Forbes Mackenzie Act in Scotland, that measure has materially diminished the sale of drink. In 1877 the Irish drink bill was twelve millions. In 1880 it had fallen to nine. In addition to the influence of these social and legislative reforms, it is only fair to recognise the increased activity and energy of the propaganda which is carried on in favour of temperance. Good Templarism, which promised well at first has practically effaced itself. Of 160,000 members which it enrolled in nine years in Scotland, only 13,000 remain on its books. Nor have the ordinary temperance societies made much headway. The chief improvement has been wrought by the Blue Ribbon Army, a purely temperance organization, which has enrolled 370,000 members within the last twelve months; the crusade against intemperance conducted by Cardinal Manning and the Catholic clergy, who have found Boy-cotting a useful weapon in the "holy war ' against vice; and last, but by no means least, the very remarkable operations of the Salvation Army. The net result is that, although trade is reviving, the sale of drink is not keeping pace with the revival of trade. According to the newly-published report of the union of men engaged in iron-ship building, the earning power of their members is now at least 10s. a week greater than it was three years ago. The increase representing, as it does, an addi-tion of nearly half a million a year to the wages of men employed in a single industry, has perhaps swelled the charge-sheets of Glasgow and Tyneside, but it is not all squandered in drink, as it have been in 1873-4. The most of it is spent in other ways: but some of it is saved. In 1880, according to the report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. the 5,787,356 members of the various societies connected with the working classes had accumulated funds amounting to within a trifle of fifty-seven millions sterling. In the Post Office Savings Bank in 1881 there were deposits of thirtyseven millions, and in the older savingsbank of more than £45,000,000. Altogether, therefore, there is an accmulated fund of £139,000,000, chiefly representing the savings of the working classes. This. of course, is all very well, but as long as all the deposits in the savings-banks and the funds of the friendly societies do not exceed by much more than 10 per cent. the money spent in intoxicants in 1881 it is evident that very much more is to be done before England puts away her most flagrant vice .- Pall Mall Gazetle.

THE LONDON PRESS SIXTY YEARS

SINCE. At the close of the great war there were six daily papers published in London, which exercised a considerable influence on political affairs. These six papers were the Times, the Courier, the Chronicle, the Advertiser, the Herald, and the Post and of these six the Times was far the most important. The Times in 1816 enjoyed a circulation of 8,000 copies. paid a stamp duty to the Government of about £900 a week, or of £45,000 a year. But even this duty was only one portion of the burden on its proprietors. The paper on which it was printed was taxed, the advertisements which were inserted in it were taxed; and ten per cent. of its profits were paid as income-tax. It was under such circumstances that the greatest iournal that the world has ever seen was produced during the earlier years of its eventful career. The *Times* was commenced by John Walter in 1785, as the Daily Universal Register; it adopted its present name in 1788. In 1803 Walter was succeeded by his son, John Walter the second. Dr. Stoddart, in the first instance, and subsequently Thomas Barnes, were engaged as editors of the paper under his management. Barnes assumed the editorship of the Times in 1816, and succeeded by his ability and discretion in increasing the great reputation which the paper had already acquired. But a much greater impulse than Barnes' abilities could give had a few months before been imparted to it. In November, 1814, the Times was, for the first time, printed by steam. The machinery was far less perfect than that which is at present in use; but it constituted an extraordinary advance in the history of newspapers. Before steam was used it had been impossible to do more than strike off 450 copies of any paper in an

joyed for forty years a larger circulation than any other newspaper. The circulation of the Courier, in 1816, was only inferior to that of the Times. It sold about 5,000 copies a day. It was an evening newspaper, and was in the habit of issuing edition after edition. It was first established in 1792, was distinguished for its ultra-Liberal principles, and was on two occasions the subject of political prosecutions. In 1799 the Courier was pur-

hour. The circulation of a newspaper had

depended, not on the demand for it, but

on the capability of the hand-press to meet

the demand. The imperfect machine in-

troduced in 1814 enabled 1,100 sheets to

be impressed in an hour. The paper was

printed nearly three times as rapidly as

before, and the public could be provided

with five copies with the ease with which

they had previously been supplied with

printing at once confirmed the Times in the

precedence which it had already attained.

With one short interval, in 1828, it en-

The introduction of machine-

operation of other causes, the revival of | chased by Daniel Stuart, the proprietor of the Post. Stuart was a Tory; and the Courier, of course, adopted Tory princi-The Post had been started ten years before the Courier, or in 1782, and had been purchased by Stuart for a very small in 1785. Stuart had a remarkable sum faculty for discovering literary talent and for obtaining the assistance of literary men on moderate terms. He engaged Coleridge, Lamb, and Mackintosh to write for the Morning Post, and he occasionally availed himself of their services on the Courier. Stuart, after converting the Post into a valuable property, sold it in 1803; he retired from the Courier in 1816. The Post has retained, to the present day, the popularity which it acquired at the commencement of the century. The Courier never recovered from the decreased demand for news after the conclusion of

In 1816 the Morning Chronicle had a much smaller circulation than the Times; but it enjoyed, in some respects, a higher reputation than any other newspaper. Commenced in 1769, it was the oldest of all the leading papers. Its editor, James Perry, was uniformly treated with a deference which was paid to no other editor. He was the first editor of a newspaper who had the spirit to send shorthand writers into the House of Commons. He succeeded in obtaining even higher literary talent on his staff than Stuart collected for the Post and the Courier. John Campbell, who subsequently became Lord Chancellor; Thomas Campbell, the poet; Coleridge, Mackintosh, Hazlitt, McCulloch, all placed their pens at different periods at the disposal of Perry. The Chronicle profited from the ability which it thus employed, and, at the commencement of the century, enjoyed a reputation which was hardly inferior to that of the

Some of the highest literary ability in the land was then employed in contributing to the press; yet writers in the press were regarded at the close of the eighteenth and at the commencement of the nineteenth century as of an inferior class. It was supposed to be ungentlemanlike for any one to write for hire. Reporters in 1798 were described by Abbot as "blackguard newswriters." Ten years later, or in 1808, the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn made a by-law excluding all persons who had written in the daily papers from being called to the bar. More than twenty years afterwards a Lord Chancellor offended the propriety of his supporters and excited their animadversions by asking the editor of the Times to dinner. The press was regarded as a pestilent nuisance, which it was essential to destroy. Southey had himself once been a journalist, yet, in 1817, he deliberately declared to Lord Liverpool, "You must curb the press, or it will destroy the Constitution of the country. No means," he added, "can be effectual for checking the intolerable license of the press but that of making transportation the punishment of its abuse. -Spencer Walpole.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY. Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse drove out yesterday afternoon, and her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, walked and drove this morning The Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse and the Duke of Connaught rode out. The Queen held a Council to-day at a quarter before three Spencer, K.G., Earl Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Carlingford, K.P., and the Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Mr. Charles of Cherles of Charles and Carlingford of Carlingfor Lennox Peel was in attendance as Clerk of the Council. Earl Spencer had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being de-clared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Queen received Prince Jon Ghica, the Roumanian Minister, who was introduced by Earl Spencer, and presented a letter of congratulation to her Majesty from the King of Roumania on the marriage of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. Mr. Archer, Agent General for the colony of Queensland, had the honour of being presented to the Queen by Earl Spencer, and laid before her Majesty an album containing a record of the visit of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales to Queensland. Lord Sandhurst and Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, the Lord and Groom in Waiting, were in attendance

Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the infant Princess, attended by Lady Adela Larking and Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart. (Knight of Kerry), left Windsor at 4.10 p.m.

Prince Frederick William of Hesse visited

the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marl-borough House on Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke and Captain Honneus dined with the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone at their residence in Downing-street on Wednesday evening. The Duke of Grafton has arrived at his re-

sidence in Grosvernor-place, from Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire. The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn have

arrived at 2, Hamilton-place, for the season The Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie have arrived at 33, Princes-gardens, from scotland, for the season.

Lord and Lady Dynevor have arrived at 1, Upper Broad-street, for the season. Lord and Lady Dacre have arrived at their esidence in Grosvenor-street from The Hoo, near Welwyn, Herts, for the season. Lord and Lady Tollemache and family ar-

rived at their residence in St. James's-square on Wednesday, from Peckforton Castle, Tarporley, Cheshire.

The funeral of Lady Alexina Coventry will

ake place at Brompton Cemetery on Saturday, at half-past eleven o'clock.

The Right Hon, the speaker gave his sixth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednes-

lay evening.

Mr. and Lady Jane Levett have arrived at 48, Wilton-crescent, from Wychnor Park. Mr. Magniac, M.P., and Hon, Mrs. Magniac and Miss Magniac have arrived at their residence, Chesterfield House for the season.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO UPSET THE IRISH Mail.—A Rugby correspondent writes:— One of the London and North-Western Railway Company's detectives from Rugby was engaged on Tuesday in investigating th cumstances attending the alleged attempt to upset the Irish mail near here. Circum-stances seemed strongly to favour the assumption that the story of Thomas Rivett, the sig-nalman, who reported finding the obstruction was a fabrication, and he was directly taxed with it. After a stubborn denial for four hours, he at length admitted that he placed the sleeper on the rails, and took it off again just before the arrival of the mail, and that his object was to gain promotion. He subsequently reduced the confession to writing voluntarily, and the matter is under the consideration of the directors to-day. Meanwhile Rivett is suspended from duty. He is 22 years of age, and has been in the employ of the Company nine years.

The House of Commons was engaged during the earlier hours on Wednesday afternoon in a discussion of the School Boards (Scotland Bill, in which most of the Scotch members took part. The object is to protect school-masters in Scotland against summary dismis-

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

sal by giving them an appeal to the Depart-ment. The second reading was moved by Sir H. Maxwell, and supported by Mr. Orr Ewing, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Mr. Cochran-Patrick, Mr. Dalrymple, and Lord C. Campbell, mainly on the ground that schoolmaster are now too much at the mercy of the School Boards composed of persons of inferior edu-cation, whose primary object it was to keep cation, whose primary object it was to keep down the rates. The opposition to the Bill was led by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Baxter, who urged that the Bill would degrade the School Boards and put the schoolmasters above the governing bodies. Mr. Duff, Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr. Ramsay, Dr. Webster, the Lord Advocate, and other members spoke, and Mr. Mundella, on behalf of the Education Department, deprecated an appeal which he thought would lead to discord; but he admitted that there ought to be some provision to prevent dismissals without notice. Ulti-

mately the Bill was withdrawn. Mr. E STANHOPE next moved the second reading of the Church Patronage Bill, which proposes to deal with the evils of the present system by requiring—first, that there shall be ample notice of sales, with a right to the parishioners to object on the score of mental, physical, or moral disqualifications, and extended power to the Bishops to veto an improper presentation; and, secondly, by extending the present law and prohibiting the

sale of next presentations.

Mr. ILLINGWORTH opposed the bill on the ground that it did not go far enough, and that it would be better to wait until public opinion had ripened. He saw no reason why the abolition should be confined to what he called the retail sale of next presentations while the wholesale sale of advowsens was permitted. Disclaiming any desire to injure the Church, he made some discursive and general re-

marks on the question of Disestablishment.

Mr. RAIKES feared that the measure in its present shape would not be found acceptable, and greatly preferred Mr. Leatham's Bill, which swept away and did not merely nibble at the principle that Church patronage should be transferred for pecuniary considerations. Although he admitted and would not defend the abuses of the system of the sale of advowsons, he was prepared to contend that it had conferred great benefits on the Church and on society.

Mr. LEATHAM thought the bill did not go far enough, but supported it as a beginning; and Mr. Hibbert, on the part of the Government, acceded to the second reading on the understanding that it should be referred to a Select Committee along with Mr. Leatham's

Mr. ILLINGWORTH declined to join in this course, and Mr. Richard, in moving the ad-journment of the debate, talked the bill out. The House adjourned at 10 minutes to

THE RELEASED SUSPECTS. DEMONSTRATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

The Dublin correspondent of the Standard wrote on Tuesday night:—The complete change of front by the Government has produced the greatest surprise in Ireland. The duced the greatest surprise in Ireland. The extreme party is astonished at it, and proclaims it as a victory for Mr. Parnell all along the line. The moderate party, however, looks upon the altered policy with dismay and alarm. About one o'clock to-day Mr. Dillon came to Dublin, as his friends were anxious to see him. He looks very pale and haggard, By the next train Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly came to town, and drove in a cab to Mr. Dillon's residence at North Great Georgestreet. Here they remained in consultation with Mr. Dillon and some friends for an hour. Subsequently Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly visited Mrs. Molony, the treasurer of the Ladies' Land League, at her house in Mount-joy-square. They later visited other places in the town; but they avoided public observation, and seemed desirous there should be no demonstration. In fact, their presence in the city did not occasion the slightest com-motion or excitement. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly left Dublin at halfpast seven o'clock this evening by the North Wall boat for London. They were seen off by Dr. Kenny and Mr. Fottrell, the ex-solicitor to the Land Commissioners. There was no demonstration of any kind, and no crowd. They evidently chose this route to avoid any public mani-festation. Mr. Givan, M.P., was a passenger by the same steamer. It is understood that Mr. Parnell expressed a wish that there should be no exhibition of enthusiasm in Dublin at present, as they regard the liberation as a mere act of justice. It is stated in well-informed circles in Dublin that Earl Spencer will only retain the office of Lord Lieutenant till the end of August, when Lord Dufferin will come here as Viceroy. first sign of the " clearance" that is to be made amongst the permanent officials at the Castle was observed to-day. Colonel Hillier, the Inspector General of Constabulary, this afternoon left his department on a long leave of absence. It is understood that the Colonel will not resume his post at the Constabulary Office, and that his formal resignation will be sent in shortly. The Government in view of the general gaol delivery, has ordered lists to be made out classifying the imprisoned Suspects under three distinct heads, viz., Land Leaguers pure and simple, persons charged with murders and outrages, and persons accused of treason-felony. To-day the following Sus-pects were released from Kilmainham Gaol: Daniel Leary, Denis Flanagan, Peter Kelly, John Ryan, Charles Leary, Philip Cronan, and Charles Cronan. It is expected that several other releases will soon be made. No attempt has yet been made at a demonstration in Dublin. In the county Clare the people have celebrated the release on a gigantic scale. Gort, in the county Galway, was likewise en fête. At the Naas Board of Guardians to-day a resolution was passed congratulating Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly on their release. At a meeting in Thurles to-day it was resolved to invite the released members to a banquet. At Tralee this morning Mrs. Hanlon, Miss O'Neill, and Miss Hogan were arrested on warrants charging them with intimidation, advising against the payment of rent, and being members of an illegal society. The charges arose out of a meeting held there on Sunday last.

News has just reached Dublin that a torchlight procession is marching through the streets of Wexford, that town being brilliantly illuminated. In Drogheda there was a similar demonstration. The populace crowded the thoroughfares, the procession of torches was on an extensive scale, and the bands paraded the streets, playing national tunes. A novelty in this display was the decoration of the ships in the river with coloured lamps suspended from the rigging. Thurles was, of course, lit up in honour of the Sus-pects, and a band aided the enthusiasm of the people. In Athlone, by order proclaimed through the bellman, the houses were illuminated, and crowds cheered for Mr. Parnel and his friends. Four bands, accompanied by crowds, marched through the town of Cashel, which showed numbers of blazing tar barrels and illuminated houses. The demonstration in Cork has been postponed till Monday next, when it is expected Mr. Parnell will visit the city. Tralee was in a state of jubilation. At Waterford there was a great demonstration and torchlight procession, headed by the City bands. An efligy of Mr. Forster was carried in The bonfires in the town and on the mountains are very numerous.

The outlying towns in the County Cork have manifested their joy by blazing tar barrels, pointed.

decorated houses, and bands playing. A telegram from Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., set the people of Dungarvan into a joyful mood, as he announced the complete surrender of the Government. The result was that the streets were brilliantly illuminated, and the hills for miles round were plentifully dotted with immense piles of blazing turf. Such a scene has not been witnessed in that part of the south since O'Connell's time. Even in the north there were great rejoicings. Armach north there were great rejoicings. Armagh was illuminated, but the grand Ulster demonstration was at Derry. At Dundalk, Ballyshannon, Ballina, Fermoy, and other places the same course was adopted of a general illumination and band-playing. Telegrams are arriving in Dublin from various parts of the country announcing the public manifestations of joy at the change of Government policy.

Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly arrived at Euston Station on Thursday morning from Dublin. In an interview with a special representative of the Central News Mr. Parnell communicated the following particulars respecting his release, and the course the Irish parliamentary party acting with him will probably adopt:—"The news of the change in the Government's Irish policy was a surprise to me. The first intimation I had of anything unsual in the political situation was a telegram on Tuesday afternoon which was a telegram on Tuesday afternoon which I received in Kilmainham Gaol, stating Mr. Forster had resigned. We could scarcely credit it at first. Later in the day we had further confirmation of the news; and at 8.30 that evening the governor of the gaol announced that I was discharged, and that my colleagues, Messrs. Dillon and O'Kelly, had also been set free. The governor further added that, so far as he had ascertained from opening his letters, four or five other suspects opening his letters, four or five other suspects had been ordered to be released. The news respecting the latter had come by post; but the order for our liberation came by special messenger from the Castle. The governor added that, judging from the framing of the communication he had received from the Castle, it was desired that we should leave the prison at once; and then the Governor pointed out that the word 'immediately' was emphasized. Mr. Dillon, however, not feeling well, was anxious to stop until morning but after some conversation we agreed to drive to Kingstown. This we did, and put up at the hotel there. As we failed to catch the goods train for Avondale yesterday, we went back to Dublin and had interviews with our friends, and, subsequently, with several members of the executive of the Ladies Land League. We left Dublin by the North Wall boat last evening, with the view of attending a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party which has been called for two o'clock this afternoon to discuss the political outlook generally. After the meeting, I shall go to the House of Commons. As to what the Irish parliamentary party will do, it is difficult to say until after the Government's new line of policy for Ireland has been disclosed. At present everything is so much a matter of speculation that it will be better to await developments. It is necessary before we decide to wait and see what the Government are going to do with the land question. That is the pressing issue just now. We are disposed to hear what they have to say upon that and other matters. gard to Michael Davitt, his release is one of the most vital importance, in order to secure the tranquillity of the country. Much of course will depend on who the new Irish Secretary is to be, for none but a thoroughly capable man will suit. No one of our party could, of them; for it is improbable that the Government would concede the terms which would be asked before one of our party would ally himself with the Administration. I have to thank scores of friends for telegrams and thank scores of friends for telegrams and messages of congratulation on my release. Among other messages I have received the following from the Archbishop of Cashel, at Thurles:—'Archbishop of Cashel heartily congratulates Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly on their release. He congratulates the country through them on the general situation. situation, though the triumph cannot be considered complete until Michael Davitt is free and far from it if Shaw be appointed Chief Secretary." Mr. Parnell took this message from a large roll of similar telegrams.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES AND RUMOURS.

(FROM THE "TIMES.") Although the appointment of Mr. Chamber-lain to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland has not yet been completed, there is a growing concurrence of belief that he will accept the office. It is true that in the first instance the the right hon. gentleman strongly expressed his preference for the election of an Irishman to the post; but he is now reported to have acceeded to the representations of several of his colleagues that he should himself under-take it; indeed there is a wide-spread opinion that under all the circumstances he hardly refuse the duty if placed upon him by the Prime Minister. In view of the natural reluctance of Sir Charles Dilke to leave the Foreign Office, it is not improbable that an addition may be made to the Government by a fresh appointment to the Presidency of the Board of Trade. On Wednesday morning Lord Granville and Lord Spencer went to Downing-street together, and called on Mr. Gladstone. Lord Hartington also had an interview with the Premier.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.") The meeting of the Conservative Party which has been called for Friday was specially summoned to consider Mr. Smith's Motion or the subject of a peasant proprietary. It is probable, however, that the recent change in the policy of the Government will be brought

under the notice of the meeting.

It is understood, that, after some hesitation and with a good deal of reluctance, Mr. Chamberlain will decide to accept the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The appointment will be acceptable to the extreme Irish Party, and they will endeavour to smooth Mr. Chamberlain's way as much as possible. Sir C. Dilke will become President of the Board of Trade with a seat in the Cabinet; and it is expected that Lord E. Fitzmaurice will be appointed Under Secretary for Foreign

At the House of Commons, on Wednesday Mr. Chamberlain had interviews with several

of the Irish members. Mr. R. Power intends to ask the Government whether they have now any objection to placing Mr. Parnell on the Printing Committee. The nomination of this Committee has been blocked since the early part of the Session, because the name of Mr. Parnell, who was on the Committee last year, was not included in the members proposed by the Go

The question of resuscitating the Irish Land League is already under consideration. It is, however, probable that this step will be deferred for some time, if not till after the expiry of the Coercion Act. (FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

The probability of Sir Charles Dilke's going to the Board of Trade has given rise to speculation as to his successor at the Fereign Office. The names of Mr. Evelyn Ashley and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice are mentioned

in this connection.

It is doubtful whether the Conservative Opposition will accept Mr. Gladstone's challenge, and give notice of a vote of censure. Certainly no steps will be taken in this directhe meeting of the Conservative

party on Friday.

We understand that the members of the Irish party who usually act with Mr. Parnell will place no obstacle in the way of a fair trial of the policy of Lord Spencer, and of the Chief Secretary who is about to be ap-

(FROM THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE.")
It is now believed that, all rumours to the contrary notwithstanding, it is definitely settled that Mr. Chamberlain will not be, the successor of Mr. Forster at the Irish Office. There is reason to believe that the rish Office. There is reason to believe that the new Chief Secretary will not succeed Mr. Forster as a member of the Cabinet. The name of Lord Frederick Cavendish is mentioned in connection with the post, and it is not improbable that he may be selected as the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Lord rederick Cavendish, the brother of Lord Hartington, is the senior member for the North West Riding of York, and has held the post of Financial Secretary to the Treasury since the formation of the present sury since Ministry.

> LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM "TRUTH.")

A great scandal was caused in Cornwall a few months ago by the elopement of a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman

well-known in the county, with her father's groom. They fled to South Africa, and last week letters were received announcing that the damsel, having lost her illusions as completely as Aurora Floyd, is on her way home, having left her companion in an hotel at Natal, where he has been engaged as waiter. A considerable amount of time was occupied in pinioning Lamson prior to his execution, and a writer in the St. James's Gazette says that he, out of curiosity, had himself pinioned at Newgate, and that the operation asted some minutes. I once tried the same experiment, with the same result. The straps are most complicated, and yet, as the only object is to deprive the "patient" of the use of his arms, this might easily be done by drawing them backwards, twisting a handkerchief once round each of his wrists, and then, after a second turn round both the

wrists, tying the ends together. One never knows what may occur; everyone, therefore, has a possible contingent interest in insisting that hanging should be made as ittle disagreeable as practicable. Mr. George Howard has just closed all the public-houses on Lord Carlisle's Yorkshire estates, and the Castle Howard Hotel, at the entrance of the park, has been converted by Mrs. Howard into a convalescent home, which will be at the service of poor persons, who are properly recommended, from all parts of the county. The first patients are to be received next week. This hotel was the old Gate House, and it used to swarm with mice. They could be seen running about the rooms in broad daylight. It is to be hoped they have been expelled, or a residence there will scarcely tend to recuperate a nervous

invalid. An astounding scene took place a few days ago at a funeral in a parish in one of the Scotch border counties. A procession was slowly wending its way along the road to the churchyard, when two others were seen approaching from different directions. Almost at the same moment, the respective drivers made a "spurt," each wishing to get first to the ground, so that the hearses and coaches actually reached the gate at a gallop, the mourners appearing to participate in the excitement. After the first interment, the friends in the procession produced Glenlivet, and drank to "the health" of their departed friend! Altogether, it was an episode of

' sixty years since," and a little more. A few months ago Lord Londonderry tried the experiment of sending his coals to his own wharf in London, where they are sold direct to the consumer. His success has been so great that arrangements have been made to ship an increased supply from Seaham every week. Lord Durham has also entered

into the same trade.

The autocrat of the Salvation Army announces that he requires £7,000 from his followers before the opening of his new Congress Hall, at Clapton, on the 13th instant, and also that he will thank those who believe in the Army to provide beds for 998 of his officers, who are shortly expected in town for a few days. I have yet to learn, however, that he has promised to issue a balance-sheet showing how he has expended the £15,052 19s. 9 ½ d. already subscribed for the hall, and the various other large sums he has had sent to him for general purposes, or that he will give a clear account of what he is going to do with the sum of £7,000 required. I should advise my readers to look after their spoons. The following well-known advertisement has appeared again:—

"Mrs. T. very unhappy in not hearing from Mrs. M. Jones. Was in hopes to have seen her the beginning of the New Year. Been very ill." I believe its appearance has never failed to herald a successful robbery. At the life-boat house on the shore, at

Brighton, there is a daily register kept of the when the entire town was almost blown to the ground, and the waves were sweeping over the King's-road, the register marked "Strong breeze; cloudy blue sky." What, then do Brighton folks consider a storm?

Of course, there are a considerable number of ladies on the walls of the Academy, either dressed in the strange colours affected by the æsthetes, and with the agonised expression on their countenances which these people would have us believe is the perfection of female beauty, or with nothing on.
Take, for instance, "The Tree of Forgiveness." Unclothed Phyllis is clasping unclothed Demophoon. A cold shudder went through me at the thought of such a Phyllis honouring me with her affections. And yet we are asked to regard this nymph as the type of beauty! Most of the ladies looking at the pictures or looking at each other were arrayed in the fashions of the nineteenth century, but there was a sprinkling of "artistic" costumes. the latest effort of æstheticism seemed to be a sort of monk's robe, falling straight from the shoulders to the feet, with a sash tied round the place where the waist ought to be, and a large slouching hat. Robe, hat, and sash are in plush, and of a dark green colour. A pince-nez is worn with this costume. Those esthetes who did not adopt this costume, affected satin of a bright canary colour.

Some other of the costumes worn by the fair visitors are worthy of notice. A young American lady, who wore a cream-coloured empire dress, the straight folds of which ended in a remarkable ruffle, whose constituent parts were silk and lace, was, to say the least, conspicuous. Her bonnet was as rampantly picturesque as her ruffle, with large wide brim and high conical crown, from the top of which floated five large plumes of feathers. An artistic triumph was compassed by two sisters who wore brown, relieved with cowslips, and carried dainty little feather muss with bouquets of white flowers and ferns. One or two dresses of garnet-coloured velvet were conpicuous by reason of the extra dimensions of the crinolette worn beneath them. One was mercifully short; another most mercilessly

The warm-hearted generosity of the Irish nation was never better illustrated than at the Thames-street Police-court one day last week. A bricklayer, hailing from Erin's Isle, applied to Mr. Lushington for a warrant against a man who had given him the two black eyes and other damage he exhibited. Asked why he desired a warrant, and would fot be contact with the usual summons, he gave this tent with the usual summons, he gave this very characteristic reply:—" Why, sure, sorr, if yees give me a summons it won't come on till this day week, and faix it is that I'm afraid

I shall have forgiven him long before then."

I am distinctly on Papa's side. Just fancy the ridiculous position Papa Oliver Price Bennett now finds himself in after Mr. Mansfield's decision. It appears that the Misses Price would stay out too late at night, and their parents hit upon the care distinct. their parents hit upon the expedient of cutting off their hair to punish them, whereupon Mr. Manssield, the magistrate, observes that Papa had no right to disfigure his daughters, and

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Creat-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 4-5, 1882. THE MINISTRY AND ITS EMBAR-RASSMENTS. The appointment of Lord Frederick Cavendish as Mr. Forster's successor in the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was publicly made known on Thursday by the motion for a new writ for the Northern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Lord Frederick Cavendish has won a reputation at the Treasury as a painstaking and capable official, but his fitness for the arduous and complicated political duties involved in the representation of the Irish Executive in the House of Commons has vet to be proved. Probably, if the selection were submitted to the votes of men actively engaged in politics, half-a-dozen or more names would be given precedence over that of the new Chief Secretary. But the choice rests with the Prime Minister, and it has fallen upon one whom he trusts and with whom he has been closely associated in official business. It may be inferred from the nominations of Lord Spencer and Lord Frederick Cavendish that Mr. Gladstone intends practically to assume not only the ultimate responsibility for, but the immediate control of, the Ministerial policy in Ireland. It it not to be regretted that the burden of the risks which have been undoubtedly incurred should be laid directly upon the head of the Government. Lord Frederick Cavendish may show, in confronting the difficulties of Irish administration and of Irish discussions in Parliament, energy, determination, and good-humour; he may successfully combine firmness with conciliation. He has, at all events, the advantage of occupying a station which raises him above the ordinary flights of envy; he is not exposed to the adverse influences which tell against a statesman who attains to such a position by mere merit. The announcement of the new Chief Secretary's name, startling as it was, was soon obscured by the more pressing interest of Mr. Forster's explanation. There can be only one opinion with respect to Mr. Forster's speech. It was dignified, manly, and impressive. It was not graced by rhetorical adornments or even by an effective choice of language; but, as a plain statement, inspired by strong convictions, it won sympathy and applause on both sides of the House. Nobody can doubt that a Minister holding the opinions which Mr. Forster holds, and which he has held, as he on Thursday reminded the House, all along, was under an obligatiou to resign when he found that his colleagues were determined to pursue a course involving, in his judgment, grave danger to the State. As the late Chief Secretary has said himself, "no public good is really advanced by an act of private dishonour." It was necessary, however, that he should explain why he has been unable to follow the rest of the Cabinet upon their new line of policy, and he has done so frankly. At the same time he has acknowledged that his opinion is only that of one man against that of thirteen, for he alone has left the Ministry. It is possible that events may justify him in his view, but in the meantime he has been out-voted in the Cabinet, and his colleagues, however reluctantly, have made up their minds to deprive themselves of his services and to reject the warnings of his experience. Mr. Forster founds his objection to the release of the suspects and the abandonment of the Protection Act on the absence of any one of the conditions which would make those measures safe and wise. Those measures might become justifiable, in Mr. Forster's opinion, if either the leaders of the Land League were to recant their mishave taken in regard to Ireland. There chievous doctrines and to exhibit practical are times when a Vote of Censure is the contrition for their delinquencies, or if peace and order and the authority of

the law were to be restored in Ireland,

or if, finally, additional measures for

strengthening the Irish Executive against

outrage and disorder had been passed.

But none of these conditions have

been fulfilled, and Mr. Forster, conse-

quently, is unable to agree that the course

on which his colleagues have decided is

compatible with the public security. The

Prime Minister's reply to the late Chief

Secretary was marked by an unac-customed embarrassment of manner, and

by occasional movements of irritability.

He had to deal with the warning of

Mr. Forster that nothing is more perilous

than an attempt to keep the peace by en-

listing the aid of the organizers of law-

lessness. He had at the same time to

avoid any statement at which the suscepti-

bilities of the liberated members might

take alarm. The task was difficult, and

Mr. Gladstone's mastery of the intricacies

of diction and dialectics was all needed to

carry him successfully through the trial.

It is unnecessary for others to follow him

through this labyrinth of language. The

fact that there is substantially an arrange-

ment between the Government and the

Land League party is no secret to any-

body. If no such arrangement exists

of the change of policy disappear.

But Mr. Gladstone, in alluding myste-

riously to "information" respecting the

views of the released suspects, laid bare

the reality of the compact against which

Mr. Forster had entered a protest. The

House, accordingly, had two questions

before it. The validity of the compact

had in the first place to be ascertained.

Afterwards it had to consider whether

main reasons in justification

in acting upon that compact the Ministry were dealing wisely and fairly by the country. For the moment, it may be assumed that if the co-operation of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues be secured, the Ministerial policy, decided upon by the Cabinet and supported by the Liberal majority, will have at any rate fair play. But if Mr. Gladstone's "information" be not entirely trustworthy, the prospect of carrying out the policy of conciliation is not as hopeful as it may have at first appeared .- Times. The Standard says: - The announcements

made in the House of Commons on Thursday will seriously lower the reputation of the Government both at home and abroad. The Ministerial embarrassments are obviously increasing, and every step that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues take seems to involve them only more hopelessly in a bungle which will sooner or later become a breakdown. The release of Michael Davitt has been decided upon, and Lord Frederick Cavendish has been selected as Chief Secretary for Ireland. The former piece of intelligence was received by the Irish members with significant applause, the latter with equally significant groans and shouts. Our Irish masters are in no humour to be trifled with, and it becomes us all to bear the fact steadily in mind. The inferior English nation must be prepared to "knock under" to our new governors, or be prepared to face the consequences. Once more Ministers have made a confused show of firmness and feebleness, of weakness and strength. They have restored to liberty the founder of the Irish Land League, and the most consistent and capable enemy of the English connection: but in the same breath they have nominated as Mr. Forster's successor a gentleman whose distinction it is to possess no conceivable qualification for the office, and whose appointment will be received with unconcealed contempt over the length and breadth of victorious Ireland If Mr. Forster's successor had commended himself to the Home-rule Party-with whose members it is now no longer denied that the Government have arranged an unwritten compact-it might, from one point of view, be defensible. As a matter of fact, it lacks even this paltry merit, and is as impolitic as it is unworthy. Does Mr. Gladstone imagine that his administration will regain its lost reputation by offending Irish prejudices at the same moment that it stimulates Irish hopes? Against Lord Frederick Cavendish personally we have nothing to say. mediocrity is beyond disparagement; his official blamelessness and industry are worthy of all praise. He has done his work as Secretary to the Treasury well; but if he were blotted out of the political life of England, not one person in a million would be conscious of the loss. Yet it is a man of this calibre who is chosen to succeed a man of Mr. Forster's position and antecedents; the "social revolution" in Ireland is to be controlled by an ex-Secretary to the Treasury ! The Government are not only committed to amend the Land Act in the interests of tenants, but to replace the Coercion Act by some measure which will ensure obedience to the law, and full protection for life and property. What is this measure to be? Sir Stafford Northcote insisted upon the necessity of Parliament being fully acquainted with its character without delay. This demand is sound so far as it goes. We are bound to say that it does not, in our opinion, go far enough. The Opposition will not have fulfilled its duty by simply exacting from the Government the performance of their pledges. The Ministerial policy in Ireland has collapsed, and its collapse places us in the midst of a chaos of contradictions and inconsistencies. Matters are made worse rather than better by the appointment of Lord Frederick Cavendish to the office of Chief Secretary, and by the release of Michael Davitt. On Tuesday last Lord Hartington challenged the Opposition to bring forward a vote of censure upon Ministers. In the interests not only of the Conservative Party, but of the country and of the first principles of Government itself, it has now become the imperative duty of the Opposition to take up this challenge. The time has at length been reached when there should be an inquiry into the Irish Policy of Ministers. The Government must be placed on its trial at the bar of public opinion more directly than has yet been done. It is only by set Parliamentary debates that the Constituencies can be properly enlightened on such questions as these. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, it is clear, will say as little as they can; the Opposition is charged with the responsibility of compelling them to say as much as they ought. The Conservative Party will expose itself to the charge of neglecting a grave national as well as political duty if its Leaders do not, without a moment's unnecessary delay, arraign her Majesty's Ministers for the course they

hold it to be at the present crisis of our national affairs. No one can truly deny, observes the Daily Telegraph, that the policy discussed in the House of Commons on Thursday night is a totally new departure, resting for its justification on consequences which none can foresee. The two lines of action, at all events, have been plainly set before Parliament and the public, so that there can be no mistake as to their nature; and they have come to light under circumstances which should create the most profound impressions and provoke the most serious thought. A revolution in policy, so startling and novel, could not fail to plunge the House into a warm debate. which set aside the Clôture Rules, fixed for last night. Perhaps the House and the more thoughtful portion of the country will agree with the late Chief Secretary however important the question of Procedure may be, Ireland should take precedence of all other subjects, not absolutely essential to financial requirements, if for no other reason than this—that the Irish imbroglio involves the most farreaching and perilous issues, alike social and political, in a fashion and under conditions unprecedented in our history.

weak expedient of aggressive faction;

but there are also times when it is a plain

and imperative obligation, and such we

AMERICAN OPINION ON THE NEW IRISH POLICY.

Telegraphing on Thursday, the New York correspondent of the Daily News says: The more Conservative Irish leaders here are advising moderation and cordial co-operation with Mr. Gladstone in his new

policy in Ireland. The Sun, while not in any sense an Irish organ, has a large Irish and working men's constituency. Attempts will be made by men eager to retain their temporary ascendancy in the Land League, and pretending to serve Ireland more faithfully than Mr. Parnell has, to sow distrust between the Irish people, and the one English statesman who in seven centuries has had the magnanimity to confess his own wrong doing, and declare his purpose to treat Irishmen no longer as aliens, but as brothers. All such attempts will come to nought, for Irishmen are as placable and generous in victory as steadfast in defeat." The Star, the only daily Irish paper, says:
"Through the brave and patriotic statesmanship of the Irish members of Parliament. a better time is sure to come to the oppressed

and distracted Irish people." The Irish World has a highly jubilant article, saying: "The League has scored a brilliant victory, and vindicated the wisdom of the No-rent manifesto. The war is not ended. The battle-cry of our race, "Ireland for the Irish; the land for the people," has yet to be made good. The one finality in Anglo-Irish politics is Ireland's complete independence. with the Irish people re-established in their natural inheritance. Brothers in America, see to it. Continue to do your part. Call special meetings of your branches. Let the watchword be "No compromise with the enemy, no peace with England except on terms of full justice to Ireland." Ring out your thoughts in clear-toned resolutions, and with the resolutions rain down your dollars for the League, to give weight to your words and strength to the hearts beyond.

The Executive Council of the League held a meeting last night and passed resolutions expressing joy at the failure of the coercion policy, and declaring its confidence "that the leaders in Parliament will not permit English diplomacy to succeed where all the violence of military insolence and display of despotic authority had failed, but that they will unfalteringly struggle for the natural right of our people to self-legislation and self-government. In these efforts they shall have our strongest moral and financial sup-Reports from all part of the country show that the League organizations are expressing their joy by firing guns and passing

THE RELEASE OF DAVITT.

The Standard's correspondent, writing on Thursday night, says :- "There have been great rejoicings in Dublin to-night in consequence of the report of the release of Michael Davitt. A large meeting was held at Inchicore, and the people attending it afterwards paraded the streets, headed by bands and torch bearers. Bonfires were lighted at different parts of the city, and effigies of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster were burned. In some cases the police interfered, and rioting ensued; but the disturbances were not serious. Lamps were broken and some arrests were made The people are in a very excited state, and large bodies of police parade the streets, which are still crowded. There was a display of fireworks at the old offices of the Land League in Abbey-street and in Sackvillestreet. There was a demonstration at the house of Mr. Dillon, M.P., and speeches were

From Londonderry it is reported that the news that an order had been given for the release of Michael Davitt was the occasion of another demonstration. A procession with four bands of music, and bearing about one hundred torches, paraded the streets from eight to ten o'clock. At the latter hour, when the assemblage was massed in Waterlooplace, Mr. James Coll Maclaughlin, president of the local Land League, addressed the people. He said they had at last won the day, but there was still more to be agitated They would therefore continue their warfare on the old lines, so successful in the past, until they had won all they desired. They would not now be content with Home Rule, as it was understood in times past, but must now have full and complete separation from England. They must have autonomy

for Ireland, and with nothing short of this would they rest satisfied. These sentiments were loudly cheered. The procession then divided into groups, going different roads, and shortly afterwards separated. There was no interference with the demonstration, and everything passed off peaceably.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, THURSDAY. The Queen and Princess Victoria of Hesse drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole. The Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Beatrice rode Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara, arrived at the Castle shortly after 7 p.m. yesterday from London. The Earl and Countess Spencer and Baron Roggenbach also arrived. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse, the Dowager Duchess of Athole, the Earl and Countess Spencer, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Lord Sandhurst, Baron Roggenbach, Colonel von Westerweller, Major Wernher, and General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby. The Queen walked with Princess Louise (Marchioness o Lorne), Princess Beatrice, and the Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse this morning. Her Majesty's visitors have left the Castle. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen to-day.

Prince and Princess Christian, attended by Colonel and Mrs. Gordon, honoured the Right Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Smith by their company at dinner on Wednesday evening. There were present to meet their Royal Highnesses, the Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Maud Cecil, Lord Rowton, Colonel the Right Hon. F. A. Lord Algernon Percy, M.P., and Lady Constance Stanley, Sir Matthew and Lady White Ridley, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote and Miss Northcote, the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, M.P., and Mrs. Gibson, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lang. Mr. Erand. Mrs. Francis Jenne, Mr. Froude, Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. Arthur Balfour. In the evening Mrs. Smith had a reception.

Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, attended by Baron Ropert and Baroness Pach intend leaving Claridge's Hotel on Monday morning for Paris, whence the Prince and Princess go to Germany. The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady

Alexandra Leveson-Gower have arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, from Sunderland Tower, her Grace's villa at Torquay. The Duchess of Newcastle and Lady Emily Pelham-Clinton and Mr. Hohler have arrived at 30, Wilton-crescent, for the season.

The Marquis of Bath has arrived at his reidence in Berkeley-square, from Longleate,

Lord and Lady Headley have returned to town from the South of France.

Lord and Lady Penrhyn and Hon. Miss Douglas-Pennant have arrived at Mortimer House, Halkin-street, from Penrhyn Castle for the season.

Lord Digby and Hon. Miss Digby have arrived in town from Mintern House, Cerne Sir Patrick and Lady O'Brien and Miss Elma Morphy have arrived at 21, Bryanston

square, for the season. Lady Louisa Tighe has arrived at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde-park-corner, from Ireland.

Lady Dashwood has arrived at 44, Grosvenor-square, for the season.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-THURSDAY.

The Earl of Redesdale took his seat on the voolsack at a quarter-past four. On the motion of the Earl of Dalhousie, a bill to alter and amend the law relating to marriage with a deceased wife's sister was read a first time. Lord Truro called attention to a pamphlet written and circulated by the the Royai Military Academy at Woolwich; and the Earl of Longford presented a petition from landowners and others in Ireland, praying that the principles adopted by the Land Commissioners in the assessment of "fair rents" may as soon assessible to "air rents" may as soon as possible be made

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY. The House of Commons was densely filled

in every part by an eager and excited au-dience in expectation of the promised explanations in reference to Mr. Forster's resignation and the new Irish policy of the Govern-ment. Mr. Forster took his seat early at the end of the second bench, immediately behind the Ministry. Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Kelly were also in their places at the commencement of the proceedings, and Mr. Parnell came into the House immediately after Mr. Forster rose.

A new writ was ordered to issue for the North-West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of Lord F. Cavendish, who has accepted the office of Chief Secretary to the

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. W. H. Smith gave notice that, in consequence of recent events—the resignation of Mr. Forster and the announcement of important legislation by the Government—he would not go on with his motion on the Purchase Clauses.

In answer to a question from Mr. Cowen, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT said that it had been determined to release Michael Davitt, and, in answer to Mr. Gibson, he said it would be on the same conditions as the release by the late Government, and presumably for the same reason—that it could be consistently with the public safety. Mr. Cowen thereupon gave notice that he would ask whether, as the Government had adopted the policy of the founder of the Land League, they would not advise that a free pardon be given him in order that he might defend that policy in Par-

In answer to Mr. Power, Mr. GLADSTONE said that no objection would be made to placing Mr. Parnell's name on the Public Accounts Committee, whereupon Mr. Power intimated that he would withdraw the opposition which has hitherto prevented the nomination of the Committee.

In answer to a question from Sir H. Wolff, whether the withdrawal of the No-Rent Manifesto was a condition of the release of the "suspects," Mr. Gladstone said that the Government had received information tendered to them which they deemed of importance, but it would be more dignified to leave it to those gentlemen, who were members of the House, to make their own declarations.

Mr. DILLON asked whether his name had been mentioned in connexion with the withdrawal of the No-Rent Manifesto, and Mr. Gladstone replied that his name had not been mentioned. Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. Sexton thereupon asked whether their names had been mentioned, and Mr. Gladstone replied somewhat warmly that their names had not been mentioned separately, but he was bound to say that he had received statements which include them. Upon this Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Kelly replied that such statements were unauthorized. Sir M. Hicks-Beach asked from whom the statement was received, and Mr. Gladstone said that statements had been received from members of the House, and it would be for those members -one of whom was not present-to consider whether they would repeat those declarations in the House. Mr. Gibson asked whether the Prime Minister meant that Mr. Parnell was one of those members, but Mr. Gladstone said he would give no further answer in Mr. Parnell's absence. Mr. Lowther asked what the nature of the communication was, but Mr. Gladstone repeated that it would be more dignified to leave the members to speak for themselves. Mr. Gibson, referring to the fact that Mr. Gladstone seemed to be consulting a memorandum, asked whether the communication was oral or written; but Mr. Gladstone said the memorandum had reference to another matter.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES. MR. FORSTER'S EXPLANATION.

At the end of the questions and before the Orders of the Day were called on,
Mr. Forster rose and, loudly cheered, esecially from the Conservative side, asked leave to make an explanation, which he said he would not have desired to make on personal grounds, but which he thought was due to the public and to the House. In the first place, he said, the duty of acting as gaoler was so odious that he would have been glad to accede to the release of the three gentlemen opposite, but his reason for dissenting from it was his belief that it would lead to the encouragement of crime and outrage. The real ground for their arrest was that they had organized and were working out a system by which the unwritten would have superseded the written law, and Mr. Parnell would have become the uncrowned king of Ireland. Admitting that it was impossible to keep them in custody for ever, he said he would have re-leased them whenever one of the three conditions had arisen, if they had given a public and voluntary promise that they would not set up their own law against the law of the country, if Ireland had become quiet and orderly, or if fresh powers had been given to the Government. But none of these conditions ditions had yet obtained, and, dwelling on the first, he urged the Government, amid loud cheers from the Opposition, not to buy obedience, nor to attempt any "black-mail" arrangement. As to the second, though, on the whole, the state of the country, thanks mainly to the Protection Act, was much better, still it was very bad, and outrages were numerous. But even this was better than attempting to keep the peace with the assistance of the law-breakers. As to fresh powers, he regretted to hear that the Government meant to postpone their measures on this subject to the Procedure Resolutions, which, important as they might be, were no as important as the condition of Ireland What he had hoped was that an act would be passed strengthening the administration of the law, and then the experiment of releasing these gentlemen might have been tried. As no one of these three conditions had been fulfilled, he had been unable to concur in this act, and he had thought it better to resign his office than to present to the country the weak-ening and disgraceful spectacle of a Minister

carrying out a policy which he had been compelled to swallow against his will. Mr. Gladstone, after a warm compliment to Mr. Forster's public services and private character, protested that the Government had no desire to shrink from the full share of responsibility for his acts, and, alluding to his advice not to buy obedience or attempt black-mail arrangements with the law-breakers, he said the Government disclaimed all right to ask anything from Mr. Parnell or to offer him anything. There was no arrangement between him and the Government, and they had acted solely with a view to what they believed to be for the maintenance of peace and order in Ireland. Having come to that conclusion, the Government had no right to keep these gentlemen in prison until they had made some public declaration or had been asked for some private assurance. The Government had determined before the release took place to deal with the question of arrears, and they had received information, on authority which they believed to be trustworthy, that if the question were dealt with on the basis of Mr. Redmond's Bill, the three memhers would find themselves in a position to range themselves on the side of law and order. That was the consideration present to the mind of the Government, and there was nothing of a black-mail arrangement in it.

Mr. Parnell said he had no desire to take a

part in the general debate, but wished simply to refer to Mr. Gladstone's last statement.

After several attempts to define this, which were successively corrected by Mr. Gladstone, he denied emphatically that he had ever referred to his release in any of the verbal or oral communications with his friends; but he had said and written that settlement of the arrears question would have an enormous effect in the restoration of law and order, and would take away the last excuse for outrage, and that if such a settlement were made it would be possible to take such steps as would have a marvellous effect in the diminution of outrages.

Mr. DILLON, in like manner, said he had never had any communication with any Minister of the Crown, and felt himself perfectly at liberty to take any course in the future.

Mr. O'KELLY was attempting to make some observations on the reasons for his arrest, but was stopped by the Speaker, who pointed out that he was going beyond the limits of a personal explanation.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE, who paid a high compliment to the dignity and frankness of Mr. Forster's explanation, remarked that it must gravely increase the uneasiness of the country. He who of all other Ministers was most intimately acquainted with the condition of Ireland had given the strongest reasons against the step which had been taken, and having listened to the curious dialogue between the Prime Minister and the Irish members, no one could say that the Government had made out their case. Even the Prime Minister could not say that the condition of Ireland was satisfactory, and the House ought to have some information as to the advice on which the Government had acted, and the evidence that the release would conduce to the restoration of law and order. The Government was evidently on the point of a new departure, and he hoped that they would make up their minds quickly and lose no time in bringing forward their new policy, instead of allowing it to be forced from them by driblets. It was only in that way that the lawless portion of the population could be persuaded that they had not triumphed. Sir Stafford concluded by moving the adjournment of the House.

Sir H. Wolff contrasted Mr. Gladstone's language at Guildhall announcing the arrest of Mr. Paruell, and the abuse heaped on him by the Attorney-General for Ireland and other Ministers, with the present capitulation, and asked for some explanation how the negotiations had been conducted.

Mr. O'Shea explained that he had paid a

visit to Kilmainham last Saturday, but it was without any inspiration from the Government and merely from a desire to obtain informa-

Mr. BRODRICK called on the Government to state at once the measures they intended to bring forward; and Sir W. BARTTELOT in vigorous language denounced the Government policy, and com-plained bitterly that no reasons whatever had

been given for it. Sir W. HARCOURT denied that there had been any change of policy, for many suspects had already been released in Ireland when the Executive thought it could be done consistently with the public safety. That was all that had been done in the could be done consistently with the public safety. all that had been d Government had taken this course because they believed these gentlemen would use their influence on the side of law and order.

Mr. Onslow twitted the Government with seeking to throw on Mr. Parnell the responsibility for preserving order in Ireland, and made some remarks on Mr. Johnson's unwillingness to follow the Chief Secretary, whose policy he had always vehemently sup-

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND warmly replied that he had thought it his duty " to stick by the ship" and not to embarrass the Government, in which he had the support of Mr. Forster.

Mr. O'C. Power inveighed against the Corservative party; Mr. M. Henry spoke in a similar strain, and called on the Government to lose no time in producing its remedial measure; and Mr. O'Donnell addressed a series of warnings all round to each party.

Mr. A. Balfour remarked that if the new policy was right, the old policy was wrong, and the Government must have been illadvised to imprison the suspects. Their release was due to the outrages, and example would certainly be followed on future occasions. That the Government should refuse to disclose their policy until the mouths of possible objectors had been closed by the clôture was intolerable.

Mr. W. CARTWRIGHT urged the Government to relieve the minds of their supporters by stating without any delay what their new

his gratification at the new departure.

measures were to be.

Mr. Givan, as an Ulster member, expressed Mr. Gibson, criticizing the manner in which the announcement had been made, said it was simple nonsense to maintain that there had been no change of policy, and expressed his extreme surprise that the Government had not taken some pains to fulfil one of the conditions which would have prevented the resignation of Mr. Forster. He complained that not the smallest authority and not a single fact had been adduced for disregarding the warnings of their late Chief Secretary; and the speech of the Prime Minister must increase the anxiety and alarm of the country. Com-menting on Mr. Gladstone's varying accounts of what had passed at Kilmainham and Mr. Parnell's correction of them, he said that the transaction amounted to this-that the Government had conveyed by an emissary to Kilmainham their readiness to settle the ar-rears question on the basis of gift and compulsion, and that the members in Kilmainham in response had agreed that if something of the sort were done it might lead to the diminution of outrages. That was an under-standing which he feared would bind the Government, but not the other party. The Government had turned over a new leaf, but it was the first page in a chapter of accidents; and he warned the House that this policy was playing into the hand of a disloyal conspiracy which aimed at the dismemberment of the Empire.

Lord HARTINGTON repeated his challenge to the Opposition to take the opinion of the House on the Ministerial policy, and until that was done he said he should continue to believe that they were chiefly concerned to damage the Government. After some further criticisms on the conduct of the Opposi-tion, the noble Marquis proceeded to defend the action of the Government on the ground, already stated by Mr. Gladstone, that they had reason to believe that the members in Kilmainham would pursue a line of conduct not hostile to the administration of the law or the peace of the country, but rather in the opposite direction. The Government had ted on the information furnished by the late Lord-Lieutenant and the late Chief Secretary, from which they had drawn their own conclusions (at this there was r laughter, in which Mr. Forster joined). there was much As to the measures contemplated by the Government, which were in course of preparation, it would be inconvenient and inexpedient to state their nature until the time had come for presecuting them. The most pressing necessity was the reform of the Rules of Precedure.

Mr. Gorst, in reply to Lord Hartington's challenge, remarked that it was impossible to move a vote of censure until the Government had revealed their policy, and had given some information as to the grounds on which they had acted.

Mr. Heneage made a strong appeal to the Government to postpone the clôture to their Irish legislation. Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Alderman Fowler protested against Lord Hartington's attempt to misrepresent the atti-tude of the Government. After some observations from Mr. Richardson, the motion for adjournment was withdrawn and the subject

Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at ten minutes past 2

THE VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The list of entries for this interesting tournament closed on the 2d of May, the number nament closed on the 2d of May, the number of the subscribers having far exceeded the hopes of the Committee. The importance of the prizes, which considerably exceed those offered on previous occasions, and the number of the competitors almost double those generally taking part in these international generally taking part in these international struggles, are calculated to render this tournament one of the most memorable in chess annals. The following are the entries, including, as a glance will show, the most celebrated players of the present day:—MM. Bird, Blackplayers of the present day:—MM. Bird, Blackburn, Steinitz, and Zackertort, of London; MM. Judd. Mackenzie, and Mason, from America; MM. Ad. Englisch, Fleissig, Gruby, Porges, Schwarz, and Weiss, and Drs. Fleissig and Meithner, of Vienna; MM. Leffmann and Louis Paulsen from Germany; Weinawer, of Warsaw, Tschigorin, from Russia; Zeno, of Athens; Pitschel, of Attenbourg; Noah, from Hungary; and Wittek. of Gras. The from Hungary; and Wittek, of Gras. The drawing to decide the order of play will take place at the Cercle Rathansplatz, Café Hoffelner, on Tuesday morning, the 9th inst. : the inaugural banquet offered to the players by the President of the Vienna Cercle des Echecs, Baron Albert de Rothschild, on the same evening.

MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY .-A meeting of the Conservative party, which was called by Sir Stafford Northcote, was held in the Carlton Club on Friday, to consider what course should be adopted in view of the Government policy in relation to Irish of the Government policy in relation to Irish affairs. About one hundred and sixty members of Parliament were present. Among those in attendance were Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir Richard Cross, Baron Henryde Worms, Lord John Manners, Mr. Stanhone Sir William Hart Duke, Sir Mr. Stanhope, Sir William Hart Dyke, Sir John Hay, Colonel Stanley, Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., Mr. Henry Chaplin, Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Robert Carden, Alderman Fowler, Mr. Long, Mr. James Lowther, Sir Henry Wolff, Mr. Gorst, and Mr. Gibson. There were also several peers present. The members began to arrive about 11.45, and it was about ten minutes past 12 before proceedings were begun. The meeting lasted about an hour and a half; and the Central News under stands it was unanimously resolved to await the further development of the Government programme for dealing with Ireland, and if the result of answers to questions which will he put in the House respecting the Ministerial arrangements and policy are considered unsatisfactory, to move a resolution condemnatory of the Government.

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—Lord Salisbury presided at the ninety-third anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund held on Wednesday. In proposing the toast "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund" he said:—There is no doubt that to some literature is a very bountiful mother. I suppose there are few ways in which material as as intellectual success can be easily and so completely achieved as by those who command the gift of imaginative writing. But I am afraid that the University of Oxford does not produce so many novelists as I could wish. Poets under splendid guidance of the professors whom we have now at Oxford are now manufactured in large quantities, and we shall enjoy their verses some years hence; but the extent to which poetry will feed a man beyond the danger of having need to have re-course to this society is, I believe, a matter of very considerable doubt. I am not surprised to find that five of those who contribute to periodical literature - journalists - have peen the subjects of grants from this Society; for of all branches of literature which are now pursued, undoubtedly that which is connected with the periodical press, while it displays as much labour and as much brilliancy of mind as any other, certainly leads to more certain and more constant suffering. But the kind of merit—though I have no doubt we are not poor in journalists—which Oxford pro-vides is, I fear, precisely that kind of merit which will furnish, I trust in only limited proportion, objects for the beneficence of this society. All the harder and sterner departments of human study, all those new branches of thought which the energy of the modern intellect has opened out, lead men to fame, and lead men to be the infinite benefactors of their kind; but they do not confer upon them rewards in any degree commensurate with the industry and labour which they claim. It is with respect to studies of this kind that the University is most likely to furnish claims for the assistance of this society. It is a pathetic thought that I have often felt in reading over the list of those who have achieved distinction at the University, how many of these will subordinate their intellectual gifts to the material precessition of life at III. material necessities of life? How many of these will trust to the powers which they have achieved, and of which they are now enjoying the first fruition, and will be led on by that delusion to the miseries which attend on the unsuccessful author?

THE NEW CHIEF SECRETARY .- Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, the new Chief Se-cretary for Ireland, is a brother of Lord Hartington, and the second surviving son of the Duke of Devonshire. He was born in 1836, and was educated at Trinity College. Cambridge, was Private Secretary to Lord Granville from 1859 to 1864, and to Mr. Gladstone from July, 1872, to August, 1873. From August, 1873, to February, 1874, he was a Lord of the Treasury, and in April, 1880, he was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury. He has sat in the House of to the Treasury. He has sat in the House of Commons for the North Division West Riding of Yorkshire since July, 1865. At the last election, in 1880, the following was the poll in the constituency represented by Lord Frederick:—Lord F. C. Cavendish (L), 10,818; Sir M. Wilson (L) 10,732; S. C. Lister (C), 7,140; F. S. Powell (C), 6,096. A message from Dublin says the Land Leaguers are much disappointed with the new Chief Secretary.

LORD COWPER AND THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.—The Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin went to the Castle on Thursday to present their farewell address to Lord Cowper on his departure from Ireland. The address contained the following passage : "We regret exceedingly that your Excellency's sojourn among us has been unfortunately coincident with an experimental system of by repression and imprisonment without trial. as well as by a suspension of the constitutional rights of our fellow-subjects—a system of government certain to fail in Ireland, as it always failed in every country in which it has been tried." The address concluded by an expression of the heartfelt good wishes of the rporation for Lord and Lady Cowper. Lord Cowper, in the course of his reply to the address, said: "Much as I regretted the necessity for coercive measures, I consider them to have been absolutely indispensable; and if we were to blame it was because we did not employ them earlier. I wish also to remark that during the last few days I have not been personally responsible for anything but the most ordinary business." His Excellency then expressed great confidence in Lord Spencer.

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No. 20,859 .- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MAY 8-9, 1882.

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A Great-Britain. LONDON, MAY 6-7, 1882.

THE NEW DEPARTURE OF THE

GOVERNMENT. Whatever may be thought (says the Saturday Review) as to the course of action announced by Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday, there is one word at any rate which cannot be applied to it. It is not in the least incomprehensible. On the contrary, to any one who has mastered the secret of the motives which usually determine Mr. Gladstone's course of action, there is almost an embarrassment of choice among the reasons which may have dictated the surrender of Mr. Parnell. It is possible that the series of murders of which the most remarkable were those of Mr. Herbert and Mrs. Smythe, and which were concluded for the time by the murder of Keefe on Sunday night, have filled up the quantum of argument necessary, according to the Midlothian prescription, to convert the Prime Minister. The prospects of the changes in Parliamentary procedure (which still seem more important to Mr. Gladstone than even the pacification of Ireland) may have necessitated the buying off of the Irish members. The imminent danger of being overbidden by Mr. Smith's proposals may have decided the Premier to dish the Tories at once and decisively. The pressure of the Radical clique which, both within and without, has long been scheming and intriguing for the dismissal of Mr. Forster and the beginning of a revolutionary policy in Ireland, may have become too great to be borne. Any one of these four reasons would be adequate to account for Mr. Gladstone's pursuance of his principles by reversing his practice. The evolution which the Government has thus attempted may be the subject of consternation; it may be the subject of denunciation; it scarcely admits of argument. If it is right, everything that has is the only true, wise, and effectual course of conduct (it is impossible not to emphasize once more, with an amazement as placid as may be, the fact of a man not only asserting the absolute wisdom and justice of his conduct, but prophesying unconditionally that it will succeed), then the Land Act has been obtained on false pretences, and the Coercion Acts were at once an infamous injustice and a childish blunder. That is all that can be said on the general subject, and the agonised endeavours of partisan apologists will not succeed in disproving one syllable of it. Between the confession of incompetence in the past and the admission of error in the future, the Government may choose;

there is no escape for them from one or

the other. No one, the Spectator imagines, will doubt the courage of the Cabinet in taking its new departure. The mere loss of Mr. Forster is a great blow, every secession, and especially the secession of such a man, injuring a Cabinet. To suspend or abandon coercion in Ireland is to enrage every Tory in the country, to create doubts even in Liberals, and to incur from the unthinking of both Parties alike the reproach of vacillation. To suspend it a moment like this, when the Parnellites show symptoms of a return to political lifethey have for the last twelve months been, in Parliament, a mere faction of Enragésis to expose the Government to a suspicion of compromise with an anti-national party, and to charges in all the wilder newspapers of "capitulation" before rebels. The courage of the Government in facing all that opprobrium is patent, and it is only about their wisdom that serious discussion will arise. We need not say that we believe them wise. We believe that repression is everywhere as useless as persecution, unless it involves the penalty of death, for which, without a rising in arms, there can be no justification. From the first we have distrusted and deprecated coercion, and events have now revealed its failure to the whole world. Under such circumstances, with symptoms appearing of returning reason among the Extremists, with the No-rent agitation dying away, and with all Ireland eagerly awaiting the next step, the Government was, we believe, wise in abandoning the Act. and trying once more to govern Ireland through the ordinary law, strengthened, if needful, to meet the collapse of the jury system. The release of the political suspects was, of course, an inevitable corollary of that decision, even if Government had not the strongest reason to believe that they were willing to use their great influence for the restoration of order. That the law must be strengthened nobody denies, though there is much contention about the method. It is the first interest of Ireland, as of every other country, that crime-ordinary crime, the crime con-demned in all lands by the instinctive conscience-should be swiftly and certainly punished, and upon this point there must be no hesitation. That punishment, however, is not only consistent with the withdrawal of coercion, but depends upon it; and the Government, while openly re-cognising this truth, pledges itself to introduce the measures necessary to make the criminal law, already stronger than is

popularly believed, thoroughly effective. Mr. Forster has resigned, observes the Economist, and even his most virulent critics are now constrained to admit that he has discharged the duties of his office in the same spirit of unstinted self-devotion which led him, a politician of the first rank, to take upon himself two years ago the most difficult and most thankless place in the Government. Mr. Forster's capacity is of a rugged and angular kind, and upon certain sides it stops short in a very abrupt and unexpected way; but there is no weakness or timidity in it. The apparent alternation of fits of humanitarianism with fits of rigour which has marked his Irish administration has been, we may be sure, adopted of set purpose, and as the result of deliberate conviction, and has not been the mere reflection of the successive phases in a struggle between reason and sentiment in the Minister's mind. Upon the other point-the expediency of postponing the release of the suspects until a substitute for the Coercion Act had been devised and passed-Mr. Forster said much that was both forcible and true. But there are, it must be remembered, weighty considerations, which go to show that the conciliatory and pacifying effect of Mr. Parnell's release would have been greatly impaired if it had been adjourned until fresh repressive legislation had actually been passed. We do not doubt that the Government will introduce before the Session is over a measure which will bring Irish outrage within the grasp of the ordinary law. But for the moment they have allowed affairs to assume a shape in which the triumph of the Land League appears to be unmixed and uncompensated, when by a more dexterous management clemency to the suspects might have been associated with and made subsidiary to an unmistakable determination to vindicate and enforce the authority of the law.

The Statist says: - Ministers are to be congratulated on the courage, sacrifice of prejudices, and high statesmanship displayed by them during the past week. They have adopted a programme worthy of a great Minister. If the Union between the two countries is to be made real, it is essential that the agents of the Government throughout that country should treat the people as the free citizens of a free We trust that Mr. Parnell and nation his followers will meet half-way the advances of the Government.

The Tablet prefers to regard Mr. Forster's resignation as a concession to the growing conviction that the policy recently adopted has been a distinct failure. If the Government were not so obstinate in rejecting all compromises in the matter of the first Rule, we might now be within a reasonable distance from a final settlement of the Irish difficulties. We recognise bright gleams of a hopeful future for Ire-"British statesmen seem beginning for the first time to comprehend the historic difficulties of the problem of Irish legislation, and are framing their measures

THE CONSERVATIVE RESOLUTION. The Standard says :- It would be im-

possible to describe the Resolution agreed upon by the Conservative party on Friday as either factious or vindictive; the only criticism, indeed, which it suggests is that it errs upon the side of moderation. But suppose that the Prime Minister meets Sir Michael Hicks Beach's question-for a question it is, notwithstanding the shape n which it is put—with a general statement of what the Cabinet intends to do in reference to Ireland; what, in that case, would become of Sir M. H. Beach's motion? The resolution would have been improved by being a little more courageous and plain spoken. No one can read the utterances, or observe the attitude, of the released suspects without coming to the conclusion that the Government are merely preparing for themselves another and a final humiliation. The "social revolution" may possibly be allayed; but the political revolution will remain, and Mr. Gladstone will soon learn what are the real "terms of accommodation" to which he has pledged his Administration.

The Times says :- There is, of course, no reason why the Opposition should not thus challenge the action of the Government. It is not unlikely to meet with a good deal of sympathy, active and latent, on the other side of the House. The Government cannot, of course, be expected to allow the claim of the Opposition virtually to determine the precedence of questions to be submitted to Parliament; but it cannot, on the other hand, evade the obligation of closely considering the time at its disposal in relation to the urgent business it has taken in hand. It is certain that what remains of the session will barely suffice for the forthcoming Irish legislation. A withdrawal of opposition in one part of the House may easily lead to its intensification in another. Lord Fitzwilliam has published a letter which serves to show that the growing estrangement between the Government and a certain section of the old Whig party has now widened into an actual breach, apparently not to be healed by the appointment of the new Irish Secretary.

The Daily News says :- Mr. Forster was not present in the body at the meeting of Conservative members in the Carlton Club on Friday, but his spirit animated the proceedings and determined the conclusion which was arrived at. Mr. Forster may perhaps not have thought of the temptation which his somewhat egotistical and very ill-advised speech was likely to hold out to the Conservative Opposition, but it is plain that no Government can consent to accept the decree of their opponents as to their conduct of business. One consideration may be suggested to them. To throw out the Government will not contribute to the early production of the ministerial plans, or to effective legislation upon Liberal malcontents. The question upon which the House of Commons will vote next week will not be between different methods of procedure or on the comparative merits of Mr. Forster's Irish policy and Mr. Gladstone's, but upon the maintenance or destruction of the present Government.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT .- "If ever the Thames Embankment is to answer the purpose for which it is intended, some important change will have to be made. So gregarious are men, and so fond of contemplating the drama of real life constantly unfolding itself before them, that they will never walk down a thoroughfare in which fashion is not at-tracted by bright shops. In Paris, even, for one person who wanders by the quays on either side of the Seine, there are a score who lounge down the boulevards. I should like, then, to see from Westminster to Blackfriars a range of handsome shops, cafés, and the like, all one-storey high, with gardens above. This scheme of hanging-gardens is perfectly feasible, and I am the more ready to ventilate it in these pages since it has, when mentioned by me, won the approval of some of the most distinguished of modern artists. I have other alterations in regard to the Embankment to suggest, but the innovation I propose is sufficiently important to merit a place by itself." -" Sylvanus Urban" in the Gentleman's Magazine.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords sat for a few minutes on Friday night, but had no important business before it.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Cowen gave notice that he would one day next week move a resolution declaring the desirability of postponing the Procedure Rules until the Government have submitted to the House their new policy in Ireland. This notice was received with loud cheers from the Opposition. A similar greeting awaited the notice of Mr. Heneage to ask the Premier on Monday night whether his attention had been called to a speech delivered by Earl Cowper before leaving Dublin, in which he expressed his satisfaction at having escaped from the 'false position " he had occupied in Ireland. Lord Lymington gave notice that on an early day he will move a resolution calling upon the Government without further delay to inform the House of the character of the measures they propose for the amendment of the Land Laws and the better administration of justice in Ireland. This also was cheered from the Opposition benches. Sir H. Wolff gave notice of a series of questions designed to obtain further insight into the character of the information upon which the suspects and Davitt were released. On the question of the suspects, the Attorney-General for Ireland stated that the Lord Lieutenant will at once proceed to Ireland, and it was his intention at the earliest possible opportunity to consider all the cases of persons imprisoned under the Protection Act. In reply to questions from Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Gibson, the Premier said the evidence upon which the Government had formed an opinion as to the desirability of releasing the suspects was contained in documents which reached him from Mr. Forster. He could not undertake to lay the papers on the table, but preferred to leave it to the hon. members concerned, and especially Mr. Parnell, to make their own statements. Amid loud cheers from the Opposition, Sir Michael Hicks Beach gave notice of a resolution declaring that, having regard to the critical position of Ireland and to recent statements by Ministers of the Crown, the House is of opinion that it is of paramount importance for the best interests of the country that the whole of the Irish policy of her Majesty's Government should be submitted to the consideration of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone accepted this as a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and arranged for the debate to open on Monday, proffering Tuesday for its continuance, while expressing a hope that no further demand upon the time of the House should be made. In answer to Mr. O'Donnell, the Premier said that no application from Ireland for the renewal or continuance of the Coercion Act had reached the Government. Questions over, the Speaker announced that the Serjeant-at-Arms had a communication to make to the House. Captain Gosset, whose appearance was greeted with general cheering, stated that Mr. Erskine, the Deputy-Serjeant-at-Arms, had received a copy of a writ in an action brought against him by Mr. Bradlaugh for an assault committed within the precincts of the House on the 3d August last. The Attorney-General moved that the writ be taken into consideration next Monday. Mr. Healy moved that it be taken into consideration that day six months. Sir H. Wolff asked whether this was obstruction on the part of the Government, placing a motion down for Monday after having allotted that day to the motion of Sir Michael Hicks Beach. Mr. Gladstone pointed out that matters relating to the proceedings of the House and its agencies of necessity took precedence of every matter of general debate. Sir Stafford Northcote agreed that the proposal of the Government was reasonable, and the motion was agreed to without further debate. Supply was the first order of the day. But the rea was the first order of the day. But the real business proposed to be taken up was the adjourned debate on Procedure, the abandonment of Mr. Smith's motion offering favourable opportunity for the progress of public business. The appearance of this motion on the orders was quite destructive to the prospects of the evening as far as practical purposes were

THE POLITCAL CRISIS.

concerned. Mr. Slagg had the first place on

the amendments, moving a resolution with

respect to African mail contracts, which, after

a brief discussion, was negatived without division. Mr. Reginald Yorke then brought forward the question of the incident of School

Board rates, which, judiciously used, sufficed

to occupy the whole of the evening. Thrice

an attempt was made to effect the same pur-pose by a count out, whilst Mr. Warton re-mained in reserve with his now familiar

resolution calling attention to the sale of patent medicines, and after some discussion the subject dropped.

The outcome of the meeting of the Conservative party held at the Carlton Club on Friday was the notice which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach gave in the House of Commons of a vote of want of confidence in her Majesty's Government. The Daily News says it is expected that the House of Lords will also be invited to consider a motion calling upon the Government to lose no time in making a statement of their Irish policy. It is said that the motion will be made from the Ministerial side of the House.

It is probable (the Standard says) that an amendment to the resolution of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be proposed from the Minisside of the House. A good many Liberal members, however, sympathise with the opinion expressed in Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's resolution, and it is likely that, to meet their views, Mr. Gladstone will, in the course of the debate, make a general state-ment on the policy of the Government.

The Daily News says that active negotiations are going on in the Whig quarters of the House of Commons, with the object of forming a contingent to support the motion. does not propose to take part in the debate. What course the Irish members will take in

the division is not yet settled. An informal meeting of a number of Liberal members was held on Friday for the purpose of considering the present state of the Irish question. The feeling of the meeting was the Daily News says) that the Government should lose no time in making a full state-ment of their policy in regard to Ireland, and it was decided that a memorial on this sub-ject should be presented to the Prime Minis-ter. Lord Lymington was requested to bring forward the motion of which he subsequently

gave notice. The Morning Post states that Mr. Parnell and his friends intend to free the hands of the Government with regard to a measure to deal with the question of arrears of rent in Ireland. At a meeting of the Borough of Hackney Young Men's Liberal Association on Friday night the following resolution was carried unanimously, and ordered to be forwarded to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Frederick Caven-dish:—"That this meeting of the Hackney Young Men's Liberal Association expresses its pleasure that the Government has been enabled to release the Irish political prisoners, and its hope that by this measure and a settle-ment of the arrears question upon a liberal basis, peace and prosperity may be secured to

THE RELEASE OF THE SUSPECTS.

FATAL RIOTING IN IRELAND. The Ballina correspondent of the Press Association, writing late on Friday night, says:—A disastrous encounter between the police and the people has just taken place here, in the course of which seven persons have been shot, and some of them dangerously wounded. Tar-barrels and other forms of illumination in celebration of the release of Mr. Parnell and the other parliamentary sus-pects were lighted about nine o'clock this evening, and shortly afterwards the amateur band turned out to play through the streets. At the principal squares the progress of the crowd was opposed by the police, and the drum and other musical instruments were seized. Stones were thrown by the crowd at the police, who charged several times with fixed swords. The stone-throwing continuing, the police fired several times, wounding some of the mob. A youth named Kelly, aged 14, who received one pellet in the breast and another in the thigh, is reported to be dying. Another hot of the same age, named Ford, was struck in the shoulder by a pellet which cannot be extracted; and a young man called Henigan is wounded seriously in the breast, and has two fingers broken and almost severed from the right hand. A boy of the same name received a pellet behind the ear, which passed under the skin and came out close to the left eye. A boy named Mahady, aged twelve, was picked up in the street insensible and carried to the hospital, where it was found that he had received a shot in the head. He is now under the influence of chloroform, and Drs. McAulay and Darling are endeavouring to extract the bullet. The lad presents a most pitiable sight, as a large portion of the scalp has been cut away." The correspondent adds:— 'The greatest indignation is felt at the conduct of the police, as it is considered that they acted in this instance upon the very slightest provocation. After the constabulary had fired, Mr. Muffeny, town commissioner addressed the crowd from his window, advising them not to oppose the police, and stating to them that proper steps would be at once taken to avenge the unprovoked attack made upon the people. The crowd then dispersed quietly, amid the wailing of the relations of the wounded. All those shot are little boys, which is accounted for by the fact that it was the children's band which was playing. The crowd was principally com-posed of young persons. Others are wounded besides those named, but Mahady and Kelly can scarcely live till morning. The whole thing is the saddest catastrophe remembered

in this part of the country. At Dublin on Friday night there was a monster torchlight procession, which marched from Beresford-square through the principal streets of the city. Some half-dozen bands, who followed green banners, bearing the crownless harp or the Stars and Stripes, and about two hundred torch-bearers formed the nucleus of the gathering, and these were followed by an assemblage numbering at least five thousand. As the crowd passed the Castle groans were given for "Buckshot Forster," and shouts of "Harvey Duff" were raised, while "cheers for Parnell and Davitt" were frequent along the route. Tar barrels were lighted in Townsend-street and other The bonfires were scattered by the police, but others were lighted as soon as one

Waterford on Friday night is said to have been "one blaze of illuminations." Bonfires were lighted in the public thoroughfares, and arge crowds with bands and torches paraded the streets. Throughout the county of Cork also bonfires and illuminations were general ing to disperse a crowd were fire upon, but

Forty suspects were released from Kilmainham on Friday.

The Irish World correspondent had an inerview with Mr. Parnell in Dublin on Tuesday last. In the course of the conversation Mr. Parnell said :- The Government appear to have changed their policy entirely. Their action evidently indicates that coercion is to be abandoned or very much modified, and that fresh concessions of a valuable character are to be offered to the people. I feel convinced that if this opportunity which has been presented to us be properly used, it will result in the working out of a practical solution of the land question, and, after a little time, in bout an entirely new departure as regards English government in Ireland, in the direction of allowing the Irish to govern themselves. I am inclined to suppo during some months past two opposite courses have agitated the Cabinet-firstly, the adop-tion of more extreme measures of coercion than this country has ever suffered from in the shape of the abolition of jury trial, pecu-niary penalties levied upon districts for outrages and for the support of military occupa-tion; and, secondly, the alternative proposition of the abandonment of coercion and the offering of fresh concessions. The last policy having gained the upper hand, it has caused the retirement of Mr. Forster. It is impossible for me under these circumstances to refrain from expressing my satisfaction with the situation so far as it is developed, but it is impossible to state what the future course of the Land Leaguemay be until we have ascertained more definitely the Government proposals. You attach much importance to the arrears clause? Yes. It will affect at least 100,000 families, while it will only take some £3,000,000. In many cases it will enable the evicted to go back to their holdings, thus essening the demands upon the League funds Mr. O'Donnell, writing to the Times, says:—Speaking with a friend who entertains

the most hostile views on the subject of the new departure in Irish policy, my friend ex-claimed, and his sentiments are not un-common, "Mark this, if England does not see results for this surrender to the Land League, if there is another outrage committed, all England will turn against the Ministry which has made terms with Mr. Parnell.' not say that the change in the policy towards Ireland is due, not to any isolated Irish organisation or to any isolated Irish politicians, but to the convergent pressure of facts and to the convergent influence and unanimous testimony of most dissimilar classes of politicians. But I give the words as they were spoken, and erroneous as these word are, they convey the great danger of the situation in England. Now, Sir, I am perfectly certain of the success of the new parture. I am perfectly certain of the success of consulting the representatives of Ireland from Messrs. Shaw and Dickson on one side to Messrs. Healy and Sexton on the other. The enunciation of that policy by the Premier is, I trust, the Magna Charta of Irish constitutionalism, the commencement of the definite admission of Irish opinion within the pale of the Constitution. With the recognition of our rights commences also the exercise of our responsibility. When Ireland is governed in con-currence with the views of the Irish repre-sentatives, the Irish representatives cannot escape the responsibility for the consequence of their advice. I accept such a situation with all its consequences. But, Sir, I de-mand some little time for the operation of the new system. . . . I ask for patience, for at least a little patience. I ask for a stay of he crowbar of the evictor for a little while. Why should not the evictor at least wait to look at the promised scheme for the assistance of the indebted and overburdened tenantry? Though the No-Rent manifesto be a thing of the gloomy conflict which, I trust, has ended never to be renewed, there are tens of thousands of families who cannot pay the arrears of "legal rent," the arrears of unreduced rent; and I have a right, every

man has the right, to ask that now, for a little

while, the menace of eviction shall be re-moved from these wretched multitudes.

fifteen months since was sent to Portland Prison on an unexpired ticket-of-leave, was liberated on the same conditions as those which brought his first period of penal servitude to a close—liberation on ticket-of-leave. It was expected that he would be set free on Friday, but his license did not reach the prison until Saturday morning, and as there were certain other formalities to go through he did not leave the prison until the time stated. He was virtually discharged about 12 o'clock in the morning, when he exchanged his convict's garb for clothing suited to his position, being altogether unlike the apparel in which ordinary convicts leave the prison. One reason, perhaps, why his departure was delayed was because three of the liberated Irish suspects—Mr. Parnell, M.P.; Mr. Dillon, M.P.; and Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., were expected to take charge of him on coming out of prison, and these gentlemen did not arrive until three o'clock, reaching Weymouth from London at half-past one, when they took a carriage and pair, and drove to Portland Prison. Here they were met by Mr. Thomas Quilter an agent of the Homes Mr. Thomas Quilter, an agent of the Home Rule Association, who had been at Portland since Friday morning, and all entered the prison, where they were introduced to Davitt in the presence of the Governor. It is almost needless to say that a most cordial greeting took place. Half an hour was spent in the prison, Davitt showing his visitors his flower garden, in the cultivation of which he has bestowed a considerable amount of care and attention. This has, in fact, been his chief pastime, for, having no work to do, he has spent a great portion of his time in the cultivation of flowers. Davitt stepped outside the prison gates at half-past three o'clock almost to the minute, accompanied by his friends and the governor of the prison, who invited them into his private residence, where they remained a few minutes, and then, seated in the carriage, drawn by a pair of horses, they started from Portland. Davitt looked remarkably well-much better, indeed, than any of the three Irish members who came after him. He is, in fact, in the best of health, and is a dozen pounds heavier now than on his arrival at the prison. He speaks in terms of the highest praise of the treatment he has received, bearing testimony to the kindness and consideration shown him, so far as the rules of the establishment allowed, and contrasting it with the cruelty he experienced in his former incarceration. The closest super-vision, however, has been shown when he has been visited by anyone, and he was in complete ignorance of what was going outside. Very few persons were outside the side. Very few persons were outside the prison to witness Davitt's liberation, but as numbers had assembled at the Portland Railway Station and eagerly awaited the departure of every train in the hope of seeing him, it was decided to avoid these by driving to Weymouth Railway Station. The news of his being on the road, however, preceded him, and when the party arrived at the station, about 300 persons had congregated. A special first-class carriage had been se-cured for the party, and into this they at once got, the spectators crowding around the carriage window, but there was no exhibition of feeling, a few coarse jokes only being indulged in. At ten minutes to five the train started for Waterloo, but it was reported here that, as Davitt is most anxious to avoid any

On Saturday afternoon, Michael Davitt, who

THE RECENT AFFRAY WITH THE COASTGUARD T ILFRACOMBE. - The action taken by Lieut Broughton in forcing an entrance for the patrol into the Infracombe Hotel Company's grounds at a time when they were closed to the public has been under consideration by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; who have expressed their regret that a breach of the peace should have occurred, and have given orders to the coastguard that will pre-

excitement on his account, he would go to

Surbiton or Kew, in order to prevent any-

thing like a demonstration.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE STOCK EXCHANGE, May 6.—Twelve clock.—The discount market is very poorly supplied with bills, but the rate for short paper is maintained at 2% per cent. The demand for short loans is limited, and the rate is no better than 2 per cent.—Two o'clock. -The Stock Markets were all day inactive; but a firm tone was maintained, and a slight improvement occurred in American Railways, and in Foreign Government Securities; but Home Railways were neglected, and for this reason dull at a slight reduction. In the English Funds, Consols were without alteration for money, at 101% to 101%, but were 1-16 lower for the account. at 101 13-16 to 101 15-16. New and Reduced were unchanged, at 100 % to 100 %. In Home Railways, Great Northern A declined %, Great Western 1/8, Lancashire and Yorkshire 1/4, Brighton A 1/4, Chatham Ordinary 1/8, Sheffield A %, North Staffordshire %, and South-Eastern Deferred %. In Canadian and Foreign lines, Grand Trunk Second Preference improved 1/8, and Lombardo-Venetian shares 14; but Mexican Ordinary declined 14. In Foreigh Securities, Turkish Six per Cents. of 1858 and 1862 declined 4, and Egyptian Daira 4; but Egyptian State Domain improved ¼, the French Three per Cents. ¼, Italian of 1861 ¼, Russian Five per Cents. of 1873 ¼, Turkish Five per Cents. of 1865 ¼, the Six per Cents. of 1869 ¼, the 1873 ¼, and the B and C Bonds ¼. In American Securities, United States Four-and-a-Half per Cents. declined ¼; but the Four per Cents. improved 1/4, the Funded Loan 1/4, New York Central shares ¼, Erie shares ¼, Pennsylvania shares %, and Reading shares and General Mortgage Bonds % to %. In Banks, Imperial Ottoman improved \(\frac{1}{2} \). In Telegraphs, Eastern Extension declined \(\frac{1}{2} \). In Mines, Potosi improved \(\frac{1}{2} \), and La Plata 1-16; but Mysore Gold declined 1-16 and New Quebrada 1/8. In Tramways, London Street improved 14.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS. BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—OF SONS: At Charlton, wife of Major G. Best, R.H.A.—At Mitcham, Surrey, wife of Mr. Frederick A. Hyndman, ot the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.—At Pebmarsh Rectory, Essex, wife of Rev. A. G. Kirby.—At A bbotsham Vicarage, near Bideford, wife of Rev. R. W. Sealy Vidal.

OF DAUGHTERS: At Lordship-lane, wife of Mr. Gould, Assoc. M.I.C.E.—Wife of Rev. Alexander Nash, M.A., Rector of Quedgeley, Gloucestershire.—At Craig-en-Ross, Millport, wife of Very Rev. F. R. H. Herbert Noyes, D.D., Provost of Cumbrae. Cumbrae.
MARRIAGES.—At Simla, Mr. Edward Bovill-

MARRIAGES.—At Simla, Mr. Edward Bovill-Peacock, Assistant-Commissioner, Punjaub, to Isabel, daughter of Rev. E. S. Berry, Vicar of Scredington, Lincolnshire.—At Lucknow, Mr. William H. Cadge, of H.M. Indian Medical Service, to Flora, daughter of the late Mr. James B. Summers, J.P.—At Bathwick Church, Bath, Mr. Henry R. Cooke, Bombay Civil Service, to Elizabeth F. M., daughter of Major-General G. C. Stockley, late Bombay Army.—At Mhow, Central India, Major E. A. Cuningham, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant-Adjutant-General Mhow Division, to Innes, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., Commanding Mhow Division.—At Worcester, Rev. A. C. Fox, Head Master of Tideswell Grammar School, to Emily B., daughter of Mr. cester, Rev. A. C. Fox, Head Master of Tideswell Grammar School, to Emily B., daughter of Mr. W. S. P. Hughes.—From Moyode Castle, Lieutenant Andrew R. Nugee, 84th Fott, to Sarah M., daughter of the late Mr. Parsons Persee.

DEATHS.—Near Cheltenham, Kathleen M., daughter of Colonel Agg.—At Highbury-quadrant, infant son of Dr. E. W. Alabone.—At West Kensington, Rev. John Chittenden, D.D.—Rev. Henry St. G. Edwards, Rector of Stedham.—At Iver, Frances L., daughter of the late Rev. Charles H. Hartshorne, M.A., Rector of Holdenby.—In British Guiana, Mr. John Haughton, R.M., of the Corentyne Court. J.P., and late Captain 3rd

British Guiana, Mr. John Haughton, R.M., of the Corentyne Court, J.P., and late Captain 3rd Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment.—At Putney Park, Caroline, widow of Mr. Robert Hutton.—At Bedford, Susan S., widow of Mr. Richard C. Knight, Army Surgeon, I.A.—At Cheltenham, Zepherine A., widow of Rev. John R. Relton.—Off Cape Finisterre, Algernon H. Tongue, Chief Officer in the Douro.—In the Fort of Asseerghur, India, Captain Henry C. C., son of the late Majore General James Whistler, C.B.

Mamerica De

CABLEGRAMS.

(FROM THE "TIMES.") PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5. Arizona advices report that the Indian raiders had disappeared into Mexico, where a second engagement has been fought, in which 40 of the Indians were killed. Two millions in gold will be shipped to Liverpool by Saturday's steamers from New York. Money easy, closing 2 ½.

The latest mail dates from the United States are to April 26 :-THE WOMAN WHO EATS. THE WOMAN WHO EATS.

The New York Times says:—Some of us who are middle-aged have a vivid recollection of a time in American social history when it was fashionable and "genteel" to eschew eating as a vulgar and sensuous matter. Those were the times when it was the custom for high-bred and refined people to discuss only the most ethereal diet. The dear creatures who (nominally, at least,) dined on a canarybird's wing, or suffered a surfeit when they had absorbed a spoonful of clover honey, are no more. How well we remember them! They wore white muslin and blue ribbons. They seldom danced. They adored Byron, (Byron who hated to see a woman eat,) and taiked of Kant, and wished that there could be a new moon all the year round. younger portion of that generation ate slate-pencils to improve their complexions, and pencils to improve their complexions, and smelled at vinegar cruets to make them look pale and interesting. To look at one of these girls one would say that they had never seen any food more substantial than tea and toast. To follow them into the privacy of home would be to find them secretly addicted to bacon and greens. The public scorn for all solid food was an affectation. It was fashionable to eat part to nothing. next to nothing. It was needful to eat a great deal. And fashion carried the day. Fashion moves in cycles. In the time of the great Samuel Johnson it was thought fit and proper for young women in high life to boast of their gastronomic achievements and to announce their preferences for certain dishes. A charming young friend of Mme. d'Arblay, clasping her hands rapturously, and looking Dr. Johnson in the face, said: "Oh, I do love mashed turnips!" The aged cynic, slowly pulling himself together, said: "My dear young lady, as the experiences of life accumulate, and the attractions of this mortal existence sight to their true valuation. tence sink to their true valuation, I hope you will find something more worthy of your affections than mashed turnips." It was after Johnson's time that young ladies at boardingschools adored Byron and were content with a diet of slate-pencils and water. When the muscular cricket-playing and brawny school began to be popular with men, the women very naturally took to advertising their liking for what our plain-speaking California friends call "a square meal." The dear creatures no longer pretended that they lived on air, and that eating and drinking were vulgar. The languishing die-away creatures whom we meet in old-fashioned novels exist no The young lady of the present time

is not afraid of sunshine, rain, fog, and freckles. She is robust, athletic, and hearty. She can tell Burgundy from Bordeaux, knows the difference betwixt fromage Roquefort and Gorgonzola, and is critical as to the exact time required for the cooking of a canvas-back, and the number of minutes safe for the proper broiling of a lebster. Something good to ea is more to her than art or even fashion. Such a one, describing an evening entertainment, said: "It was unusually swell. The gentlemen were witty and clever, and the crab salad was simply heavenly." This is not an exaggeration. It is merely a reaction from the lackadaisical and sentimental age of our grandmothers. The days are gone when it was fashionable to wear thin slippers, lace tightly, assume a languishing air, and pretend to live on next to nothing. If the matter-offact, eating and drinking generation of young women that has come in does sometimes trench nearly on the bounds of genuine refinement, we can forgive the apparent trespass. Even a coarse and boisterous affectation of hearty liking for good eating and drinking is better than a deceifful pretence of abstemiousness that deceived nobody. Men and women must eat to live. It is a high state of society in which the pleasures of the table are made to minister to the stern necessities of existence. It is a low state in which men and women fill hemselves mechanically, never considering anything but the volume of food absorbed And there is no reason why women who are not convivial, at least, should not be competent judges of what is best in food and drink. Of course, we admit that all women are angels, but so long as angels dweil among men they must partake of the nature of mortals. The woman who cannot appreciate a good dinner is a libel on her sex. Let no man say that the change of woman from the sentimental, insipid, and angelic creature of the last century to the vigorous and hearty person of to-day is a change that begins and ends with eating and drinking habits. Let the pessimists say what they will, the present is an age of genuineness and candour. There is less mock modesty, less of the humbug of seeming, than in any generation that has gone before us, if we may accept as true the pictures of life given us by Smollet, Fielding, Fanny Burney, Thackeray, and the writers of the time of Queen Anne. The civilised world admires the delicate and fragile beauty of American women. But it is the pride of the country that feeds the world with beef, grain, and game that the rare flower of American loveliness is no hothouse plant, reared in a nicely adjusted atmosphere. The womanliness and the manliness of our country spring from a rich and nutritive soil. We have the best provision for the table in the world.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. John Hanna, ex-Congressman, is lying dangerously ill at his home in Green Castle, Indiana. Ex-Supreme Judge Horace P. Biddle, of Indiana, who delivered the Constitutional amendments' decision, is also thought to be fatally ill at his home in Logans.

There are five members of the United States Senate who are citizens by adoption, namely, Charles W. Jones, of Florida; James G. Fair, of Nevada; and Wm. J. Sewall, of New Jersey, born in Ireland; John P. Jones, of Nevada, born in England; and James B. Beck, of Kentucky, born in Scotland.

Dr. Prime, of the New York Observer, has published a well-known series of letters, over the signature of Irenæus, which is his Christian name. A student of divinity in Alexandria saw them advertised as the letters of Irenœus, supposed them to be a work of the celebrated "Father" of that name, and sent for them. The joke leaked out through a

for them. The joke leaked out through a professor of the theological seminary.

Mr. Longfellow, curiously enough, never saw the scene in which he began the pathetic story of "Evangeline." The authorities he mostly relied on in writing the poem were the Abbé Raynal for the pastoral details of Acadian life, and Mr. Haliburton for the his-Academ life, and Mr. Hallouren for the mis-tory of the unhappy people's banishment.

The Academy states that Mr. Bancroft's

"History of the Formation of the Constitu-tion of the United States of America" will

tion of the United States or America" will be published in May. It will be in two volumes, uniform with his "History of the United States," of which the first volume appeared in 1834, and the tenth (bringing the narrative to the close of the Revolution) in 1873. "Although Mr. Bancroft is now 82," says Appleton's Literary Bulletin, " he has no idea of laying down his pen, and confidently expects to bring his great work down to the Mexican War."

MORNING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

No. 20,860.—FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE. - A Second Edition of the Messenger will be issued at 4.30 p.m. and will give the latest details about the Irish Crisis received up to the hour of going to press.

Great-Britain. LONDON, MAY 7-8, 1882.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD F. CAVENDISH AND MR. BURKE.

The following particulars respecting the terrible tragedy that took place in Dublin on Saturday night are supplied by the Dublin correspondent of the Times, who sent the subjoined despatches on Sun-

DUBLIN, MAY 7.

A crime of the most appalling nature was committed last night. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord F. Cavendish, who only yesterday was sworn into office, and Mr. Burke, the Under Secretary, were assassinated in Phœnix Park. The facts, so far as they can be ascertained, are these :- The Chief Secretary and the Under Secretary were walking in Phoenix Park near the Viceregallodge, about 7.30 p.m., after having been engaged up to a late hour in Dublin Castle upon business connected with the release of the suspects and other official matters. Lord F. Cavendish, anxious to acquire as soon as possible an acquaintance with the duties of his new office, had been in the chambers of the Castle all day, and, with Mr. Burke, desired to enjoy a little of the refreshing air of a summer evening. They were unarmed, as they apprehended no danger, especially under what seemed the auspicious inauguration of a policy of conciliation. Suddenly they were set upon by four men, who, armed with knives or daggers, made a deadly onslaught upon them. A boy named Jacob states that, while birdnesting in the park, he saw, about 200 yards from where it was, near the road, a group of men who seemed to be wrestling. He thought they were roughs, and did not pay much attention to them. He then saw two men fall to the ground, and the others, four in number, jump on a car and drive rapidly off towards Chapelizod, which lies in the direction opposite to the city. He cannot give any description of the appearance of the men. A Mr. Maguire and a friend, riding on tricycles, had passed Mr. Burke and Lord F. Cavendish shortly before the murder. They were then on their way along the main road through the park. Returning, the tricyclists found the Chief Secretary lying on the main road in the centre of the carriage way, and Mr. Burke prostrate upon the pathway. Both were in large pools of blood. Mr. Maguire immediately informed the police at the Park-gate Station of what he had seen, and the police, proceeding to the scene of the murder, conveyed the bodies to Steven's Hospital. On examination it was found that Mr. Burke had received several stabs near the region of the heart, and that his throat was cut almost completely across. His clothes were much torn, and his hands bore marks suggestive of a fierce and protracted encounter with his assailants. Lord Frederick had been stabled in several places about the chest; one wound was through the right lung and was very deep. At the time of the occurrence there were numbers of people scattered through the park, and it is a remarkable fact that many persons sitting or walking within a few hundred yards of where the bodies were found heard nothing of the affair. After the Chief Secretary and Mr. Burke had discharged official duties they proceeded on an outside car to the Phonix-park-gate, and there, dismissing the driver, walked on together towards the Viceregal-lodge. Before the bodies arrived at the hospital, word had been brought to the hospital that a man had been murdered in the park. The doctors, Dr. Myles and the resident pupil, hurried to the park, and met near the pate the car conveying the two gentlemen. On admission to the hospital, the Chief Secretary was pronounced dead, while there was a gleam of life in the Under-Secretary. Burk was appointed to his late position by Mr. Gladstone's late Administration, and he had been private secretary to Lord Carlingford while he was Chief Secretary. The Lord

most scrutinizing inquiries. The murder must have been deeply planned, and although the public impression appears to be that it was only intended to assassinate Mr. Burke and that Lord F. Cavendish was murdered because he happened to be with the Under-Secretary, and to guard against discovery, there is reason to believe that the design was the very contrary and that the object of the miscreants who plotted the murder was to commit a deed which would strike terror into the English Government by murdering, not a mere subordinate officer of the Government here, but one of the highest rank next to the Viceroy in the Irish Executive and the son of a great English peer. They could at any time have assassinated Mr. Surke, who was well known in the city, and who walked about at all hours withou fear and unarmed. He never had an escort, and his habits must have been familiar to all who chose to watch his movements. It may be that his fate was reserved deliberately until a double stroke could be aimed at the Executive; but the supposition which naturally occurs that Lord F. Cavendish was not known and was not likely to be obnoxious is refuted by the fact that as the procession passed through Dame-street, near the Castle, a man stood at the carriage in which Lacrd F. Cavendish, Mr. Jenkinson, and the Hon. Mr. Spencer were scated and asked whe ther Lord F. Cavendish was in the processi on. He received no answer and, moving on, respected this question, without exciting a reply. He asked a third time, and then Lord Cavendish, raising his hat, said, "I am Lord F. Cavendish." The man replied, "Thank you, that will do," and went away. A man similarly attired was afterwards observed an the park near the scene of the murder. The Lord-Lieutenant left the Castle about six o'clock last evening, and rode along with an a:ide-de-camp through Thomas-stree to the Park without attracting any attention The Chi of Secretary and the Under-Secretary were to have dined with his Excellency Lord F. Cavendish left the Castle on foot shortly afterwards, as he wished to have a walk, and the evening was temptingly fine Mr. Burke left the town afterwards, and on reaching the Park-gate, probably feeling fatigued, hired the car of an old man named Flynn and drove on. He had not proceeded far when he overtook Lord F. Cavendish, and they both walked on together until they reached a spot exactly opposite the Viceregal Ledge. It was then about half-past 7 o'clock. There the assassins were in waiting for them, and evidently from the nature of the wounds a ttacked them from behind with savage ferocity, inflicting upon each of them death veounds with deep deadly thrusts of a triangular weapon, probably a long dagger. They vere, of course, taken completely unawares, lut Mr. Burke appears to have made a struggle with his assailants, for his fingers are The work of blood must have been make it the more shocking, it was committed in full view of the Lord-Lieutenant himself,

Lieutenant had driven through the park half

an hour before the murder. The park gates

were closed soon after the notice of the tra-

gedy had been conveyed to the police, and no

one was allowed to leave or enter without the

attached no importance to it, thinking it was some horseplay or wrestling on the part of some of the humbler classes who frequent the park. The same struggle was witnessed by Captain Greatrex, of the Royal Dragoons, stationed at Island Bridge Barracks, who walked through the gate nearest the barracks into the park, and observed a car waiting. He walked on, and near the scene of the murder saw the struggle, but had no sus-picion that a murder was being perpetrated. He saw four men get up on the car and drive away. They went through the Island-bridge gate and into town, not to Chapelizod, as was at first reported. Captain Greatrex, observing two men on the ground and seeing patent leather boots on one of them, Mr. Burke, concluded that a robbery had been committed. He immediately afterwards observed Lord Cavendish, who was lying in the roadway about three feet from the footway, while Mr. Burke was stretched on the grass about fifteen feet behind. Colonel Caulfeild, in the meantime, had his attention attracted by a man, who gesticulated and called "Murder!" The Lord Lieutenant was about to proceed over with him to see what was the matter, but his Excellency was persuaded not to do so lest he might be inulted. Colonel Caulfeild went over himself and was horrified at recognising the bodies. Lord Frederick was not quite dead at the time, but gasping and convulsively moving in his death struggle. The Colonel asked a policeman who came up to take charge of the man who had called out, in order that he might be examined, but the constable unaccountably let him slip. A car drove up at the same time, and Colonel Caulfeild asked the man to assist in getting the bodies removed. He answered gruffly that he was going into town and it was not his business to remain. The police were afterwards communicated with, and had the bodies removed to Stevens' Hospital, which adjourns the King's-bridge terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway at the other side of the road, not far from the park gate. Dr. Myles, the resident physician, had heard that a man was murdered, and on going out to the spot saw the two bodies. Life was quite extinct when they were removed.

The following is a personal narrative by Mr. Thomas Foley and Mr. P. W. Maguire, of Monahan and Co.'s commercial establishment in Henry-street. They say:—

"We went through the north gate and round the road to the left, which leads to the Gough statue. We went towards the Phœnix. Going through we took notice of two gentlemen whom we did not know. They were arm in arm, apparently talking very pleas-antly. Mr. Foley remarked that Maguire's machine could run away from his own, and the two gentlemen seemed to take particular notice of the machines. We passed them and rode on to the Phonix monument. Mr. Foley did not ride quite up to the Phoenix, but Mr. Maguire went up on the right side and round it. Mr. Foley was tired, and sat on his machine looking about him. He heard the buzz of a car, and looking round saw the car was going on the by-road to the left, leading to the Chapelizod Gate. It was red-panel car and on it were some people. We turned our machines to ride towards town, coming down the road very quickly. When just opposite the Viceregal Lodge we right side, and a man on the footway about six or eight yards from him lying on his back. Mr. Foley alighted from his tricycle and went to the man on the road and then to the man on the footway, and saw that one of them had his throat cut. Mr. Foley shouted out to Mr. Maguire, who was on the tricycle, 'Maguire, it's a murder.' He anwered, 'Stop you there; don't leave them; I'll go for the police.' Mr. Foley said, 'I'll be sure to stop till you come back.' Mr. Maguire rode very hard down to town and informed the police."

Mr. Foley says :- " I went over to the man ying on the road and asked a question to see if he had life. He merely turned his eyes. I could get no answer. I then ran to the man on the footway. I took hold of his left hand, which was lying across his heart, to feel if his pulse were beating, and he just gave his last breath into my face and the blood oozed up from his neck. By this time two of the Royal Irish Constabulary arrived, and I told them what I had up to that time seen. A gentleman in a trap came dashing up the road. I stopped him and told him, and one of the constabulary got into the trap and the gentleman galloped his horse to Castleknock to inform the police there. The first policeman to arrive was D153. Immediately after, Sergeant 27A arrived. Mr Maguire then came up on his machine with the outside car and the police from town. By this time word had reached the Viceregal lodge, and Colonel Forster came over, followed by Colonel Caulfeild."

Mr. Foley adds that he told Colonel Forster what he had seen, and asked him who the murdered men were. He pointed with his finger and said, "The gentleman on the road is Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Chief Secretary; and the gentleman on the path is Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary." The car that brought the police was then used to take Mr. Burke to the hospital. Lord F. Cavendish was put on a stretcher and conveyed by soldiers down a piece of the road until they got a car, when he was brought to the hospital also. Mr. Foley helped to hold Mr. Burke's body on the car along with Constable 153 D. and Sargeant along with Constable 153 D and Sergeant 27 A. His companion, Mr. Maguire, also assisted. At the hospital Inspector Kavanagh and some sergeants and constables had arrived. The murdered gentlemen were left in a ward, and Mr. Foley and Mr. Maguire were brought to Bridewell-lane Station to give the information of which they were possessed. They had when leaving the spot where the murders were committed left their machines behind them in charge of Colonel Forster, Master of the Horse, who was soon on the ground, and who said he would take care of them. After giving their information at the police-station they drove on the same car that had brought one of the murdered persons to the hospital with a detective to see after their machines. The car was stopped at the park gate by some policemen, but allowed to pass, and on again reaching the scene of the murder, where there were constables guarding the ground on which the bloodmarks were, they were told Colonel Forster had had the machines sent to Bessborough Barracks.

The City Coroner, Dr. White, was communicated with last night after the murder became known, and arrived at the hospital about 11 o'clock. After some consideration as to the power of removing the bodies to the Phoenix-park, which is outside his jurisdiction, he decided upon summoning a jury for his morning, in order that a view of the bodies might be obtained, to warrant their removal to the Chief Secretary's Lodge for the autopsy which was necessary to ascertain the cause of death.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Coroner attended at the hospital, and a jury of 17 were sworn. The Coroner addressed them and

"Words are inadequate to express the horror, indignation, and shame with which I feel overwhelmed in proceeding to discharge one of the duties of my office on this day of rest. I have summoned you to-day in order that I might be in a position to permit the re-moval of the remains of the two victims of this dastardly and cowardly assassination from the hospital to their respective residences." The Coroner then referred—and was very much affected when doing so-to cut. The work of blood must have been doing so—to done in a couple of minutes, and as if to make it the more shocking, it was committed in full view of the Lord-Lieutenant himself, in full view of the Lord-Lieutenant himself, who was walking in the grounds in front of who was walking in the grounds in front of the Viceregal Lodge along with Colonel Cauligid and saw a group of men struggling, but was very much affected when doing so—to the courteous, gentle, and unassuming manner of Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary. He observed that, however the opinions of people might differ in other respects, they must all unite in saying that he was a most inoffensive, unobtrusive official, and that the

murder of him and of the Chief Secretary, a young man who had been only six hours in the country, must bring disgrace and reprobation upon the entire nation of an irremovable character.

The jury having viewed the remains of the deceased gentlemen, which were horribly dis-figured and mangled with dagger stabs in the face, throat, and breast, the inquiry was adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow (Monday)

His Excellency Lord Spencer came in from the Viceregal Lodge to the Castle, and was engaged all day in conference with the authorities of the Irish Executive in connexion with

this horrible affair.

The Master of the Rolls, General Steele Commander of the Forces), Mr. Blake (Special Resident Magistrate), who was telegraphed for, Colonel Conolly (of the Metropolitan Police), Mr. Anderson (Crown Solicitor), and other officials had interviews with his Excellency. Lord Monck, who had only heard of the murder this morning at church, came in at 3 o'clock.

Communications in cipher have been passng between the Castle and the Cabinet Ministers all day. There is a large body of police in the Castle, and the whole scene is one of

intense horror and excitement. The inquest having been formally adjourned the bodies were placed in the funeral van and removed by a circuitous route to the Chief Secretary's Lodge, where they were laid out on separate tables in the drawing-room for the post mortem examination. The scene was one indescribably horrible. On a table at the window nearest the conservatory, the door of which was closed, lay the body of poor Mr. Burke, stark and ghastly, his finely-chiselled face, which ever had the stamp of dignity upon it, scarcely recognizable through the blood which filled his mouth, while his neck and chest bore gashes which looked as if in-flicted by a butcher's knife. On a table at the other end of the room was stretched the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, presenting an appalling spectacle, and the room, which recently had been full of life and gaiety, was now|become a shambles, the sight being rendered more hideous by contrast with the associations of the place. The mirrors on the walls and the furniture which remained still in the room were suggestive of refinement, luxury, and social enjoyment, while the two mangled corpses, surrounded by a group of medical operators, with coats off, aprons on, and scalpels and saws in their hands red with the blood of the victims, presented a sight which even those familiar with the terrors of the battlefield could not look upon without The examination was made by Mr. Porter,

Surgeon to the Queen in Ireland, assisted by Mr. Hamilton (Surgeon to Stevens's Hospital), Dr. Lambert H. Ormsby (Surgeon to the Meath Hospital), Dr. Myles (House Surgeon of Steven's Hospital), who first saw the bodies, Dr. Tweedy, physician, Steven's Hospital, who carefully noted down the evidence, and Dr. Speedy (Medical Officer of the North Dublin Union). Until the hodies the North Dublin Union). Until the bodies were stripped no adequate idea could be formed of the savage malignity with which the murder had been committed. It may be inferred when it is stated that Lord F. Cavendish had eight gaping wounds. In his right armpit was a horrible gash, which he reseived from a stab in the right shoulder completely cutting through the arteries and vessels, and it is believed causing death by hemorrhage. Under his body, when found in the Park, there was a very large pool of blood. He had two cuts on the right side over the right scapula, two cuts over the second rib in the right breast, and one cut in the centre of the back; a wound, too, in the neck at the right side, and a wound opposite the second rib at the right side. His left arm was almost severed across by a slash of, probably, a bowie-knife which cut through the bone. He had, apparently, raised his arm to protect himself. Some of the wounds in front were caused by the penetration of the weapons. Mr. Burke had no fewer than eleven wounds. He had three wounds in the fingers of his left hand, a terrible wound in the throat 3 % in. deep, which severed the jugular vein, a fearful wound at the back, drawn downwards, which pierced the breast, and it is believed to have been the wound which killed him, and three

wounds in front of his chest, besides other

The murderers were determined to make

wounds.

their bloody work complete, and they must have done it with amazing rapidity. Various conjectures are offered as to the separation of the two victims by so many feet, as they had been so close together; but it is probable that Mr. Burke, who was found on the grass, was first set upon, and Lord Frederick Cavendish was stabbed while wishing to assist him. The deadly wounds in the last case were given from behind with furious violence, and the other wounds indicated an insatiable bloodthirstiness, as any one of the principal ones would have served the full purpose of the assassins. It is believed that there were many persons in the plot, and that the movements of the two unfortunate gentlemen were watched from the time they left the Castle. It is hard to realize the truth that the noble lord who took the oath yesterday and signed his name, apparently full of life and promise at the outset of a new career which has led many of his predecessors to the highest eminence as statesmen, should be to-day in his Irish home so pitiable and shocking a sight. Although they had but a few hours' acquaintance with him, the officials with whom he transacted business in the Castle yesterday were most favourably impressed by his courtesy and his aptitude for official work. Mr. Burke appeared yesterday in full official costume, and bore the Sword of State in the procession to the Council Chamber. He then looked in his usual health, and went through his part of the ceremony with dignified precision. Little could any one who witnessed the part he played in the pageant have believed that he would within a few hours afterwards be butchered in so barbarous a manner. He was one of the most painstaking and hardworking of officials who ever served those who have cruelly heaped obloquy upon him. Many will feel some sting of remorse for having made him an object of odium to the ignorant masses and the desperadoes who assume to be their champions. The officialism of Dublin Castle has been denounced with a malevolence which is inexplicable unless on the supposition that it was inspired by ous or jealous spirit, and that the change of officials which has been so persistently pressed upon the Government had no higher motive than a desire for patronage. Rumours of Mr. Burke's resignation have been circulated from day to day, and it would have been well for him if they could have been realised; but he could not retire upon a pension without a special arrangement with the Treasury. His life was for the most part spent in his office in the Castle. He was there early and and late and every day, Sunday included, never having the chance of a holiday since the troublous times began. He did not fear danger, knowing that he was but a piece of official machinery to perform the work cut out for him and having no voice in the councils of the Government and no hand in the guidance of their policy. He seems to have thought it impossible that he should incur the animosity of any class; but then his name appeared appended to proclamations, and he was pointed at in the recklessness of popular journalism, which thinks only of the money to be made from the multitude by pandering to their prejudices and casts no thought upon the consequences. A large

share of responsibility rests with those who have made the names and the

duties of public officials in the service of the Government odious to the populace. It is

Spencer, accompanied by the Hon. C. Las-

evening

worthy of mention that last

celles, A.D.C., before he went to the Vice- ! regal Lodge after riding from the Castle, called to visit Miss Burke and congratulated her on the fact that her brother was so well liked. His Excellency then went round the 15 acres and, coming to the lodge, got off his horse and went into the study, where he was joined by the Hon. Robert Spencer, M.P. Colonel Caulfeild and Mr. Courtenay Boyle were in the next room. A man was seen rushing across the terrace, gesticulating wildly, and shouting "Murder!" Lord Spencer wished to go out and see what had occurred, but was dissuaded from doing so. Colonel Caulfeild went with the man to the scene of the murder, with the result already stated. This man is known to the police.

The Lord Chancellor held an inquiry to-day at Dublin Castle respecting the death of the Chief Secretary and heard the statement of Mr. Spencer, M.P., and Captain Greatrex, of the 1st Royal Dragoons, who saw the tussle with the assailants, but did not suspect what had happened. He next saw the men get on to the car, and, as they drove away, remarked, in a careless way, "That was rough work," thinking it was a drunken row. They answered, "Rough, indeed," and drove away by the side road that leads to Chapelizod and also to the Island-bridge gate. It is remarked as at least an unfortunate fatality, if not a most culpable omission, that no precautions were taken for the protection of the Chief Secretary, who, as a stranger, might have been expected to need careful watching. Mr. Forster was perfectly fearless and refus have any escort; but the police authorities, without letting him know the fact, always had a guard kept upon him, as they had reason to believe, from information in their possession, that his life was not safe. No vatch appears to have been kept on Mr Burke at any time. Lord Spencer is to have an escort of cavalry whenever he goes out, and an officer's guard at the Viceregal Lodge, with a cordon of police. His Excellency this evening visited the Chief Secretary's Lodge, where the two dead bodies are decently laid out in separate bedrooms, and seemed over come with sorrow at the scene. He was accompanied by Mr. Courtenay Boyle, Mr. Jenkinson, and the Hon. Charles Lascelles, A.D.C. A special express was sent with the sad news last night to London, and communications have been constantly passing between the Government and his Excellency all day. His Excellency did not leave the Castle for the Viceregal Lodge until after 6 o'clock, when he left in an open carriage, accompanied by Mr. Spencer, his private secretary and an aide-de-camp. As he passed down Cork-hill he was warmly cheered by the people in the street. His Excellency received a telegram to-day from Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., condoling with him upon the terrible occurrence, and expressing a hope that he would not swerve from his patriotic course in consequence of what has happened.

Among the theories which have been stated,

one was that the motive was robbery; but this is disproved by the fact that in the pockets of Lord F. Cavendish were found a £5-note and a number of sovereigns. He was iden-tified when first discovered by a medallion attached to his chain and several telegrams in his pocket addressed to Lord Frederick Every circumstance seems to point more

clearly to the belief that it was he who was to received a threatening letter, and whom, as before observed, the assassins could have taken off at any time they wished.

The excitement produced by the news of the Phœnix-park tragedy has not been equalled here in the lifetime of the present generation. At first the news was received with a feeling of incredulity, only, however, to be succeeded by one of sorrow, shame, and indignation among every class in the community to the very humblest. This is, in fact, the one occasion for a very long period on which all classes are at one in this divided community. The feeling is, in fact, one of immense and universal execuation at the deed. It was in contemplation, as already stated, to have illuminations in the city tomorrow night in consideration of the suspects, and the general manner in which the was to be celebrated shows how deeplyrooted was the idea, even among a long-suffering class, the shopkeepers of the city, that a new era of peace and consolidation of public and national interests was about to be inaugurated; but the news of this morning came upon everybody with a paralyzing effect, and even had no public action taken there is no doubt that there been would have been a spontaneous abandonment of the rejoicings. The first meeting of any sort held after the receipt of the news was a gathering of the magistrates to meet the Mayor. The General commanding the Cork district, Major-General Torrens, was present with his aide-de-camp and the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Mitchell. The Mayor informed them that in view of the general feeling among his fellow citizens he had decided to issue a proclamation, calling on them not to have any rejoicings of any shape to-morrow. At this time the principal streets were crowded with knots of persons discussing the fearful news from Dublin. From this material the public meeting of the citizens was improvised at 3 o'clock. It was entirely representative of popular feeling. Among the speakers were several gentlemen who have been always foremost in popular move-ments here. The resolution already telegraphed was adopted on the motion of Alder-

Speculation is very busy as to the quarter from which the conspiracy to murder ema-nated, and there is a universal feeling that the assassins were not members of any political organization in Ireland—that the crime was, in fact, an exotic one; and a telegram received to-night from Limerick stating that Mr. Clifford Lloyd had received information from America that three men had left that country to assassinate him would go to bear out this theory. It is also very generally thought that the abhorrence of the crime felt among all classes is but the precursor to a reaction among the people that will lead more than repression even to a pacification and consolidation of law and order, that but for the sacrifice of these lives could not have been looked for nearly so speedily. The late crimes in different parts of the country were dastardly enough in themselves, but if they could not be even apologized for, they were at least intelligible on the supposition that they were intended as part of a policy among the peasantry to keep up a state of unrest and unsettlement that would keep the eyes of the English people on Ireland and lead to an examination of the Irish question; but the present crime is universally admitted to be without motive and to be hellish in its wantonness. The Mayor, in the course of his observations, said he believed when the mystery surrounding this atrocious murder was explained it would be found it was not committed by an Irishman. (Cries of "No," and "Hear, hear.") They all regarded this crime as a stain upon their country, and they were there as Irishmen to tell the world that while they denounced murder and the murderers, they claimed a full and searching investigation into this diabolical deed. They not only regretted the murders, but they sympathized deeply with the families of the

On Sunday a special messenger bearing despatches left Dublin by special London and North-Western steamer at 6.20 a.m. and arrived at Holyhead at 11.30. A special train in waiting, consisting of one saloon carriage and a guard's van, was immediately despatched with the messenger for Euston. The following paragraph is contained in

Sunday's Court Circular :-" Her Majesty received last night with deep grief

the horrible news of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary, and of Mr. Burke, Under-Secretary, for Ireland." The Queen, on receipt of the news from Mr. Gladstone, telegraphed to Lady Frederick Cavendish her great grief at the dreadful outrage that had filled her heart with sorrow.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Reginald B. Brett, M.P., private secretary to Lord Hartington, proceeded from Paddington to Windsor, for the purpose of communicating to her Majesty the latest details that had come o hand with reference to the assassinations. When the tragic news first reached Mr. Gladstone, he was at the Austrian Embassy where he had been dining. Sir William Harcourt and the Earl of Kimberley were also guests of the Ambassador and Countess Karolyi. The terrible intelligence caused the profoundest consternation and dismay, the party immediately breaking up. Lord and Lady Granville did not receive the news till they reached home from dining with Mr. and Mrs. Hussey Vivian, in Belgrave-square, and first heard the intelligence through the Home Secretary. The Marquis of Hartington, who was one of the guests of Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, to meet the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, did not hear the intelligence till he left. Soon afterwards the distressing fact of the assassination of his brother became known to most of the company, who immediately took their departure. Mr. Gladstone called upon Lady Frederick Cavendish early on Sunday forenoon, on his way to Lord Granville's. Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Frederick's aunt, and Lord Edward Cavendish visited the bereaved lady the same

afternoon. In London the announcement was received in all quarters with a degree of consternation and horror, which it would be difficult to adequately describe, In all the club-houses, from those in the West-end to the humblest working men's club in East London, the terrible deeds formed the one topic of conversation and comment, and special references to it were made in most of the churches. Among none in the metropolis did the news create so profound a sensation as among the Irish in London, among whom there were loud expressions of utter detestation of the murders aud of those who committed them. At several of the meeting-places for Irish organization, including those of North London and Southwark, resolutions denouncing the act of Saturday were passed last evening, The public mind of London has seldom received a ruder shock than that experienced on Sunday, and any person moving about in places of public resort could not fail to observe the evidences of exasperation and grief which the murders of the two chief officers of the Executive Government in Ireland has occasioned. The terrible news was alluded to in many of the London churches.

The Cabinet met at three o'clock on Sunday n Downing-street, where Mr. Forster had een during the morning closeted with Mr. Gladstone. Among those present were Lord Granville, Lord Northbrook, Lord Kimberley, Lord Selborne, Lord Carlingford, Mr. Childers, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Dodson. Lord Hartington was not present. Most of the Ministers walked in through the garden entrance to the Premier's residence, as there was an im-mense crowd of people about the approaches to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's official on the part of the crowd, except when Mr Forster crossed over the road, looking quite puzzled at the aspect of affairs, when a slight murmur of sympathy took place. The Cabinet sat until half-past five o'clock, when Ministers left by the back entrance to escape the crowd, which had become augmented during the sitting of the Cabinet. Without exception the Ministers were dressed in

mourning.
Mr. Williamson, the Chief Superintendent of the Detective Department at Scotland-yard, on Sunday had an interview of considerable duration with Mr. Gladstone.

In the opinion of Mr. Forster, the intention of the assassins was to attack Lord F. Cavendish, in order to show the Government that though they might make terms with Mr. Parnell, it was not possible for them to conciliate the Fenian Party. Had Mr. Burke been the principal victim aimed at, his habits were so well-known that Mr. Forster thinks he could easily have been assailed without any attempt on the life of Lord F. Cavendish being ren

dered necessary.

Throughout the whole of the day Devonshire House, the residence of the Marquis of Hartington, was besieged by callers, anxious to learn the latest intelligence, and to offer their condolence. Lord Sandhurst called on the part of the Queen to express her deep sympathy with the Duke and his family, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught also sent similar messages. The Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck) and the Duke of Teck called personally to inquire. Mr. Forster and Earl Granville had a long interview with the Marquis during the morning, and in the afternoon his Lordship, together with Lady Edward Cavendish, London for Chatsworth to join the Duke of Devonshire, who is staying there with Lord Edward Cavendish. All the members of the family are reported to be bearing up well under their severe affliction, a telegram received from Chatsworth stating that the Duke, to whom the news was broken on Sunday, is better than could have been anticipated. Lady F. Cavendish and Lady Louise Egerton will also proceed to Chatsworth.

The following manifesto was issued by the Land League and adopted on Sunday afternoon at an informal and hurriedly summoned conference in the Westminster Palace Hotel -" To the People of Ireland .- On the eve of what seemed a bright future for our country that evil destiny which has apparently pursued us for centuries has struck another blow at our hopes, which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequences. In this hour of sorrowful gloom we venture to give an expression of our profoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity which has befallen our cause through a horrible deed, and to those who had determined at the last hour that a policy of conciliation should supplant that of terrorism and national distrust. We earnestly hope that the attitude and action of the whole Irish people will show the world hat assassinaion, such as has startled us almost to the abandonment of hope for our country's future is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to show by every manner of expression that amidst the universal feeling of horror which this assassination has excited no people feel so intense a detestation of its atrocity, or so deep a sympathy for those whose hearts must be seared by it, as the nation upon whose prospects and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than have fallen to the lot of unhappy Ireland during the present generation. We feel that no act has present generation. We feel that no act has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles for social and political rights of the past fifty years that has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke are brought to justice that stain will sully our country's name.

(Signed) Chas. S. PARNELL. JOHN DILLON. MICHAEL DAVITT."

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who appeared to labour under much distress of mind, said that the deed was the work of men who rejoiced in coercion, conflict, hatred, strife, and bloodshed, for it played their game. They did not want the land question, nor the arrears question, nor any other questionsettled, and the moment they saw a policy of con-

ciliation at hand they felt it must be stopped by some fearful deed that would render re-

Meetings of Irishmen have been held in most of the large towns in England to protest against the crime of Sunday night.

The Times says:—The continuity of Eng-lish politics has been broken by an appalling and unexampled crime. Two or three days ago the prospect of conciliation in Ireland. founded upon an understanding between the Government and Mr. Parnell, was presented to the country as a subject for serious consideration. On Saturday a deep gulf was fixed between that shadowy policy and the imperative duty of the Queen's Ministers by the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The motive of the crime is only too manifest. Lord Frederick Cavendish could have had no personal enemies in Ireland. He had not been previously connected with Irish administration. He accepted the offer of the place vacated by Mr. Forster at the instance of the Prime Minister himself and without enthusiasm, if not with reluctance. There is absolutely no ground for the statement that the Chief Secretaryship was offered to other prominent persons before it was tendered to and accepted by Lord Frederick Cavendish. It was offered only to Mr. Porter, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, on whose refusal of it, for professional massage Lord Frederick Cavendish fessional reasons, Lord Frederick Cavendish was nominated. The late Chief Secretary, though not a brilliant Parliamentary politician, was a favourite with his own party, and as a hard-working public servant, of genial temper, won the good will of foes as well as friends.

Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary at Dublin
Castle, who shared the fate of his official superior, was well known in the Irish capital and held in universal regard. A more capable and devoted official was never intrusted with duties of equal importance. It is impossible not to see that the assassination in the Phoenix Park was deliberately planned with the object of showing the British Government the futility of attempting to arrange a compromise with Irish nationalism on the basis of a transaction with respect to arrears of rent or State aid to tenants' purchases of land. Whether the ambiguous utterances of the Land League leaders cover any honest meaning or not, the disloyal section of the Irish people are resolved to make it known, with all the emphasis of atrocity, that they will not be bound by any compact, and that they will not desist in their implacable warfare against the English connexion. The Government stand to-day face to face with a state of feeling almost without precedent in this country. No Ministry can long remain in existence under so heavy a weight of responsibility unless a desperate effort be made to retrieve its character. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will have a fair trial. The Opposition, it is understood, do not wish in such extraordinary circumstances to exercise any unfair pressure, and to-day the Conservative leaders in both Houses will join in moving the adjournment. But it is imperatively necessary that the Prime Minister should prove to England without an hour's delay that he has at length come to understand the true nature of the Irish difficulty. He must cut his Cabinet resolutely loose from those mischievous advisers whose imbecility, malignity, and presumption have akened and humiliated the forces of the Irish Executive by Mr. Forster's defeat and who now can only meet the revelation of unappeasable popular hostility in Ireland with the repetition of worn-out platitudes. Those who have implicit faith in Mr. Gladstone's infallibility may shut their eyes to the plain truth, but they are dwindling in numbers and will dwindle further unless the Government abandon their absurd airs of mysterious confidence and frankly get rid of the futilities which Mr. Forster could not tolerate. No attempt to explain away the murders in Dublin as an accidental outbreak of smouldering lawlessness or as a last hopeless and reckless effort of organized disaffection will avail. The English people have been taught once for all, by a cruel discipline, that Irish disloyalty is not to be caressed into quietude by any system of conciliation whatever, and that whatever professional agitators may promise or predict the anarchical forces with which Government has to contend in Ireland are not to be appeased by scraps of agrarian concession. Mr. Gladstone's prospect of keeping the peace in Ire-land by the aid of Mr. Parnell has endured just four days, with what results we see. He has been warned in Parliament and in our own columns that even if Mr. Parnell were willing to lull the storm he has raised in the breasts of the Irish masses his power is more than doubtful, nor can any of the so-called "popular leaders"—Mr. Dillon and Mr. Davitt included-be credited with authority over the forces of disorder they have been permitted to let loose. The aim of agitation is to establish in Ireland an independent government, implacably hostile to England, and protected by the United States, and in this cause the Land League has contrived to enlist the agrarian greed of the peasantry. No body of politicians have done more mischief than the "Moderates," whether calling themselves Home Rulers or not, who have pleased Mr. Gladstone's fancy with illusory pictures of Irish society needing only a few changes in the land laws to become a model of contentment and peace. There are no changes in the law which, in our time, will make all Ireland peaceable and contented. The relaxation of strenuous rule will lose all the ground that has been gained, by inspiring the Irish masses with the belief that England is growing feeble and timid. No man who understands the practical exigencies of politics will suppose that it is possible to go back beyond the events of Saturday to the Irish question as it was debated last week. The Government is bound to prove to the country that it has the courage of contrition by returning promptly and decidedly upon its foot-The Standard says :- Everybody will feel

that this is no moment for manifestations of Party spirit. Were we to give way to feelings no one could call unnatural, we hardly know where a legitimate indignation might not lead us. But in presence of so appalling an incident language must be strictly curbed, and must be employed only to express in the most curt and compact manner possible what the whole nation is thinking. The first feeling on Sunday was undoubtedly that the Prime Minister must feel that the days of his Administration are numbered, and that he will have to tender to her Majesty the resignation of himself and his colleagues. No one wishes to address unnecessary reproaches to a States-man whose feelings at this moment all men can surmise, and most men will commiserate. But can Mr. Gladstone any longer remain at the head of affairs? And as every member of his Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Forster, endorsed the extraordinary reversal of policy that has been so promptly followed by the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, his fall would Cavendish and Mr. Burke, his fall would necessarily entail the retirement of all his colleagues. The entire situation has been changed by the atrocious deed committed in Dublin on Saturday night; and, unfortunately for the Prime Minister and his colleagues, the change finds them in the position of having abandoned quite recently, quite voluntarily, and with unintelligible perverseness, the only policy which is now possible in Ireland. The Prime Minister cannot, like Cranmer, recant his recantation. Had like Cranmer, recant his recantation. Had like Cranmer, recant his recantation. Had Mr. Forster not been driven to resign by the release of the suspects; had the theory that "force is no remedy" not been once more adopted by the Cabinet; had coercion not been thrown over by the Government and once more replaced by conciliation, they might easily have weathered the storm and have survived even the murder of two of have survived even the murder of two of their own associates. But it seems to us that the decision of last week leaves the

No. 20,860.—FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Mreat-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 7-8, 1882.

THE ASSASSINATION
OF LORD F. CAVENDISH AND
MR. BURKE.

The following particulars respecting the terrible tragedy that took place in Dublin on Saturday night are supplied by the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, who sent the subjoined despatches on Sunday:—

DUBLIN. MAY 7. A crime of the most appalling nature was committed last night. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord F. Cavendish, who only yesterday was sworn into office, and Mr. Burke, the Under Secretary, were assassinated in Phœnix Park. The facts, so far as they can be ascertained, are these :- The Chief Secretary and the Under Secretary were walking in Phœnix Park near the Viceregallodge, about 7.30 p.m., after having been engaged up to a late hour in Dublin Castle upon business connected with the release of the suspects and other official matters. Lord F. Cavendish, anxious to acquire as soon as possible an acquaintance with the duties of his new office, had been in the chambers of the Castle all day, and, with Mr. Burke, desired to enjoy a little of the refreshing air of a summer evening. They were unarmed, as they apprehended no danger, especially under what seemed the auspicious inauguration of a policy of conciliation. Suddenly they were set upon by four men, who, armed with knives or daggers, made a deadly onslaught upon them. A boy named Jacob states that, while birdnesting in the park, he saw, about 200 yards from where it was, near the road, a group of men who seemed to be wrestling. He thought they were roughs, and did not pay much attention to them. He then saw two men fall to the ground, and the others, four in number, jump on a car and drive rapidly off towards Chapelizod, which lies in the direction opposite to the city. He cannot give any description of the appearance of the men. A Mr. Maguire and a friend, riding on tricycles, had passed Mr. Burke and Lord F. Cavendish shortly before the murder. They were then on their way along the main road through the park. Returning, the tricyclists found the Chief Secretary lying on the main road in the centre of the carriage way, and Mr. Burke prostrate upon the pathway. Both were in large pools of blood. Mr. Maguire immediately informed the police at the Park-gate Station of what he had seen, and the police, proceeding to the scene of the murder, conveyed the bodies to Steven's On examination it was found that Mr. Burke had received several stabs near the region of the heart, and that his throat was cut almost completely across. His clothes were much torn, and his hands bore marks suggestive of a fierce and protracted encounter with his assailants. Lord Frederick had been stabbed in several places about the chest : one wound was through the right lung and was very deep. At the time of the occurrence there were numbers of people scattered through the park, and it is a remarkable fact that many persons sitting or walking within a tew hundred yards of where the bodies were found heard nothing of the affair.

After the Chief Secretary and Mr. Burke had discharged their official duties they proceeded on an outside car to the Phœnix-park-gate and there, dismissing the driver, walked on together towards the Viceregal-lodge. Before the bodies arrived at the hosthat a man had been murdered in the park.

The doctors, Dr. Myles and the resident pupil, hurried to the park, and met near the gate the car conveying the two gentlemen. On admission to the hospital, the Chief Secretary was pronounced dead, while there was a life in the Under-Secretary. Burke was appointed to his late position by Mr. Gladstone's late Administration, and he had been private secretary to Lord Carlingford while he was Chief Secretary. The Lord Lieutenant had driven through the park half an hour before the murder. The park gates were closed soon after the notice of the tra-gedy had been conveyed to the police, and no one was allowed to leave or enter without the

The murder must have been deeply planned, and although the public impression appears to be that it was only intended to assassinate Mr. Burke and that Lord F. Cavendish was murdered because he happened to be with the Under-Secretary, and to guard against discovery, there is reason to believe that the design was the very contrary and that the object of the miscreants who plotted the murder was to commit a deed which would strike terror into the English Government by murdering, not a mere subordinate officer of the Government here, but one of the highest rank next to the Viceroy in the Irish Executive and the son of a great English peer. They could at any time have assassinated Mr. Burke, who was well known in the city, and who walked about at all hours without fear and unarmed. He never had an escort, and his habits must have been familiar to all who chose to watch his movements. It may be that his fate was reserved deliberately until a double stroke could be aimed at the Executive; but the supposition which naturally occurs that Lord F. Cavendish was not known and was not likely to be obnoxious is refuted by the fact that as the procession passed through Dame-street, near the Castle, a man stood at the carriage in which Cavendish, Mr. Jenkinson, and the Hon. Mr. Spencer were seated and asked whether Lord F. Cavendish was in the procoession. He received no answer and, moving on, repeated this question, without eliciting a reply. He asked a third time, and then Lord Cavendish, raising his hat, said, "I am Lord F. Cavendish." The man replied, "Thank you, that will do," and went away. A man similarly attired was afterwards observed. served in the park near the scene of the murder. The Lord-Lieutenant left the Castle about six o'clock last evening, and rode along with an aide-de-camp through Thomas-street to the Park without attracting any attention. The Chief Secretary and the Under-Secretary were to have dined with his Excellency. Lord F. Cavendish left the Castle on foot shortly afterwards, as he wished to have a walk, and the evening was temptingly fine. Mr. Burke left the town afterwards, and on reaching the Park-gate, probably feeling fatigued, hired the car of an old man named Flynn and drove on. He had not proceeded far when he overtook Lord F. Cavendish, and they both walked on together until they reached a spot exactly opposite the Viceregal Lodge. It was then about half-past 7 o'clock. There the assassins were in waiting for them, and evidently from the nature of the wounds attacked them from behind with savage ferocity, inflicting upon each of them death wounds with deep deadly thrusts of a trian-gular weapon, probably a long dagger. They were, of course, taken completely unawares, but Mr. Burke appears to have made a struggle with his assailants, for his fingers are done in a couple of minutes, and as if to make it the more shocking, it was committed in full view of the Lord-Lieutenant himself. who was walking in the grounds in front of the Viceregal Lodge along with Colonel Caul-Jelld and saw a group of men struggling, but

most scrutinizing inquiries.

LATER.

attached no importance to it, thinking it was some horseplay or wrestling on the part of some of the humbler classes who frequent the park. The same struggle was witnessed by Captain Greatrex, of the Royal Dragoons, stationed at Island Bridge Barracks, who

walked through the gate nearest the barracks walked through the gate nearest the barracks into the park, and observed a car waiting. He walked on, and near the scene of the murder saw the struggle, but had no suspicion that a murder was being perpetrated. He saw four men get up on the car and drive away. They went through the Island-bridge gate and into town, not to Chapelizod, as was at first reported. Captain Greatrex, observing two men on the ground and seeing patent leather boots on one of them, Mr. Burke, concluded that a robbery had been Burke, concluded that a robbery had been committed. He immediately afterwards observed Lord Cavendish, who was lying in the roadway about three feet from the footway, while Mr. Burke was stretched on the grass about fifteen feet behind. Colonel Caulfeild, in the meantime, had his attention attracted by a man, who gesticulated and called "Murder!" The Lord Lieutenant was about to proceed over with him to see what was the matter, but his Excellency was persuaded not to do so lest he might be insulted. Colonel Caulfeild went over himself and was horrified at recognising the bodies. Lord Frederick was not quite dead at the time, but gasping and convulsively moving in his death struggle. The Colonel asked a policeman who came up to take charge of the man who had called out, in order that he might be examined, but the constable unaccountably let him slip. A car drove up at the same time, and Colonel Caulfeild asked the man to assist in getting the bodies removed. He answered gruffly that he was going into town and it was not his business to remain. The police were afterwards communicated with, and had the bodies removed to Stevens' Hospital, which adjourns the King's-bridge terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway at the other side of the road, not far from the park gate. Dr. Myles, the resident physician, had heard that a man

when they were removed.

The following is a personal narrative by Mr. Thomas Foley and Mr. P. W. Maguire, of Monahan and Co.'s commercial establishment in Henry-street. They say:—

was murdered, and on going out to the spot saw the two bodies. Life was quite extinct

ment in Henry-street. They say:—
"We went through the north gate and round the road to the left, which leads to the Gough statue. We went towards the Phoenix. Going through we took notice of two gentlemen whom we did not know. They were arm in arm, apparently talking very pleasantly. Mr. Foley remarked that Maguire's machine could run away from his own, and the two gentlemen seemed to take particular notice of the machines. We passed them notice of the machines. We passed them and rode on to the Phænix monument. Mr. Foley did not ride quite up to the Phænix, but Mr. Maguire went up on the right side and round it. Mr. Foley was tired, and sat on his machine looking about him. He heard the buzz of a car, and looking round saw the car was going on the by-road to the left, leading to the Chapelizod Gate. It was a red-panel car and on it were some people. We turned our machines to ride towards We turned our machines to ride towards town, coming down the road very quickly. When just opposite the Viceregal Lodge we observed a man on the road lying on his right side, and a man on the footway about six or eight yards from him lying on his back. Mr. Foley alighted from his tricycle and went to the man on the road and then to the man on the footway, and saw that one of them had his throat cut. Mr. Foley shouted out to Mr. Maguire, who was on the ricycle, 'Maguire, it's a murder.' He answered, 'Stop you there; don't leave them: I'll go for the go for the police.' Mr. Foley said, 'I'll sure to stop till you come back.' Mr. Maguire rode very hard down to town and informed the police."

Mr. Foley says:—"I went over to the man lying on the road and asked a question to see if he had life. He merely turned his eyes. I could get no answer. I then ran to the man on the footway. I took hold of his left hand, which was lying across his heart, to feel if his pulse were beating, and he just gave his last breath into my face and the blood oozed up from his neck. By this time two of the Royal Irish Constabulary arrived, and I told them what I had up to that time seen. A gentleman in a trap came dashing up the road. I stopped him and told him, and one of the constabulary got into the trap and the gentleman galloped his horse to Castleknock to inform the police there. The first policeman to arrive was D153. Immediately after, Sergeant 27A arrived. Mr. Maguire then came up on his machine with the outside car and the police from town. By this time word had reached the Viceregallodge, and Colonel Forster came over, fol-

lowed by Colonel Caulfeild."

Mr. Foley adds that he told Colonel Forster what he had seen, and asked him who the murdered men were. He pointed with his finger and said, "The gentleman on the road is Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Chief Secretary; and the gentleman on the path is Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary." The car that brought the police was then used to take Mr. Burke to the hospital. Lord F. Cavendish was put on a stretcher and conveyed by soldiers down a piece of the road until they got a car, when he was brought to the hospital also. Mr. Foley helped to hold Mr. Burke's body on the car along with Constable 153 D and Sergeant 27 A. His companion, Mr. Maguire, also assisted. At the hospital Inspector Kavanagh and some sergeants and constables had arrived. The murdered gentlemen were left in a ward, and Mr. Foley and Mr. Maguire were brought to Bridewell-lane Station to give the information of which they were possessed. They had when leaving the spot where the murders were committed left their machines behind them in charge of Colonel Forster, Master of the Horse, who was soon on the ground, and who said he would take care of them. After giving their information at the police-station they drove on the same car that had brought one of the murdered persons to the hospital with a detective to see after their machines. The car was stopped at the park gate by some policemen, but allowed to pass, and on again reaching the scene of the murder, where there were constables guarding the ground on which the bloodmarks were, they were told Colonel Forster had had the machines sent to Bess-borough Barracks.

borough Barracks.

The City Coroner, Dr. White, was communicated with last night after the murder became known, and arrived at the hospital about 11 o'clock. After some consideration as to the power of removing the bodies to the Phœnix-park, which is outside his jurisdiction, he decided upon summoning a jury for this morning, in order that a view of the bodies might be obtained, to warrant their removal to the Chief Secretary's Lodge for the autopsy which was necessary to ascertain the cause of death.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Coroner attended at the hospital, and a jury of 17 were sworn. The Coroner addressed them and said,—

said,—
"Words are inadequate to express the horror, indignation, and shame with which I feel overwhelmed in proceeding to discharge one of the duties of my office on this day of rest. I have summoned you to-day in order that I might be in a position to permit the removal of the remains of the two victims of this dastardly and cowardly assassination from the hospital to their respective residences." The Coroner then referred—and was very much affected when doing so—to the courteous, gentle, and unassuming manner of Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary. He observed that, however the opinions of people might differ in other respects, they must all unite in saying that he was a most inoffensive, unobtrusive official, and that the

murder of him and of the Chief Secretary, a young man who had been only six hours in the country, must bring disgrace and reprobation upon the entire nation of an irremov-

The jury having viewed the remains of the deceased gentlemen, which were horribly disfigured and mangled with dagger stabs in the face, throat, and breast, the inquiry was adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow (Monday)

His Excellency Lord Spencer came in from the Viceregal Lodge to the Castle, and was engaged all day in conference with the authorties of the Irish Executive in connexion with this horrible affair.

The Master of the Rolls, General Steele (Commander of the Forces), Mr. Blake (Special Resident Magistrate), who was telegraphed for, Colonel Conolly (of the Metropolitan Police), Mr. Anderson (Crown Solicitor), and other officials had interviews with his Excellency. Lord Monck, who had only heard of the murder this morning at church, came in at 3 o'clock.

Communications in cipher have been passing between the Castle and the Cabinet Ministers all day. There is a large body of police in the Castle, and the whole scene is one of intense horror and excitement.

The inquest having been formally adjourned the bodies were placed in the funeral van and removed by a circuitous route to the Chief Secretary's Lodge, where they were laid out on separate tables in the drawing-room for the post mortem examination. The scene was one indescribably horrible. On a table at the window nearest the conservatory, the door of which was closed, lay the body of poor Mr Burke, stark and ghastly, his finely-chiselled face, which ever had the stamp of dignity upon it, scarcely recognizable through the blood which filled his mouth, while his neck and chest bore gashes which looked as if in flicted by a butcher's knife. On a table at the other end of the room was stretched the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, presenting an appalling spectacle, and the room, which recently had been full of life and gaiety, was now become a shambles, the sight being rendered more hideous by contrast with the associations of the place. The mirrors on the walls and the furniture which remained still in the room were suggestive of refinement, luxury, and social enjoyment, while the two mangled corpses, surrounded by a group of medical operators, with coats off, aprons and scalpels and saws in their hands red with the blood of the victims, presented a sight which even those familiar with the terrors of the battlefield could not look upon without emotion.

emotion.

The examination was made by Mr. Porter, Surgeon to the Queen in Ireland, assisted by Mr. Hamilton (Surgeon to Stevens's Hospital), Dr. Lambert H. Ormsby (Surgeon to the Meath Hospital), Dr. Myles (House Surgeon of Steven's Hospital), who first saw the bodies, Dr. Tweedy, physician, Steven's Hospital, who carefully noted down the evidence, and Dr. Speedy (Medical Officer of the North Dublin Union). Until the bodies were stripped no adequate idea could be were stripped no adequate idea could be formed of the savage malignity with which the murder had been committed. It may be inferred when it is stated that Lord F. Cavendish had eight gaping wounds. In his right armpit was a horrible gash, which he re-ceived from a stab in the right shoulder. completely cutting through the arteries and vessels, and it is believed causing death by hemorrhage. Under his body, when found in the Park, there was a very large pool of blood. He had two cuts on the right side over the right. over the right scap second rib in the right breast, and one cut in the centre of the back; a wound, too, in the neck at the right side, and a wound opposite the second rib at the right side. arm was almost severed across by a slash of, probably, a bowie-knife which cut through the bone. He had, apparently, raised his arm to protect himself.
Some of the wounds in front were caused by the penetration of the weapons. Mr. Burke had no fewer than eleven wounds. He had three wounds in the fingers of his left hand, terrible wound in the throat 3 % in. deep, which severed the jugular vein, a fearful wound at the back, drawn downwards, which pierced the breast, and it is believed to have been the wound which killed him, and three wounds in front of his chest, besides other wounds.

The murderers were determined to make

their bloody work complete, and they must have done it with amazing rapidity. Various conjectures are offered as to the separation of the two victims by so many feet, as they had been so close together; but it is probable that Mr. Burke, who was found on the grass, was first set upon, and Lord Frederick Cavendish was stabbed while wishing to assist him. The deadly wounds in the last case were given from behind with furious violence, and the other wounds indicated an insatiable bloodthirstiness, as any one of the principal ones would have served the full purpose of the assassins. It is believed that there were many persons in the plot, and that the movements of the two unfortunate gentlemen were watched from the time they left the Castle. It is hard to realize the truth that the noble lord who took the oath yesterday and signed his name, apparently full of life and promise at the outset of a new career which has led many of his predecessors to the highest eminence as statesmen, should be to-day in his Irish home so pitiable and shocking a sight. Although they had but a few hours' acquaintance with him, the offi-cials with whom he transacted business in the Castle yesterday were most favourably im-pressed by his courtesy and his aptitude for official work. Mr. Burke appeared yesterday in full official costume, and bore the Sword of State in the procession to the Council Chamber. He then looked in his usual health, and went through his part of the ceremony with dignified precision. Little could any one who witnessed the part he played in the pageant have believed that he would within few hours afterwards be butchered in se barbarous a manner. He was one of the most painstaking and hardworking of officials who ever served those who have cruelly heaped obloquy upon him. Many will feel some sting of remorse for having made him an object of odium to the ignorant masses and the desperadoes who assume to be their champions. The officialism of Dublin Castle has been denounced with a male-Castle has been denounced with a mate-volence which is inexplicable unless on the supposition that it was inspired by an envious or jealous spirit, and that the change of officials which has been so persistently pressed upon the Government had no higher motive than a desire for patronage. Rumours of Mr. Burke's resignation have Rumours of Mr. Burke's resignation have been circulated from day to day, and it would have been well for him if they could have been realised; but he could not retire upon a pension without a special arrangement with the Treasury. His life was for the most part spent in his office in the Castle. He was there early and late and every day, Sunday included, never having had the chance of a holiday since the troublous times began. He did not fear danger, knowing that he was but a piece of official machinery to perform the work cut out for him and having no voice in work cut out for him and having no voice in the councils of the Government and no hand in the guidance of their policy. He seems to have thought it impossible that he should incur the animosity of any class; but then his name appeared appended to proclamations, and he was pointed at in the recklessness of popular journalism, which thinks only of the money to be made from the multitude by pandering to their prejudices and casts no pandering to their produces. A large share of responsibility rests with those who have made the names and the duties of public officials in the service of the

celles, A.D.C., before he went to the Viceregal Lodge after riding from the Castle, called to visit Miss Burke and congratulated her on the fact that her brother was so well liked. His Excellency then werft round the 15 acres and, coming to the lodge, got off his horse and went into the study, where he was joined by the Hon. Robert Spencer, M.P. Colonel Caulfeild and Mr. Courtenay Boyle were in the next room. A man was seen rushing across the terrace, gesticulating wildly, and shouting "Murder!" Lord Spencer wished to go out and see what had occurred, but was dissuaded from doing so. Colonel Caulfeild went with the man to the

wildly, and shouting "Murder!" Lord Spencer wished to go out and see what had occurred, but was dissuaded from doing so. Colonel Caulfeild went with the man to the scene of the murder, with the result already stated. This man is known to the police.

The Lord Chancellor held an inquiry to-day at Dublin Castle respecting the death of the Chief Secretary and heard the statement of Mr. Spencer, M.P., and Captain Greatrex, of the 1st Royal Dragoons. who saw the tussle with the assailants, but did not suspect what had happened. He next saw the men get on to the car, and, as they drove away. renad nappened. He next saw the men get on to the car, and, as they drove away, remarked, in a careless way, "That was rough work," thinking it was a drunken row. They answered, "Rough, indeed," and drove away by the side road that leads to Chapelizod and also to the Island-bridge gate. It is remarked as at least an unfortunate fatality, if not a most culpable omission, that no precautions most culpable omission, that no precautions were taken for the protection of the Chief Secretary, who, as a stranger, might have been expected to need careful watching. Mr. Forster was perfectly fearless and refused to have any escort; but the police authorities, without letting him know the fact, always had a guard kept upon him, as they had reason to believe, from information in their possession, that his life was not safe. No watch appears to have been kept on Mr Burke at any time. Lord Spencer is to have an escort of cavalry whenever he goes out, and an officer's guard at the Viceregal Lodge, with a cordon of police. His Excellency this evening visited the Chief Secretary's Lodge, where the two dead bodies are decently laid out in separate bedrooms and seemed over out in separate bedrooms, and seemed overcome with sorrow at the scene. He was accompanied by Mr. Courtenay Boyle, Mr. Jenkinson, and the Hon. Charles Lascelles A.D.C. A special express was sent with the sad news last night to London, and communications have been constantly passing be-tween the Government and his Excellency all day. His Excellency did not leave the Castle for the Viceregal Lodge until after 6 o'clock, when he left in an open carriage, accompanied by Mr. Spencer, his private secretary, and an aide-de-camp. As he passed down Cork-hill he was warmly cheered by the people in the street. His Excellency received a telegram to-day from Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., condoling with him upon the terrible occurrence, and expressing a hope that he would not swerve from his patriotic course in consequence of what has happened.

Among the theories which have been stated,

Among the theories which have been stated, one was that the motive was robbery; but this is disproved by the fact that in the pockets of Lord F. Cavendish were found a £5-note and a number of sovereigns. He was identified when first discovered by a medallion attached to his chain and several telegrams in his pocket addressed to Lord Frederick Cavendish.

Every circumstance seems to point more clearly to the belief that it was he who was to be the victim, and not Mr. Burke, who never received a threatening letter, and whom, as before observed, the assassins could have taken off at any time they wished.

LATER. The excitement produced by the news of the Phænix-park tragedy has not been equalled here in the lifetime of the present generation. At first the news was received with a feeling of incredulity, only, however, to be succeeded by one of sorrow, shame, and indignation among every class in the community to the very humblest. This is, in fact, the one occasion for a very long period on which all classes are a one in this divided community. The feeling in interest of the community. community. The feeling is, in fact, one of immense and universal execution at the deed. It was in contemplation, as already stated, to have illuminations in the city tomorrow night in consideration of the suspects, and the general manner in which the event was to be celebrated shows how deeplyrooted was the idea, even among a long-suf-fering class, the shopkeepers of the city, that a new era of peace and consolidation of public and national interests was about to be inaugurated; but the news of this morning came upon everybody with a paralyzing effect, and even had no public action effect, been taken there is no doubt that there would have been a spontaneous abandonment of the rejoicings. The first meeting of any sort held after the receipt of the news was a sort neid after the receipt of the news was a gathering of the magistrates to meet the Mayor. The General commanding the Cork district, Major-General Torrens, was present with his aide-de-camp and the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Mitchell. The Mayor informed them that in view of the general feeling among his fellow citizens he had decided to issue a proglamatic acceling issue a proclamation, calling on them not to have any rejoicings of any shape to-morrow. At this time the principal streets were crowded with knots of persons discussing the fearful news from Dublin. From this material the public meeting of the citizens was improvised at 3 o'clock. It was entirely representative of popular feeling. Among he speakers were several gentlemen who have been always foremost in popular move-ments here. The resolution already telegraphed was adopted on the motion of Alder-

man Dwyer. Speculation is very busy as to the quarter from which the conspiracy to murder ema-nated, and there is a universal feeling that the assassins were not members of any political organization in Ireland—that the crime was, in fact, an exotic one; and a telegram received to-night from Limerick stating that Mr. Clifford Lloyd had received information from America that three men had left that country to assassinate him would go to bear out this theory. It is also very generally thought that the abhorrence of the crime felt among all classes is but the precursor to a reaction among the people that will lead more than repression even to a pacification and consolidation of law and order, that but for the sacrifice of these lives could not have been looked for nearly so speedily. The late crimes in different parts of the country were dastardly enough in themselves, but if they could not be even apologized for, they were at least intelligible on the supposition that they were intended as part of a policy among the peasantry to keep up a state of unrest and unsettlement that would keep the eyes of the English people on Ireland and lead to an examination of the Irish question; but the present crime is universally admitted to be without motive and to be hellish in its wantonness. The Mayor, in the course of wantomess. The mayor, in the course of his observations, said he believed when the mystery surrounding this atrocious murder was explained it would be found it was not committed by an Irishman. (Cries of "No," and "Hear, hear.") They all regarded this crime as a stain upon their country, and they were there as Irishmen to tell the world that were there as Irishmen to tell the world that, while they denounced murder and the mur-derers, they claimed a full and searching investigation into this diabolical deed. They not only regretted the murders, but they sympathized deeply with the families of the

On Sunday a special messenger bearing despatches left Dublin by special London and North-Western steamer at 6.20 a.m. and arrived at Holyhead at 11.30. A special train in waiting, consisting of one saloon carriage and a guard's van, was immediately despatched with the messenger for Euston.

The following paragraph is contained in

Sunday's Court Circular:

"Her Majesty received last night with deep grief and the moment they saw a policy of con-

the horrible news of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary, and of Mr. Burke, Under-Secretary, for Ireland." The Queen, on receipt of the news from Mr. Gladstone, telegraphed to Lady Frederick Cavendish her great grief at the dreadful outrage that had filled her heart with sorrow.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Reginald B Brett, M.P., private secretary to Lord Hartington, proceeded from Paddington to Windsor, for the purpose of communicating to her Majesty the latest details that had come to hand with reference to the assassinations. When the tragic news first reached Mr. Gladstone, he was at the Austrian Embassy, where he had been dining. Sir William Harcourt and the Earl of Kimberley were also guests of the Ambassador and Countess guests of the Ambassador and Countess Karolyi. The terrible intelligence caused the profoundest consternation and dismay, the party immediately breaking up. Lord and Lady Granville did not receive the news till they reached home from dining with Mr. and Mrs. Hussey Vivian, in Belgrave-square, and first heard the intelligence through the Home Secretary. The Marquis of Hartington, who was one of the guests of Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, to meet the Duke First Lord of the Admiralty, to meet the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, did not hear the intelligence till he left. Soon afterwards the distressing fact of the assassination of his brother became known to most of the com-pany, who immediately took their departure. Mr. Gladstone called upon Lady Frederick Gladstone called upon Lady Frederick Cavendish early on Sunday forenoon, on his way to Lord Granville's. Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Frederick's aunt, and Lord Edward Cavendish visited the bereaved lady the same

afternoon. In London the announcement was received in all quarters with a degree of consternation and horror, which it would be difficult to adequately describe. In all the club-houses, from those in the West-end to the humblest working more all the light in the light in the working more all the second to the second to the humblest working more all the second to the humblest working more all the second to the humblest was the second to the second to the humblest was received in the second to the humblest was received in the second to the working men's club in East London, the terrible deeds formed the one topic of conver-sation and comment, and special references to it were made in most of the churches. Among none in the metropolis did the news create so profound a sensation as among the Irish in London, among whom there were loud ex-pressions of utter detestation of the murders and of those who committed them. At several of the meeting-places for Irish organization, including those of North London and Southwark, resolutions denouncing the act of Saturday were passed last evening, The public mind of London has seldom received a ruder shock than that experienced on Sunday, and any person moving about in places of public resort could not fail to observe the evidences of exasperation and grief which the murders of the two chief officers of the Executive Government in Ireland has occasioned. The terrible news was alluded to in many of the London churches. The Cabinet met at three o'clock on Sunday

in Downing-street, where Mr. Forster had been during the morning closeted with Mr. Gladstone. Among those present were Lord Granville, Lord Northbrook, Lord Kimberley, Lord Selborne, Lord Carlingford, Mr. Childers, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Dodson. Lord Hartington was not present. Most of the Ministers walked in through the garden entrance to the Premier's residence, as there was an immense crowd of people about the approaches to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's official residence. There was no ebullition of feeling on the part of the crowd, except when Mr. Forster crossed over the road, looking quite puzzled at the aspect of affairs, when a slight murmur of sympathy took place. The Cabinet sat until half-past five o'clock, when Ministers left by the back entrance to escape the crowd, which had become augmented during the sitting of the Cabinet. Without exception the Ministers were dressed in

mourning.

Mr. Williamson, the Chief Superintendent of the Detective Department at Scotland-yard, on Sunday had an interview of considerable duration with Mr. Gladstone.

In the opinion of Mr. Forster, the intention

In the opinion of Mr. Forster, the intention of the assassins was to attack Lord F. Cavendish, in order to show the Government that though they might make terms with Mr. Parnell, it was not possible for them to conciliate the Fenian Party. Had Mr. Burke been the principal victim aimed at, his habits were so well-known that Mr. Forster thinks he could easily have been assailed without any attempt on the life of Lord F. Cavendish being rendered necessary.

dered necessary.

Throughout the whole of the day Devonshire House, the residence of the Marquis of Hartington, was besieged by callers, anxious to learn the latest intelligence, and to offer their condolence. Lord Sandhurst called on the part of the Queen to express her deep sympathy with the Duke and his family, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught also sent similar messages. The Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck) and the Duke of Teck called personally to inquire. Mr. Forster and Earl Granville had a long interview with the Marquis during the morning, and in the afternoon his Lordship, together with Lady Edward Cavendish, left London for Chatsworth to join the Duke of Devonshire, who is staying there with Lord Edward Cavendish. All the members of the family are reported to be bearing up well under their severe affliction, a telegram received from Chatsworth stating that the Duke, to whom the news was broken on Sunday, is better than could have been anticipated. Lady F. Cavendish and Lady Louise Egerton will also proceed to Chatsworth.

The following manifesto was issued by the Land League and adopted on Sunday after-noon at an informal and hurriedly summoned conference in the Westminster Palace Hotel

"To the People of Ireland.—On the eve of what seemed a bright future for our country that evil destiny which has apparently pursued us for centuries has struck another blow at our hopes, which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequences. In this hour of sorrowful gloom we venture to give an expression of our profoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity which has befallen our cause through a horrible deed, and to those who had determined at the last hour that a policy of conciliation should supplant that of terrorism and national distrust. We earnestly hope that the attitude and action of the whole Irish people will show the world hat assassina-tion, such as has startled us almost to the abandonment of hope for our country's future is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to show by every manner of expression that amidst the universal feeling of horror which this assassination has excited no people feel so intense a detestation of its atrocity, or so deep a sympathy for those whose hearts must be seared by it, as the nation upon whose prospects and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than have fallen to the lot of unhappy Ireland during the present generation. We feel that no act has present generation. We feel that no act has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles for social and political rights of the past fifty years that has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke are brought to justice that stain will sully our country's name. (Signed) Chas. S. PARNELL.

JOHN DILLON.
MICHAEL DAVITT."

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who appeared to labour under much distress of mind, said that the deed was the work of men who rejoiced in coercion, conflict, hatred, strife, and bloodshed, for it played their game. They did not want the land question, nor the arrears question, nor any other questionsettled, and the moment they care a policy of con-

ciliation at hand they felt it must be stopped by some fearful deed that would render reconciliation impossible.

Meetings of Irishmen have been held in most of the large towns in England to protest against the crime of Sunday night.

The Times says:—The continuity of English politics has been broken by an appalling

and unexampled crime. Two or three days ago the prospect of conciliation in Ireland, founded upon an understanding between the Government and Mr. Parnell, was presented to the country as a subject for serious consideration. On Saturday a deep gulf was fixed between that shadowy policy and the imperative duty of the Queen's Ministers by the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The motive of the crime is only Mr. Burke. The motive of the crime is only too manifest. Lord Frederick Cavendish could have had no personal enemies in Ire-land. He had not been previously connected land. He had not been previously connected with Irish administration. He accepted the offer of the place vacated by Mr. Forster at the instance of the Prime Minister himself and without enthusiasm, if not with reluctance. There is absolutely no ground for the statement that the Chief Secretaryship was offered to other prominent persons before it was tendered to and accepted by Lord Frederick Cavendish. It was offered only to Mr. Porter, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, on whose refusal of it, for pro-fessional reasons, Lord Frederick Cavendish was nominated. The late Chief Secretary, though not a brilliant Parliamentary politician, was a favourite with his own party, and as a hard-working public servant, of genial temper, won the good will of foes as well as friends. won the good will of foes as well as friends. Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle, who shared the fate of his official superior, was well known in the Irish capital and held in universal regard. A more capable and devoted official was never intrusted with the of causal importance. It is impossible duties of equal importance. It is impossible not to see that the assassination in the Phoenix Park was deliberately planned with the object of showing the British Government the futility of attempting to arrange a compromise with Irish nationalism on the basis of a transaction with respect to arrears of rent or State aid to tenants' purchases of land. Whether the ambiguous utterances of the Land League leaders cover any honest meaning or not, the disloyal section of the Irish people are resolved to make it known, with all the emphasis of atrocity, that they will not be bound by any compact, and that they will not desist in their implacable warfare against the English connexion. The Government stand to-day face to face with a state of feeling almost without precedent in this country. No Ministry can long remain in existence under so heavy a weight of responsibility unless a desperate effort be made to retrieve its character. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will have a fair trial. The Opposition, it is understood, do not wish in such extraordinary circumstances to exercise any unfair pressure. and to-day the Conservative leaders in both Houses will join in moving the adjournment. But it is imperatively necessary that the Prime Minister should prove to England without an hour's delay that he has at length come to understand the true nature of the Irish difficulty. He must cut his Cabinet resolutely loose from those mischievous advisers whose imbecility, malignity, and presumption have weakened and humiliated the forces of the Irish Executive by Mr. Forster's defeat and who now can only meet the revelation of unappeasable popular hostility in Ireland with the repetition of worn-out platitudes. Those who have implicit faith in Mr. Gladstone's ntallibility may shut their eyes to the plain truth, but they are dwindling in numbers and will dwindle further unless the Government abandon their absurd airs of mysterious confidence and frankly get rid of the futilities which Mr. Forster could not tolerate. No attempt to explain away the murders in Dublin as an accidental outbreak of smouldering law-lessness or as a last hopeless and reckless effort of organized disaffection will avail. The English people have been taught once for all, by a cruel discipline, that Irish disloyalty is not to be caressed into quietude by any system of con-ciliation whatever, and that whatever professional agitators may promise or predict the anarchical forces with which Government has to contend in Ireland are not to be appeased by scraps of agrarian concession. Mr. Gladstone's prospect of keeping the peace in Ireland by the aid of Mr. Parnell has endured just four days, with what results we see. He has been warned in Parliament and in our own columns that even if Mr. Parnell were willing to lull the storm he has raised in the breasts of the Irish masses his power is more than doubtful, nor can any of the socalled "popular leaders"—Mr. Dillon and Mr. Davitt included—be credited with authority over the forces of disorder they have been permitted to let loose. The aim of Irish agitation is to establish in Ireland an independent government, implacably hostile to England, and protected by the United States, and in this cause the Land League has contrived to enlist the agrarian greed of the peasantry. No hody of politicians have done more mischief than the "Moderates," whether calling themselves the imoderates, whether calling themselves Home Rulers or not, who have pleased Mr. Gladstone's fancy with illusory pictures of Irish society needing only a few changes in the land laws to become a model of contentment and peace. There are no changes in the law which, in our time, will make all Ireland peaceable and contented. The relaxation of strenuous rule will lose all the ground that has been gained, by inspiring the Irish masses with the belief that England is growing feeble and timid. No man who understands the practical exigencies of politics will suppose that it is possible to go back beyond the events of Saturday to the Irish question as it was debated between question as it was debated last week. The Government is bound to prove to the country that it has the courage of contrition by re-turning promptly and decidedly upon its footsteps. The Standard says :- Everybody will feel

that this is no moment for manifestations of Party spirit. Were we to give way to feel-ings no one could call unnatural, we hardly know where a legitimate indignation might not lead us. But in presence of so appalling an incident language must be strictly curbed, and must be employed only to express in the most curt and compact manner possible what the whole nation is thinking. The first feeling on Sunday was undoubtedly that the Prime Minister must feel that the days of his Administration are numbered, and that he will have to tender to her Majesty the resignation of himself and his colleagues. No one wishes to address unnecessary reproaches to a Statesman whose feelings at this moment all men can surmise, and most men will commiserate. But can Mr. Gladstone any longer remain at the head of affairs? And as every member of his Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Forster, endorsed the extraordinary reversal of policy that has been so promptly followed by the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, his fall would necessarily entail the retirement of all his colleagues. The entire situation has been changed by the atrocious deed committed in Dublin on Saturday night; and, mitted in Dublin on Saturday night; and, unfortunately for the Prime Minister and his colleagues, the change finds them in the position of having abandoned quite recently, quite voluntarily, and with unintelligible perverseness, the only policy which is now possible in Ireland. The Prime Minister cannot, like Cranmer, recant his recantation. Had Mr. Forster not been driven to resign by the release of the suspects; had the theory that "force is no remedy" not been once more adopted by the Cabinet; had coercion not been thrown over by the Government and once more replaced by conciliation, they might easily have weathered the storm and have survived even the murder of two of their own associates. But it seems to us that the decision of last week leaves the

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE. - A Second Edition of the | Lieutenant. He could afford to wait for a Messenger will be issued at 4.30 p.m. and will give the latest details about the Irish Crisis received up to the hour of going to press.

AGreat-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 9-10, 1882. THE DUBLIN MURDERERS AND THE POLICE. Quite distinct from the political bearings | council. As Sir Charles Dilke did not see of the crime of Saturday is its interest from the point of view of police. People may differ in the inferences to be drawn from the horrible deed and in their view of the course which the Government ought to take, but throughout Great Britain, and, as it would appear, throughout Ireland. there is but one feeling and one wish with regard to the murderers. From Home Rule Leagues and from Chambers of Commerce, from Town Councils and public meetings, there come resolutions expressing the strong desire that the assassins may be brought to justice. The probability of this desire being gratified is being eagearly canvassed in all directions. The Dublin police may have information of be an instrument of reaction. He bears their own, but all the evidence that is in the possession of the public is that which was brought out at the inquest, and this adds very little to what was known in London by the newspaper reports on Monday morning. There was no doubt whatever as to what the verdict would be. It could be nothing but "Wilful murder against "some person or persons unknown;" for though the evidence was clear enough as to the nature of the murder and the number of the murderers, nothing like an identification of them was effected by any of the witnesses. The medical evidence was precise, and gave a ghastly picture of the cold-blooded thoroughness with which the crime had been done. No element of murderous determination was absent. It is a maxim of the political assassin that the knife is much more certain than the pistol, though the close quarters which it implies are likely to increase the risk which the murderer himself runs. In this case the assassins had resolved that their prey should not escape; their number made resistance hopeless, their weapons made escape impossible. According to the medical witnesses, Mr. Burke, attacked before and behind, received two wounds, of which one must have been instantly fatal, while the other would have killed him in a few

moments; and many other stabs were dealt him in the sheer wantonness of murder. Lord Frederick Cavendish was struck as often, and one of his wounds was almost as immediately fatal. The one grain of comfort to be found in the dreadful story is the fact that neither of the unfortunate victims can have suffered very long. The whole affair lasted but a few moments; the weapons used were swift and deadly, probably the smooth howie-knives, "clean and well-tempered," as Mr. Porter said, such as are used by American hunters and by the desperadoes of the Far West. The question of the moment is whether the police will be able to track out the murderers. They are hopeful; for in this case, alone among the recent catalogue of murders with which the soil of Ireland has been stained they have much popular sympathy, though how much it is not at this moment possible to say. Assuming that among the arrests which are being made some are found to answer to what is wanted, the police will have to depend to a large extent on the evidence of identification which may be given by Lieutenant Greatrex, who saw the struggle, and by whom the car drove rapidly with its freight of assassins. It is greatly to be wished that this gentleman were a better witness than he appears likely to be; for, judging by his evidence at the inquest, he seems at the critical moment to have somewhat lost his head. It is not to be supposed that the four assassins are entirely unknown to every one in Ireland. There must be some who know them well. When these have done their duty to the State and to their conscience, and when the criminals have been convicted, Englishmen will be ready to acknowledge that the grief of Ireland for the murders is no mere mockery. But in the meantime there are practical lessons to be learnt by those responsible for order in Ireland. The whole constitution of the Irish police requires examination. The constabulary are a fine body of men, brave, loyal, and, on the whole, wonderfully patient in the exercise of trying duties. But the require to be supplemented by a body of police of a different character. They are semi-military; what is wanted is a detective body to work with them. At present there is nothing of the kind in Ireland; and the result is seen in the vast aggregate of undetected crime. The " resources of civilisation " surely include this among

sists of .- Times. SIR CHARLES DILKE AND MR.

their number; and if Irish evidence is

proverbially and exceptionally difficult to

get, it is reasonable to demand that ex-

ceptional efforts should be made to get it.

This can only be done by a body of men

trained to the discovery of crime-by a

detective body, in fact, which is quite a

different thing from the gendarmerie which

at present is all that the Irish police con-

TREVELYAN. The fact that the post of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant has been offered to and accepted by Mr. Trevelyan, after it had been refused, under the conditions, by Sir Charles Dilke, will not surprise our readers. The office had been placed at the disposal of Sir Charles Dilke, and he declined to accept it unless he were at the same time to have a seat in the Cabinet. It was thereupon determined to offer the post to Mr. Trevelyan. On the whole, we think Sir Charles Dilke was well advised and acted reasonably in declining to become Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant unless the appointment carried a seat in the Cabinet along with it. We do not say this merely because the work Sir Charles Dilke has already done in office and the position he has made fully entitle him to the rank of a Cabinet Minister. Every one knows that Sir Charles Dilke has won for himself a degree of consideration in the country far beyond that which attaches to some of the ordinary members of the Cabinet or of any Cabinet; but it is not on that account that we say he was well advised in declining to accept the post of Chief Secretary to the Lord- horrid crime, no certain trace has yet been

place in the Cabinet, and he is sure to have the place before long. But there would have been much more expected from him than from most men entering for the first time upon the duties of Chief Secretary. He would be accredited naturally and justly with a distinct opinion and a distinct policy in Irish affairs. But without a seat in the Cabinet he would have a responsibility which we think he acted wisely in refusing, the responsibility of a man who enters upon office accredited with a policy which he has at the same time no means of directly sustaining in his way to accept the office under the conditions, and as the Government did not see their way to offer other conditions, we are glad that the place was offered to and accepted by a man like Mr. Trevelyan. Mr. Trevelyan will at all events not be regarded by the Irish people as likely to accept office for the purpose of carrying out a retrogressive policy. His appointment will not indeed bring with it to the mind and sentiment of the Irish people that assurance and that conviction of a thoroughly liberal policy which would have been given by the name of Sir Charles Dilke, but no one who knows anything of him could regard him as a man likely to with him in temper and in training all the generous traditions of that great statesman whose early years he has described so well, and it was from Mr. Fox that Mr. Gladstone took the doctrine, for the proclamation of which he has been so bitterly denounced by his enemies and will be so highly honoured in history, that the way to govern Ireland is in the first instance by the recognition of Irish ideas. Moreover. Mr. Trevelvan is a careful, painstaking, and laborious worker, who will not be dismayed by any of the troublesome tasks of departmental routine.—Daily

THE ASSASSINATIONS IN DUBLIN-

THE FUNERAL OF MR. BURKE. The Dublin correspondent of the Times, telegraphing at different hours on Tuesday

up to midnight, says :-The city has not yet recovered from the terrible shock which the tragic events of Saturday evening has given it; on the contrary the feelings of horror and indignation which the news excited appear to increase in depth and intensity. All the shops in the city still have their shutters half closed; the flags on the shipping of the port are half-mast high; crape is attached to many of the shutters as emblems of personal sympathy. On no former occasion within living memory has there been such an open and earnest ex-pression of bitter sorrow by all creeds and parties. Meetings of the Chamber of Commerce representing the leading merchants and traders of the city and of the citizens genewere convened by the Lord Ma held in the Mansion house, and at all of them resolutions exhibiting the same spirit were passed with unanimity. Similar resolutions were carried at a meeting of the Home Rule

The following is the official police circular respecting the murder :-

"Wanted, concerned in the murders of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, at Dublin on the 6th inst., two men: the first aged 33, stout built, fair whiskers, and moustache dark, cut short, in blue pilot coat and soft jerry hat. The second is 30; fair whiskers, and moustache sandy; pale face, dressed in faded brown overcoat and soft jerry hat. Both had the appearance of sailors or hat. Both had the appearance of sailors or The remains of the late lamented Under-

Secretary were interred to-day in Glasnevin Cemetery by the side of his father. Before the removal of the coffin, which bore the simple inscription—"Thomas Henry Burke, born 25th May, 1829, died 6th May, 1882. R.I.P."—large numbers of persons were permitted to visit the room in which it lay. The procession left the Chief Secretary's Lodge at 9.15. All along the route to the cemetery there were numbers of spectators, who re-spectfully raised their hats as the hearse passed. Numerous wreaths of flowers had been sent in by ladies and others. These, including two large floral crosses, were placed on the coffin while it remained in the room awaiting removal to the hearse, and a few minutes later the mournful cortege started. The route taken was by the road leading from the Lodge by the Phænix column, round the north boundary of the park to the gate leading to the North Circular-road and by the North Circular-road and Glasnevin-road to the cemetery. The few business es-tablishments on the route were closed, and the b'inds were drawn in most of the private houses. Policemen were stationed at intervals of 50 yards all along the route and on either side. The cemetery was reached a little before 10 o'clock. The members of the Cemeteries Board, dressed in mourning, and attended by the secretary, Mr. Coyle, and the superintendent, Mr. Malins, received the collin at the entrance gate Each member of the committee carried a wand with a rosette of black and white riband. The funeral service was conducted in the mortuary chapel, which was crowded. The Very Rev. Dean Lee, P.P., Bray, assisted by the Rev. Edward Quinn, chaplain to the cemetery, read the burial service. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin was represented by the Rev. Dr. Tynan, his private secretary, and the Lord Lieutenant by Colonel Byng, A.D.C. The chief mourners were Mr. Augustus Burke and Lieutenant-Colonel Burke (brothers) and Mr. C. T. Redington (cousin). Although intended to be strictly private, the funeral was largely Among those present were the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, Chief Justice Morris, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Justice Deasy, Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, Judge Warren, Mr. Justice O Hagan, the Attorney-General (Mr. William Johnson, M.P.), Mr. Naish (Law Adviser), Mr. W. B. Kaye. LL.D. (Assistant Under-Secretary) Sir J. Power, D.L., Sir John Lentaigne, K.C.B., Mr. Cecil Guinness, D.L., Mr. Henry Roe, D.L., Mr. Henry A. Blake, R.M., Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M., Mr. William O'Brien, Q.C., Mr. James Talbot Power, D.L., and Mr. A. R. Wallace.

The popular feeling seems to grow more general and intense as it is found that the cry of dismay and grief which rings through the country is echoed from other lands, including America, where even those who palliated when they did not applaud and recommend assassination now raise their voices against it. As an illustration of a change of tone and habit on the part of the lower classes it may be stated that this afternoon a crowd of people gathered round a hackney car with a red panel and the number on it partly obliterated. They insisted on the police-constable taking the driver and car to Chancery-lane Police Station for identification. Having regard to their extreme reluctance to give any assistance to the police in such cases, lest they should be branded as informers, the incident

is remarkable. A number of voluntary statements are made to the police, with probably the best made to the police, with probably the best intention on the part of persons who profess a desire to help them, but in every instance they have only given useless trouble. It seems marvellous that with such extraordinary manifestations of sympathy, and such unexampled unanimity in the condemnation of a horsid esime as

ing notice, and yet no one seems to know

anything about them.

The prisoner Moore, who was arrested in Maynooth, has, it is stated, proved that he has a bank account in the National Bank, and that he was in Dublin all day on Saturday. The announcement of the appointment of a Chief Secretary and Under-Secretary has come opportunely to set speculation and public rumour at rest, and give an assurance to the country that the staff of the executive is complete and again in full working order. No objections have been suggested respecting either of the gentlemen who have been selected. The Gazette of this evening co stains a notice of the appointment of Mr. Robert George Cruikshank Hamilton, Uuder-Secretary to the Admiralty, to be Under-Secretary. He himself arrived this morning, and was engaged during the day in the duties of his office. It will be reassuring to the friends cellency made a minute to-day with his own hand to the effect that no official connected with the Executive was to go beyond the precincts of the city without police protection.

The Mayor and Town Clerk of Limerick waited upon the Lord-Lieutenant to present resolutions adopted by the Corporation and other bodies of citizens as to the crime. Similar resolutions have been prepared in

every part of the country.

A proclamation has been issued to-night by the Lord-Lieutenant offering a reward of £10,000 to any person who shall, within three months, give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the murderers, and a further sum of £1,000 for such private information as shall lead to the same result with a free pardon to any person not the actual perpetrator of the murder, and full protection in any part of her Majesty's do-

MEETINGS IN DUBLIN. A special meeting of the Home Rule League was held in Duhlin on Tuesday; the

Lord Mayor presided.

Mr. Metge, M.P., said he could not but regard with feelings of the most heartfelt humiliation the disgrace that had come upon their country by the diabolical murder in Phoenix Park. Everyone in the room, everyone in the country, was unanimous in viewing it with horror and indignation. (Hear, As far as he himself was concerned. he had had communications from all parts of the constituency he represented—from the clergy, from men high in position and trade, and from the lower orders of the people (hear, hear); all were ananimous in their expression of a feeling opposed to the crime. was as follows :-

"That we the counsel of the Home Rule League view with the utmost horror, grief, and detestation the terrible and cowardly assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Thomas H. tion of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Thomas H. Burke; (2) that we hope the perpetrators may be brought to speedy justice, and that we trust that every facility that the people of Ireland can afford towards their discovery will be promptly given; (3) that in common with all our fellow-countrymen we tender to the relations of the unhappy victims of that outrage our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction, and that we earnestly trust that at this trying crisis the wisdom of our rulers may be displayed by their adherence to the wise and statesmanlike policy lately foreshadowed."

He then said—some of the Conservative papers stated it was noticeable that members of the Irish party were now for the first time taking notice of the crime which for some time had stained their country. He knew that. as far as he had taken part in the land agitation, he had never failed to denounce outrages and crimes of any kind in the strongest terms (hear, hear), and he always believed that the great mass of the people were opposed to the commission of crime. He could not believe that any association having leaders of the Catholic Church of Ireland and men in high position among its members could in any way encourage or symp thize with crimes such as these. (Hear.) He had a slight personal acquaintance with Lord F. Cavendish, and was surprised that on his appointment an opinion should have been expressed that his term of office should be a failure. Of all the members of the Government, there was not one who, working from his own point of view as an Englishman, could have carried out the work of the office better than he. Of Mr. Burke he knew nothing, but they had heard the eulogy passed on him by his colleagues, and he was sure all members of the League would be too glad to hear that in his character as a landlord and member of the Executive he had in his heart, as many gentlemen in Ireland had, a real honest feeling for the good of the tenant-farmers and of Irishmen throughout

The Hon. Judge Little supported the resolution, and, while joining in the expression of horror at the outrage, said he thought that if the people had been allowed to continue constitutional agitation secret societies might not have the authority or the means of carrying out their machinations.

The Lord Mayor said it was right that, as a

political society, they should also support the paragraph of the resolution which in effect expressed a hope that in that trying crisis those most accountable for the peace of the country would not be driven into panic, but would preserve that coolness which should characterize statesmen in the hour of difficulty. That coolness would best be shown by an adhesion to the measures of conciliation and of reform which had been foreshadowed. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously. A large meeting of the members of the Corn Exchange was held the same day in the Council Chamber of the Corn Exchange Buildings, Burgh Quay, for the purpose of expressing abhorrence of the murders. The chair having been taken by Mr. Thomas Synnott, J.P., Mr. Richard Perrin moved the following re-

"Resolved,—That we, the members of the Dublin Corn Exchange, deeply interested in the prosperity of our native country, here assembled, members of all religious denominations, heartily unite in expressing our deep abhorrence at the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Sassmation of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and tender our heartfelt sympathy to their families and friends in their overwhelming sorrow. We pray that the perpetrators of the diabolical outrage may be speedily brought to justice, and we appeal to every true Irishman to aid the authorities in their afforts to discount the research in their efforts to discover the perpetra tors of this foul crime."

He did not think he need add a word to that resolution. It spoke trumpet-tongued; and any words of his would only detract from the orce of the views expressed in it. Mr. John E. Barry then seconded the re-

solution, which was unanimously carried. The meeting of citizens in the Round Room of the Mansion-house was largely attended, chiefly by the citizen classes. The Lord

Mayor was called to the chair. The Provost of Trinity College moved: 'That we tender to the relatives of the victims of this diabolical outrage, especially to Lady Frederick Cavendish and Miss Burke, our respectful, profound, and sincere condolence on this their unparalleled affliction that we believe the heart of every friend of Ireland has been stricken with grief and consternation at the great sorrow which has fallen upon them; that we pray that God may comfort them, and we trust that the un-restrained sympathy of the whole Irish nation may help to sustain them in this great trial. The stain of blood, he said, is on the country ("Hear, hear," and "No."), and it is for the country, and above all for this occasion for this city to do what it can to wipe away that stain. (Hear, hear.) If every man did not do his best to bring to justice the perpetrators of this horrible crime, all the water of the ocean would not wash the people clear of the guilt. (Cheers.)

The resolution was unanimously carried.

found of the five murderers. A horse and car cannot be easily removed without attract-The man Charles Moore who was arrested

on suspicion travelled from Dublin on Monday evening by the four o'clock train to Maynooth. He has marks on his face, and states that he only returned from America on Friday, and was going to Long-ford, but, feeling ill, he took a ticket to Maypooth. Moore arrived in Dublin on Tuesday from Maynooth. He was in the custody of four armed policemen. A large crowd of people awaited his arrival at the Railway Station, and on seeing the prisoner used very violent expressions, some crying out that he had disgraced Ireland and ought to be hanged. He was about forty years of age. He wears a grey suit with a slouched hat. His appearance is foreign, and he has been unshaved for some time. He is good-looking, with a determined expression. The prisoner was at once conveyed to the Castle, and placed amongst a number of carmen and others. Some time elapsed before the several persons who are of opinion that they can identify the assassins they saw on the car were assembled A large crowd of people congregated outside the Castle, anxious to hear whether the pri-soner had been identified. Later in the day Moore was charged at the police-court on suspicion of being concerned in the assassination, but the police offered no evidence, considering his account of himself satisfactory, and he was discharged. The Dublin correspondent of the Standard

telegraphed on Tuesday night:—
The Government has offered a reward of £10,000 for the apprehension of the murderers. The following proclamation has been issued :-

"By the Lord Lieutenant General and General

"By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland,
"Spencer,
"Whereas, Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, the Chief Secretary, and Thomas Henry Burke, Esq., the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, were brutally murdered in the Phœnix Park, in the county of Dublin, on the evening of Saturday, the 6th May, 1882. And whereas four persons are believed to have been concerned in the actual perpetration of these murders. Now we, John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, for the better apprehending such persons, and bringing better apprehending such persons, and bringing them to justice, are pleased hereby to offer a reward of £10,000 to any person or persons who within three months from the date hereof shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the murderers. And a further reward of £1,000 for such private information within the of £1,000 for such private information within the same time as shall lead to the same result. And we are also pleased hereby to offer any person concerned in or privy to the murders (not being one of the actual perpetrators thereof), who shall within the same time give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the murderers. a free pardon, and the special protection of the Crown in any part of her Majesty's dominions.

4. Dublin Castle, May 9, 1882."

Two brass-fitters, named Magle and Fry, in the employment of of the Southern Railway at Inchicore, have made an important statement to the police. They say they passed the scene of the assassination on bicycles just as the murder was being committed. They saw two men attack the Chief Secretary and Under-Secretary. There were two other men near. Lord Frederick Cavendish was out on the roadway at the time, moving away from his assailant, who made a plunge of what appeared to be a butcher's knife at him. His arm was raised, and his Lordship fell on the road, almost striking the bicycle of one of one of them. Both heard Lord F. Cavendish before falling exclaim to his assailant, "Ah, you villain." The other men at this were attacking Mr. Burke. They got away as fast as they could, as one of the murderers advanced towards them with a bloody knife. One of the bicyclists fainted when he got down some distance. They noticed the car at the side of the road adjacent to where the murders were perpetrated. The Jarvey had had his back to the murderers.

Two gardners in the employment of the brother of Lord Ardilaun state that they were coming into Dublin that evening. They noticed a hackney car on the road near the Phoenix, the driver alone being on it, but there were four men near it lounging under the trees. When the gardners reached the Gough Statue they met the Chief Secretary and

Under-Secretary going up.

The police are convinced that the car with the men left the city for the Phoenix Park about five on Saturday evening. It passed along by the side of the park, which it entered by the Island Bridge Gate, and then. crossing the sward between the Civil Service and Garrison Cricket Grounds reached the main road. The murderers then rode up to near the Phoenix Monument, and awaited their victims. They got off the car, which remained on the roadway, and concealed themselves under a clump of trees till they saw Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke approach. Then they suddenly made a rush upon them. A carman residing in Francisstreet was brought to the Castle this evening for identification. The lad Jacob and six other witnesses who had seen the vehicle leaving the park were brought there to see if they could identify him. The driver and car were placed amongst twenty others; but the witnesses could not undertake to say that he was the man or that was the car. The police. therefore, could not detain him; but he is kept under surveillance.

This afternoon a parade of all cars in Dublin with red panels and bay horses was held in the private police-yard behind Dublin Castle, but those who had seen the car with the assassins were unable to say that any of those paraded before them was the vehicle wanted. A boy employed in a distillery at Chapelized stated to a detective that he saw the car entering the Park, and he took par-ticular notice of it, and that he even knew the number; but when confronted by the inspector of police he declared that he was unable to give any such detailed information. The story of the draymen about meeting a car at full gallop near Lucan led to investi-gations which proved that the car in question vas engaged by three Scotchmen and one Englishman, who had joined together for an excursion. Perhaps the most important step yet taken by the authorities is that of dragging the Liffey. This afternoon twelve coastguardsmen were brought from the Dublin station to the Castle and nished with appliances for dragging the river from Chapelized along the beac's which skirts the popular resort known as the Strawberry Beds. At this point the Liffey is close to the main road; the water is very black and deep, and it is even suggested that the car and horse could have been driven into the river here and sunk without attracting public attention. The police, however, do not entertain any hope of a satisfactory result from the dragging operations. The theory now adopted by the police is that the car on which the men were seated turned neither to the right nor to the left when i emerged from the Park, but drove straight through the village of Chapelizod across the bridge which spans the Liffey, along the road to Inchicore, and back to the muchfrequented thoroughfare into the city. Attention, is therefore, being directed with in-creased vigour to the districts of Dublin where such men would be more likely to find hiding-place.

I have just ascertained that the car on which the murderers escaped has been further traced upon its actual route. When the vehicle containing the assassins escaped by the Chapelizod-gate, it proceeded to the village. A carman who was washing his car there was nearly knocked down by the vehicle. He remonstrated with the occupants, who were quite close to him. He has given a very elaborate description of the men, of the car, and of the horse. He states that he would have no difficulty in identifying any of them. The car crossed the Chapelizod Bridge, turned back towards Inchicore,

where it came into collision with a bread cart, the driver of which has also given the police information, which is considered to be the most important that has as yet transpired. There is a perfect chain of evidence now showing that the car returned from Inchicore, and then turned up Richmond-hill, going towards Dolphins's Barn. It appears to have been lost sight of after that. It would have been easy to have turned off from Richmond-hill round to the Circular, and thus get back to Dublin without attract-

The police all over the country are detaining persons answering the description of the murderers, but as a rule they have been discharged. One man has been apprehended at Tuam, two in Monaghan, and the same in Limerick. Some Dublin policemen are going over to Leeds to-night, to see if they can identify a man arrested. At six o'clock this evening a man, about forty years of age, with a dark, close-cut beard, was arrested at the North Wall, on suspicion. He was about departing by the Silloth boat. He has been taken to the Police Department pending inquiries, but no importance is attached to this arrest. Mr. Durgan, a publican near Leixlip, whose house a party of mysterious-looking men visited on Saturday, states that he had returned home about four o'clock, when a car was outside his establishment, on which were five men. They had had drink in his house. His curiosity was aroused, and he took the name and address of the driver of the car. He refused to allow one of the men to enter his premises, as he was under the influence of crink. They left his place and drove towards the city. Mr. Durgan gave the name and address of the carman referred to, who lives in Thomas-street. A special officer was sent for the carman, who gave a satisfactory account of himself, and was discharged.

As evidence of the public anxiety to assist the police in the discovery of the perpetrators of the murders, an extraordinary occurrence took place at two o'clock to-day in Thomasstreet. Some persons noticed a car with a red back upon the Jarveys' stand and having the number partly obliterated. They seized the carman and his vehicle, and brought them to the Castle. A large crowd followed, and it required great exertions to prevent the populace from attacking the carman. The olice detained the driver for some hours, but they found that he had nothing to do with the

The Daily Telegraph correspondent in Dublin, in a message dated Tuesday, says:—The assassing are still at large. Possibly the Royal Irish Constabulary have a specialised facility in dealing with disorderly mobs, but the same praise cannot be accorded to them in tracing crime. To begin with, there were five persons concerned in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, not four men and a carman. The carman was a confederate. It has been a perfect mystery to the police where that car came from. A witness at the inquest swore that it was numbered; therefore it was a licensed hackney car; and surely it could be found out what carman drove four strangers to the Phœnix Park. It is now slowly dawning on the intelligence of the force that there was a carefully matured plot; that the car had been bought and possibly numbered, or else a driver was found somewhere in the country round Dublin who was a Fenian, willing at a certain price to take his share in about arresting ragged, destitute, low-looking, ne'er-do-weels. The fellow who was seized yesterday at Lucan was brought up this afternoon at the Southern Court and discharged. the officer declaring that he had no evidence to offer. He was a poor, wretched-looking, ill-clad fellow with a slouched hat; picked up at Maynooth and taken into custody because he did not at once account for himself satisfactorily. There was really nothing against him but the slouched hat, yet when he was brought in from Maynooth to-day to the railway station he was met by the vast crowd that was assembled with a terrible chorus of

execration — "The murthering villain,"
"A disgrace to Ireland," and so on.
This morning, in the Phoenix Park, I saw two unemployed gas labourers seized, and, with a vast amount of parade, marched through the streets between mounted policemen. I heard them examined at the policeoffice, and there was absolutely no presumption against them, except that they were dirty, unkempt fellows, and that one of them wore a slouched hat—as if the Yankee-Irish, to whom universal judgment attributes this awful deed, had not provided other hats, and as if they were not well furnished with means out of the Skirmishing Fund. There is more reason to expect that their violent hearts are covered with good broadcloth and their wicked heads with the orthodox beaver than that any poverty in their outward attire or villainousness in their appearance would attract attention. Thus it comes to pass that the first critical, all-important forty-eight hours were over before an arrest was made, and the guilty can now deliberately lay their plans to evade pursuit. They are possibly by this time in some well-appointed hotel in Dublin or London, amused at the foolish efforts of the authorities to trace them.

ARRESTS IN ENGLAND.

On the arrival at Chester of the train from Holyhead on Tuesday afternoon a dark man with a black beard and moustache was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of the Chief Secretary and Mr. Burke. Telegrams were received from Dublin by the Chester police asking them to search train and arrest the man answering the description sent. He was bruised about the head, and his hand was bandaged.

A young man, apparently aged 19, clean shaven, wearing a slouched hat and otherwise corresponding in appearance and dress with the description published by the Dublin police, was on Tuesday evening arrested at Milford Haven on suspicion of being con-cerned in the Dublin murders. He refused to give any account of himself when arrested. and was removed to Haverfordwest in charge of the police. Facilities of passage from Ireland are now afforded by steam mackerelhoats as well as the usual steamers, and it is by one of these boats it is conjectured this man crossed.

Some consternation was caused in Crewe on Tuesday by the announcement that two men answering minutely to the description of those who are wanted for the murder of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke had been seen at Crewe Railway Junction. It appears that an official of the railway company observed two rough-looking Irishmen on the station, and as their appearance corresponded in every particular with the advertised description of the two assassins he watched them. Their eccentric movements only tended to confirm this suspicion, and he drew the attention of the station-master to the circumstance. The police were sent for, but in the meantime the men were lost sight of, and, several trains having departed in the interval that elapsed, the police authorities, although admitting the agreement of the description of the men, refused to take upon themselves the responsibility of telegraphing. The men were on the down platform, from which trains leave for

THE LATE LORD F. CAVENDISH. The remains of Lord Frederick Cavendish were taken from Dublin to England on Monday evening. The coffin, of black oak, was placed upon a gun-carriage at six o'clock, and under an escort of the 21st Hussars was conveyed to the North Wall Pier, which is the landing-place of the London and North Wall service of boats. On arriving there the hussars dismounted and carried the coffin shoulder-high on to the boat, where it was placed on the deck near the starboard paddlebox and covered with a tarpaulin. The

steamer was due at Holyhead at midnight. The whole route from the Viceregal Lodge to the steamboat was crowded with people. The coffin arrived at Rowsley by special train at half-past five on Tuesday morning. A hearse was in waiting, into which the coffin was placed, and at once conveyed to Chatsworth Hall.

THE NEW CHIEF AND UNDER SECRETARIES.

Mr. Trevelyan, the new Chief Secretary, was born on the 20th of July, 1838, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, and is the son of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B., and Hannah More Macaulay, sister of Lord Macaulay. He was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was second in the first class in classics. He was elected member for Tynemouth in the Liberal interest in 1865, and for the Border Boroughs in 1868. Mr. Trevelyan was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's Government in December, 1868, but resigned office in July, 1870, because of a difference of opinion with the Cabinet in connection with the Education Bill. He was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty in November, 1880, and has up till now held that post. He is the author of "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," and other works. Mr. Trevelyan's acceptance of the post was followed immediately by a special constable being placed in front of his house. Mr. Trevelyan went in to confer with Mr. Gladstone at one o'clock.

The new Under Secretary is Mr. R. C.

Hamilton, of the Admiralty Department.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Lords met at five o'clock on Tuesday. The Union of Benefices Bill and the Pluralities Acts Bill were read a second time. One or two other bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned at 7.25. In the House of Commons on Tuesday there was a moderately full attendance of members, but at the commencement no Minmembers, but at the commencement no Minister of Cabinet rank was present. Later in the sitting Mr. Bright, Sir Wm. Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Childers arrived, and took part in the proceedings. There were six questions on the paper, but none were put. On the motion of Lord Richard Grosvenor a new writ was ordered to be issued for the Border Burghs in the room of Mr. Trevelyan, who has accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. This announcement was received with loud cheering from the Liberal benches. With reference to the writ issued in the case of Bradlaugh versus Erskine, the Attorney-General moved that leave be given to Mr. Erskine, the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, to attend and plead in the action brought against him by Mr. Bradlaugh. It was also agreed that the Attorney-General should attend to defend him. Mr. Labouchere explained that Mr. Bradlaugh had not taken the step with any desire to come into collision with the House, but because the action taken by the House left him no alternative. After some remarks from Sir H. Giffard, the resolutions were agreed to. The first motion on the paper stood in the name of Mr. Labouchere, and declared the desirability of proceeding with legislation during the present session in order to enable every duly elected and properly qualified member to take his seat in the House. The Speaker pointed out that a joribanks had been negatived on the 6th March. It was therefore not in order to bring up the subject again in the same ses-Sir Henry Holland then proceeded to call attention to the inconvenience arising from the delay in nominating the Public Accounts Committee, and move a resolution which, as amended and accepted by the House, ordered that "motions for the appointment or nomination of standing Committees and proceedings made in accordance with the provisions of any Act of Par-liament or standing order be excepted from the operation of the half-past twelve rule." Leave was given to introduce several bills of which notices of motion stood on the paper, and before six o'clock the House was on the orders of the day. Sir Richard Cross pleaded hard for the second reading of the Settled Land Bill, which has come down from the Lords, and which Mr. Arnold had given notice to oppose. No opposition was offered from the Liberal benches, and the

motion was agreed to. The Municipal Corporations Bill passed through Committee. On the motion to read the Ballot Act Continuance and Amendment Bill a second time, a lively conversation arose. Earl Percy and Mr. Gorst protested against making any progress, Mr. Gorst moving the adjournment of the debate. Sir Charles Dilke pointed out that the bill had been before the House a session and a half, and that its proposals were very well known. Moving the adjournment of the debate at twenty minutes past six was an unprecedented circumstance.

Mr. Beresford Hope denounced the proposal as unparalleled in the circumstances in which the House found itself that night; and Mr. Warton agreed with him. Mr. Chamberlain, having distantly alluded to certain wellknown strategic movements by which the progress of the bill had been hitherto arrested. was loudly scolded by Sir Richard Cross for making such a suggestion. Sir Stafford Northcote said he could not vote for the motion for adjournment, but suggested that the Government should promise that on the motion to go into Committee opportunity should be supplied for discussing the bill. Sir Richard Cross's interposition in debate reminded the House that the "indecency" attending to do business last night was not all on the Liberal side, Sir Richard Cross having, as Mr. Arnold pointed out, in his temporary absence got the Settled Land Bill read a second time. The Government showing no signs of giving way, Mr. Gorst with-drew his motion, the conversation having occupied three quarters of an hour. After a few words from Sir Walter Barttelot the bill was read a second time. The remaining orders, thirty-three in number, were then run through, progress being made with several, and at ten minutes to eight the House adjourned.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, TUESDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Mary Pitt, rode. Earl Cowper, K.G., and Countess Cowper, and Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., arrived at the Castle. Earl Cowper had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princes Beatrice, the Dowager Duchess of Athole, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Earl and Countess Cowper, Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., Colonel Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, and Captain Edwards, C.B.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, TUESDAY. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived at Buckingham Palace shortly before twelve o'clock to-day from Windsor. Her Majesty travelled by a special train from Windsor to Paddington, and drove thence to the Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. The suite in attendance consisted of the Dowager Duchess of Athole, General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B., and Lieutenant-General H. Lynedoch Gardiner. The Dowager Marchioness of Ely has left, and the Hon. Horatia Stopford arrived at the Palace. Colonel the Hon. H. Byng has arrived at the Palace, as Second Equerry in Waiting.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday afternoon, which was attended by the Prince of Wales and most of the mem

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1882.

NOTICE.

four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 10-11, .1882. THE CAVENDISHES. Since the burial of the Duke of Wellington there has been no national ceremony so melancholy and august as the funeral of Lord Frederick Cavendish. In the interval of thirty years the nation has had to deplore the deaths of many great and of many good men, but none of these deaths has so touched the hearts of all as that which we lament to-day. The mourning of a people followed the Duke of Wellington to the grave, but he died full of years and honours, taken away from the evil that was to come, that came quickly, in the Crimea. The Prince Consort's useful life was cut short in a manner that was melancholy indeed, but attended by none of the terrible circumstances which appeal to all but the most callous hearts in the fall of Lord Frederick Cavendish. His life passed in a day from such recognition as high social position, honest work, and a gentle character alone could give, into universal fame, and into the glory of martyroom. He had been a man known best to his equals, to those with whom his political functions brought him into contact, and to the people who lived about his home in the peaceful heart of England. He had worked with the unpretentious energy of a family always forward in working for the English people. In the contrasts of fortune, in the change which a moment brought, in the cowardly wickedness of a crime compared to which the deeds of other assassins show like virtues, is to be found the influence which now touches all, and moves men to thoughts deeper than they can declare. The murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and of Mr. Burke was not more cruel than -nay, it was far less cruel than-the unavenged deaths and tortures to which we have almost grown accustomed. But in the worst of these brutalities people could see some personal motive; usually the bitter hatred of a man regarded, however senselessly, as a traitor or an oppressor. It is unnecessary to say that the landlord who receives rent is not an oppressor, nor the tenant who pays it a traitor. But it is at least understood that the opposite idea is entertained by the ruffians who are banded in Ireland against property and duty. What appalled chiefly in the murder of the two slain servants of the English and Irish people was the absence even of an ignorant or insane personal motive. We all know that not Lord Frederick Cavendish, but the English name and the statesmen who are endea-

trusting fearlessly to the hospitality of a country famed for that virtue, merely that they might insult England and her rulers, and stir up, perhaps, civil war. The insolence, the cruelty, the gratuitous devilry of the crime, the noble and blameless character of the victims, are what appeal with irresistible force to all men and women who have not schooled themselves into unnatural callousness. With sentiments like these men of all parties, men who represent the old honour, courage, and unshaken resolve of England, will meet to-day (Thursday) round the grave of Lord Frederick Cavendish. He is to sleep in the resting-place of a House whose stainless name and immortal services are among the glories of England. His fathers helped to make her great, rich, and free by sea and land. They aided in crushing the power of Spain when the success of Spain meant the triumph of darkness over light in the old, and of savage greed and bigoted cruelty over a comparatively merciful civilization in the new, world. In our great civil strife they helped to bring mercy and tolerance into either camp, and to them, among others, we owe the stroke that delivered England from an intolerable tyranny. The Cavendishes have never been among the Houses who see in wealth and station only opportunities for ignorance and self-indulgence. They have added to knowledge, they have ennobled sport, they have exerted themselves in the interminable and unaccomplished task of making more tolerable and more seemly the lives of the

poor. Following ancestors who made

England honoured, wealthy, powerful,

free, and learned, it was Lord Frederick

Cavendish's last task to help her to be

courteous, sympathetic, and gentle. The

task, the most difficult of all to our people,

in dealing with a people like the Irish, he

was not permitted to labour at for one

whole day. A spirit far worse than the

reckless hatred of England and of English

order impelled his murderers. They were

men who had taken sides with the wildest anarchists of the Continent, with those

who would burn a capital, and shed inno-

cent blood like water out of fiendish

hatred of all that is peaceful and of good

report in the present and the past. Such

passion of besotted and ignorant leaders, plotting in darkness, in ignorance, and

often in baffled malice, are the enemies,

not of England or Ireland alone, but of the

hum an race .- Daily News.

youring to reconcile Ireland to the English

name were detested by the murderers.

They slew an innocent and friendly man,

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. The avful crime perpetrated in Dublin on Saturday last has produced a marked effect upon all political discussions even of the most neutral and uncontentious character. Mr. Pease had secured on Wednesday the opportunity of bringing forward once more the measure for the abolition of capital punishment with which his name has during many years been associated. But, as he frankly admitted in addressing the House of Commons, the present is not the fitting time to propose the total and immediate abrogation of the penalty of death, inflicted, as it now is, only upon persons convicted of atrocious murders. In presence of a murderous outrage unparalleled for its unprovoked atrocity, and of the national desire that the criminals should be promptly brought to the bar of justice and visited with the extreme penalty of the law, it is evident that public opinion would be less inclined than ever, as Mr. Pease says, "to look quietly on any

punishment." It appears, however, that apart from the painful and discouraging circumstances of the moment, the advocates of the total abolition of capital punishment had been already disheartened and depressed by the apparent weakening throughout the country of the sentiment by which their move-ment was supported. For the Capital Punishment Bill, therefore, as it has been formerly known in Parliament, has been substituted a much less thoroughgoing measure. The Bill which was read a second time yesterday was not accepted either by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Government, or by Sir Richard Cross on behalf of the Opposition, though it was not resisted in principle on one side or the other. It does not appear that Mr. Pease's projected amendment of the law, by dividing the crime of murder into two categories or degrees, would necessarily, or even probably, diminish to any appreciable extent the number of instances in which murderers are actually put to death by process of law. The distinction embodied in the Bill received a good deal of support in the course of the debate from both sides of the House, and it is backed by the recommendations of the Royal Commission which inquired into the whole question some years ago. But the experience of the United States, which was cited as showing the satisfactory working of the separation between "murder in the first degree" and "murder in the second degree," proposed to be established in England by the Bill, does not lean all one way. The difficulty of drawing the line of discrimination has been acknowledged by the advocates of the change, who are not by any means agreed upon the vital point whether the power of determining the category in which each particular crime is to be placed should be left to the judge or to the jury. The most obvious objection to any such distinction as it is proposed to introduce is that it could only be founded on subtle psychological inquiries which neither a jury nor a judge would be likely to conduct to a sound conclusion. The less culpable forms of murder-those to be delivered by the Bill from the operation of capital punishment-would have to be distinguished by laying stress upon "deliberation " and " express malice," uncontrollable excitement, excessive provocation, reckless violence, and other considerations of an equally obscure and ambiguous kind. These are phrases which a jury or a judge would have to bring into relation with the ordinary facts of murderous outrage. After a period of uncertainty and, perhaps, of blundering, hard and fast lines would be drawn defining each of the qualifying circumstances by which the crime might be reduced to the less culpable category. Thenceforward every murderer convicted of the more serious crime would be almost inevitably put to death. There would be no ground for soliciting 'the interposition of the Royal prerogative of mercy, inasmuch as the circumstances on which such an appeal is always founded at present are precisely those which the jury or the judge would be supposed to have taken fully into account in determining whether the murder belonged to the first or the second degree. Under the existing system, the less grave forms of murder are dealt with, under the Royal prerogative of mercy, by the Home Secretary, who practically carries out the distinction it is now proposed to legalize. The working of that system, though it is doubtless wanting in symmetry and logic, may be more rigid and inelastic. The rule which substantially governs the application of capital punishment in this country is a very simple and not unsound one, but it would be impossible to incorporate it in an Act of Parliament. Any plain man, if he were asked what that rule was, would reply, "We never hang anybody except in a very bad case." It is tolerably certain that the operation of this rule permits as many murderers to escape with secondary punishments as would be the case if the distinction between murder in the first degree and murder in the second degree were to become law .-

THE ASSASSINATIONS IN DUBLIN.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times wrote on Wednesday :-

The excitement which the recent murders produced in the city has now somewhat subsided, and the public mind is being turned to a consideration of the probable measures to be adopted by the Government, or the course which they will take in consequence of the There is still an intense feeling of indignation and alarm among the great mass of citizens at the insecurity of life, which the affair has made more evident, and they look forward with some anxiety to the statement which the Prime Minister will make to-morrow. The crime has certainly called forth an expression of popular feeling which is quite unprecedented in its warmth and unanimity; but the murderers are still at large, and not the slightest clue upon which any dependence can be placed has yet been obtained. Fitful hopes are excited by reports of fresh arrests and new discoveries, which, however, turn out to be delusive. It is to be feared that even if the external manifestation of sorrow and shame which appears to be so general is not merely a decent show of public feeling, which could not be withheld in a community not absolutely barbarous, the men, who obey no law but the capricious sympathy of the populace is only limited to a crime committed under circumstances of exceptional brutality, and is not founded upon any moral conviction. It is well to have such sympathy exhibited by the people, who have hitherto been unmoved by atrocities as great, though not so conspicuous and so startling, as that which has been committed almost under their own eyes. The event might have been turned to good account in the way of awaking their slumbering consciences, but care has been taken to limit the demonstration to the particular occasion, and to ignore the deeper lesson it might have taught. It is not the crime of murder which has been so vehemently de-nounced by popular speakers. It is the murder of the stranger who came to Ireland trusting to the humanity and hospitality of its people; and, if the sentiments of the people were to be judged by the language of those who assume to speak for them, there would be reason to suspect that the sorrow and indignation which have been manifested were rendered more acute and carnest, if not to a large extent produced, by the conviction that was ill-timed and impolitic as well as iniquitous, that it was not only a crime but a blunder. It has naturally inspired a fear that the Government will retrace their steps on the road to further concessions, and that a political reaction will be produced if the ndignant feeling of the people of England be

excited. This result is earnestly deprecated;

and the demonstration of public sympathy is

any restrictive measures. The Freeman's that Mr. Clifford Lloyd has been condemned by a secret tribunal of assassins in New public bodies, representing both the higher and the higher classes, have joined in denouncing the murder and expressing their desire that the assassins may be brought to justice, says:-

"The Irish have sprung to their feet. They are ready and anxious to aid the law. God grant that those who now hold the reins of power in England may realize at last that true statesmanship should aim at fostering, not repressing, the feelings of sympathy which the Irish people now have

It might be supposed by those who do not know the country, or have not read its cur-rent history, that the murders of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke were the first that ever stained the soil of Ireland, and that the people who have shown Irish horror at the hideous deed have not been witnessing or reading accounts of other murders as savage. If a tenth part of the horror evoked by the murders in Phœnix Park had been shown when the Land League was in the full exercise of its power, and carrying on openly what is called a constitutional agitation, the malignant spirit of hatred against English rule and its administrators would not have been fostered and sustained. But they uttered not a word of hearty reprobation of the murder of Lord Mountmorres; on the contrary, they denounced a neighbouring land-lord on the following day. They expressed no abhorrence of the murder of young Boyd at New Ross, or of Feerick at Ballina, or of Hodgins and others. It is said that the recent atrocities were caused by the growth of secret societies after the suppression of the Land League. The murders above referred to were committed before the Coercion Act was passed, and while the "constitutional agitation was in full swing." The same forces were then at work, having been called into existence by the agitation which united and emboldened them; but they are now too strong, perhaps, and too determined to be dissuaded from their fell designs by even the honest advice, if it were given, of those who used and would now pretend to disown them.

The manifestation of public feeling continues meanwhile to be made by every class and circle of society. Resolutions of horror and sympathy are everywhere passed. The Constitutional Club, the Workman's Club of Dublin, the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians, and the various societies of the city are giving expression to the feelings which the tragedy might be expected to incite in the mind of any man of humane, generous, and loyal heart, At the usual weekly meeting of the Guardians of the North Dublin Union, held to-day, the following motion was brought forward by Mr. Macknie:-

"That this board hereby express with feelings of sadness and humiliation their abhorrence of the fiendish murder of the Chief Secretary and the Under-Secretary for Ireland in the Pheenix Park on Saturday last, and desire to add to the many expressions of sympathy which have been tendered to the relatives of the victims."

Having been seconded and supported, the resolution was read by the Chairman (all the members standing uncovered while he was doing sol, and was passed unanimously.

A large and influential meeting, convened by Colonel O'Hara, chairman of the Town Commissioners, was held in Galway yester-terday, when a similar resolution was carried. President Moffett, in moving that copies of it should be forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant and to the families of the deceased, made a reference to both Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

The Drogheda police have arrested two men, strangers, on suspicion of complicity in the murders. They gave the names of Patrick Mooney, Kildare, and Patrick Ayres Water-They stated that they were labourers looking for work, but refused to give any further account of themselves. Blood-stains were found on Mooney's vest. An arrest was to-day made at Moate. The prisoner, who states that he arrived from America a few days ago, is detained pending further in-

Captain Brennan, a well-known diver, had an interview with the authorities to-day at the Castle with reference to the searching of the Liffey for the weapons used in the murder. Captain Brennan was requested to hold himself in readiness for the purpose. It is conjectured by some persons, although the theory has an inherent absurdity, that the car itself may be found deposited in the river.

Among the sensational statements which are circulated is one to the effect that two brassfitters in the employment of the Great Southern and Western Railway actually witnessed the murder. The statement is that they were riding on bicycles, and that one of them, proceeding at a rapid rate, dashed into the midst of the assassins as one of them was stabbing Lord F. Cavendish in the chest. The latter exclaimed, "Ah, you villain!" The bicycle rider was terribly frightened, and rode away as fast as he could. His companion was about to alight to go to the assistance of the gentlemen, but was deterred from doing so by one of the assassins brandishing the blood-stained knife and rushing at him. Lord F. Cavendish was struck after he had fallen. No credit or importance is attached by the police to the story, which is inconsistent with the evidence of the

two tricyclists at the inquest.

Popular sympathy with Lord Spencer has been very marked since the terrible affair. During his Excellency's former viceroyalty he enjoyed the esteem of the gentry and middle classes, but was regarded with less cordiality by the populace. The circumstances are now different. Whenever he appears in public he is the object of a very expressive demonstration. Crowds assemble on Corkhill to await his departure from the Castle in the evening and cheer him with a cordiality which has seldom been shown since the days of O'Connell. There is a significance in the reception which his Excellency fully under-stands and appreciates. Some of it may be due to the imposing character of the cavalcade, as the people, in spite of all that their Transatlantic friends may say, are fond of pomp and state; but there is no reason to doubt that the chief motive is one of personal regard, an instinctive perception of the pain-ful dilemma in which his Excellency is placed, and a generous sympathy with him.

The carmen of Dublin are very anxious to remove the stigma which is cast upon them in connection with the scene of Saturday, and express a strong desire to see the assassins brought to justice. They desire to give public expression to their feelings, and have convened a meeting of the cab and car owners of Dublin and Kingstown to be held on Friday in the Phoenix Park, and a mass meeting of owners and drivers at the same place on Sunday next. The non-discovery of the car on which the murderers rode away or of the driver is one of the most mysterious facts connected with the crime. It is also suggested that the woman, or the person in woman's dress, who was seen at the spot with a basket, and was, or pretended to be intoxicated, was an accomplice. No trace of

her has been found. A very singular incident is stated upon good authority to have occurred on Saturday evening within a few moments after the murders. The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Mr. Justice Barry were walking near the scene, of course unaware of what had ocscene, of course unaware of what had coursed, when they were met by a rough-looking, stalwart man, who said, "Michael Morris, the Chief Secretary and Under-Secretary have been murdered; you are the next man spotted." Seeing that the man was not drunk, and supposing him to be a lunation they took no notice of the remark and passed on. Soon afterwards they learnt that the report of the murder was true. Chief Justice Morris and family have since left for England, and, as the Courts are now sitting, the sudden pas Mr. Pease says, "to look quietly on any dwelt upon as affording a reason for a con-proposal for the total abolition of capital tinuance in the new policy rather than for confirmation of the report. It is also alleged

by a secret tribunal of assassins in New York, and that assassins are on their way to execute the sentence. The following telegram has been received

by the Lord Lieutenant and presented by his Excellency to the family of Mr. Burke:— From Ponsonby, Windsor Castle, to Lord Lieutenant.—The Queen desires me to ask you to convey to the family of Mr. Burke her sincere and heartfelt condolence on the loss in this terrible manner of one who has been so able and trustworthy an officer of her Majesty's Government in Ireland."

THE ARRESTS IN ENGLAND. The man arrested at Chester on Tuesday night on suspicion of being concerned in the Dublin murders has been discharged on giv-

ing a satisfactory account of himself. He proved that he was in Chester at the time of

the murder. The Irish in Chester and Warrington are being closely watched. At Preston on Wednesday morning the police arrested a man named Martin Quinn, who answers in some respects to the published description of Lord Frederick Cavendish's assassins. He admits that he was in Phoenix Park on Saturday next, and when asked if he saw anything of a car, he replied, "There were many of them." He left Dublin the same night, and arrived in Preston on Wednesday morning. Quinn is still in custody. The police are in communication with Dublin and elsewhere. Quinn complains that he is not taken before a magistrate, and says he could easily clear himself. trousers he wore when arrested have been given to the county analyst at Liverpool to ascertain if the stains are of blood.

The Glasgow police are boarding every ship which comes direct from Ireland, and questioning every suspicious person. Similar precautions are being taken by all the police

along the west coast.

The Press Association's Southport correspondent states that on Tuesday night a young man, an Irishman, made a statement to the Southport police that when in Dublin a few days ago he was offered £100 to assist in the assassination of the Chief Secretary and Mr. Burke. This offer he refused. He states that he can place his hands upon the assassins. The police authorities are very reticent about the affair; they have communicated with the Home Office, and the man has been taken to

BEFORE THE FUNERAL AT CHATS-WORTH.

The correspondent of the Standard at Chatsworth, writing on Wednesday, says :-The people in this neighbourhood are not a very excitable race, and in no circumstances would one expect to find them indulging in very conspicuous or violent demonstrations of sentiment, Still, the most casual observer must notice that the shadow of a great calamity is brooding over the district. The Devonshire family are highly and justly popular in these parts, and no member of that family was more sincerely loved and esteemed by his neighbours of all classes than the late Lord Frederick Cavendish. It is not surprising, therefore, to find in the bearing and demeanour of the people on and near the estate manifest signs of the grief which has been caused by the murder of one who was so familiar and friendly with them all. They go about subdued, not to say listless, in manner, as though they were upset and un-settled by the tragedy which has made Chatsworth a house of mourning. The fields are almost entirely deserted, and in the surrounding hamlets and villages there is not a household that does not sympathise most unaffectedly with the aged Duke of Devonshire and his family in the hour of their bitter sorrow. At Rowsley Railway Station it may be fairly said there was some little stir of excitement noticeable. A considerable concourse of people and a great many carriages had gathered there, and the arrival of the London and Manchester train was evidently awaited with some degree of eager expectation. It had been put about that Mr. Gladstone, several members of the Cabinet, and other personages of distinction were coming from London, and would reach Chatsworth early in the day, and so not only at Rowsley, but also at Leicester and Derby, groups of people were waiting about in the hope of getting a glimpse of the Premier and his friends. It was apparently Mr. Gladstone they were most anxious to see Of course they were disappointed, for though Mrs. Gladstone drove to the St. Pancras Station early in the day, she did so merely for the purpose of seeing her daughter and Admiral Egerton leave by the twelve o'clock train. She and Mr. Gladstone are, however, expected here by an early train to-morrow morning.

Yesterday the tenantry were, from three to five o'clock, admitted to view the body, which lies in an ebony coffin covered by a white cloth, surmounted by wreaths of flowers, which are renewed from time to time by the bereaved widow. The coffin rested on tressels in the private chapel of Chatsworth House, close to the Communion table. This chamber is a very beautiful piece of architecture, the interior being for the most part of carved cedar, with painted roof, and the holy table is of alabaster. To-day the hours of admission were altered, the doors being open from six till eight in the morning, and even at this early time of the day a large number of persons availed themselves of the privilege so accorded. To-morrow there will be deputations from the tenantry on the various estates of the Duke, including Chatsworth, Buxton, and Hardwicke in Derbyshire, Bolton Abbey in Yorkshire, and Holker Hall in Lancashire A special feature in the funeral cortège will be large number of tenants from his Grace's Irish estates, the centre of which is Lismore in the county Waterford.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Commons on Wednesday, it was agreed, on the motion of Lord R. Grosvenor, second by Sir R. Cross, that the House shall not meet on Thursday night until o'clock, in order that members may attend the funeral of Lord F. Cavendish.

Mr. Sullivan withdrew his Women and Children Protection Bill. Mr. J. Pease, in moving the second reading of the Capital Punishment Bill, said he had made up his mind some time ago that public opinion was not favourable at this moment for a proposal to abolish capital punish ment altogether, and if he had had any doubt it would have been removed by the recent murders in Dublin. The bill, therefore, only proposed to divide murder into two degrees, including in one category those cases in which the Home Secretary would now certainly decline to excercise the prerogative of mercy, and in the other the offences for which under the present system the extreme sentence of the law would not be carried out. After due consideration he had come to the conclusion that it should be left to the jury to say whether the offence was murder in the first degree or

in the second degree. Sir H. WILMOT supported the bill, which he pointed out was in accordance with the report of the Capital Punishment Commission. Mr. Cropper and Mr. Mallor spoke strongly in favour of the bill, which they thought a salutary change in the present system of throwing responsibility on the Home Secre-tary; and Mr. Warton also, though unfavourable to the abolition of capital punishment, approved the bill as likely to give more certainty, and therefore more efficiency, to the administration of the Criminal Law. Mr. Newdegate held that this was not a time for weakening authority or relaxing the law; and the Attorney-General, while assenting to the second reading, did not altogether approve

the real result would be to throw more responsibility on the Judge and to confuse the minds of the jury. Sir R. Cross acquiesced in the second read-

ing, but if the change in the law were pressed forward it ought to be in the hands of the Government.

The bill was then read a second time. Lord C. CAMPBELL next moved the second reading of the Licensing Laws (Scotland) Bill, the main object of which is to enable the rate-payers to fix the number of licensed houses in a district, but with a maximum of one to every 500. There are provisions for compensation of vested interests, and when the result of the voting is total prohibition the minority is to have power to petition the local authority to grant licences in the proportion of one to Sir H. MAXWELL moved the rejection of

the Bill, which he showed to be unworkable in some provisions, unjust and illusory in others, and certain to lead to "shebeening" and secret drinking in workmen's clubs; Mr. Anderson, though his name was on the back of the bill, was far from approving all its contents, and suggested its reference to a select committee; and Mr. Dalrymple, though thinking the hill too ambitious and mistaken in some points, gave his support to the second

Sir E. COLEBROOKE, Mr. J. Stewart, Dr. Cameron, and Mr. Parker gave a similar support to the bill. Mr. O'Sullivan and Sir J. Hay opposed it. Mr. Buchanan thought the subject better in the hands of the Government; and Sir W. Lawson, though not anticipating much from the attempt to unite the popular veto and a licensing system, supported the bill because it was a step in the direction of permitting the people to protect themselves against the liquor traffic. The LORD ADVOCATE thought there was not

a sufficient consensus of opinion as to the exact mode of carrying out local option to justify the noble lord in pressing the bill. It was part of the great subject of local govern-ment, and should be dealt with at the same time. Mr. Warton talked out the bill, and, after some other business had been disposed of, the House adjourned at ten minutes to 6 o'clock.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, WEDNESDAY. The Duchess of Edinburgh, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Monson, dined with the Queen yesterday. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Ismay Fitzroy, Miss Liddell, and Colonel Lord Pelham Clinton honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence last evening. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse, and attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford, drove to Kensington Palace this morning and visited her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). Lieutenant-General H. Lynedoch Gardiner and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng were in attendance on horseback as Equerries in Waiting. The Princess of Wales visited the Queen to-day and remained to luncheon.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany will, it is understood, remain at Claremont House, Esher, for the present.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, accompanied by the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk and the Ladies Howard, are expected to leave town on Saturday next for Lourdes. The Earl and Countess of Coventry have arrived at Thomas's Hotel for the season.

The Earl of Seafield and the Countess of Seafield have arrived in town from Cullen House, Banffshire. Countess Spencer left Spencer House. St.

James's, on Wednesday evening, and proceeded by the mail to Holyhead, on her way to the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin. Lady Sarah Spencer, Lady Muriel Boyle, Lord Charles Bruce, and Mr. J. R. Dasent, private secretary to Lord Spencer, accompanied her ladyship to Ireland.

The Countess of Suffolk and Miss Callander were prevented from attending her Majesty's Drawing Room owing to the recent death Lady Alexina Coventry, sister-in-law to Lady

Viscount and Viscountess Boyne and family have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-gardens from Brancepeth Castle.

Viscount and Viscountess Cole arrived at Brown's Hotel from Ince Hall. Ladies Decies and the Hon. Caroline Beresford have arrived at Cowan's Hotel, Dover-

A marriage has been arranged, says the Post, and will shortly take place, between the Hon. Alfred Talbot and the Hon. Emily de

The death is announced, at the age of 56. of Sir Edwin Hare Dashwood, of West Wycombe, Bucks. He was the eldest son of the late Captain Edwin Sandys Dashwood, third son of the fourth baronet by Amelia, daughter of the Rev. R. Hare, of Hurstmonceaux, was born in September, 1825, and served for some time in the army, retiring from the service with the rank of captain. He succeeded to the baronetcy, as seventh baronet, on the death of his uncle, in 1863, having married, in 1813, Roberta Henrietta, fourth daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, of Birkenbog, fifth baronet. He is succeeded to the title by his eldest son, Edwin Abercromby Dashwood, who was born at Nelson, New Zealand, in October, 1854.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "CEYLON." A passenger in the Ceylon writes to the Daily News from San Francisco under date April 18, as follows:—

We arrived at Singapore on February 6th, delighted with the first view of its harbour. which is enclosed on one side by the island of Singapore, deeply indented with numerous bays and fringed with mangrove swamps, and on the other is protected by small rocky islands rising to a height of two or three hundred feet, and clothed with rich foliage. Our agent here, Mr. Currie, of the Borneo Company, brought on board an invitation from the Maharajah of Johore, so well known for his hospitality to Englishmen, inviting us to spend a day at Johore before leaving for Manila. This of course we accepted. We spent our three days here in riding and driving about the neighbourhood, and with the sole drawback of the heat enjoyed ourselves thoroughly, owing to the hospitality of the residents. On the 8th we steamed round to Johore, taking with us a few of the residents who were to share the Maharajah's hospitality. After a banquet, for as it lasted three hours we can scarcely call it a dinner, the excellence of which made it seem short, we adjourned to the ball-room, and, in company with some twenty Europeans who live at Johore, danced till the small hours. Next day the Maharajah lunched on board with us, bringing his own cook with him, for being a strict Mahometan he is obliged to avoid any risk of eating forbidden viands. After lunch the band played, and we danced again for an hour, and then the Maharajah with our new friends steamed away in his launch, after presenting every lady on board with a silken sarong, the chief portion of the national dress of Malacca, and giving the Ceylon and her next year's passengers an invitation for a longer stay next

After a roughish passage we arrived at Manila on the 17th, and spent a pleasant three days in the island visiting cigar manufacdays in the island visiting eigar manufac-turers, buying Pinca cloth, and watching cock-fighting, which is "the sport" of the island. Some of the passengers rowed up the river, and spent a night in a country village, where the inhabitants overwhelmed them with kindly the bill. Among other criticisms he pointed out that the bill did not deal with the question of constructive murder and manslaughter, and

into dry-dock. The passengers, of course, left her, some staying at Hong Kong, others going up by river steamer to Canton, where the festivities indulged in at the new year were still going on. Here Mr. Fripp, the artist of the *Graphic*, was so engrossed with the pictorial side of the Chinese, that he did not return till the lest moment. These who not return till the last moment. Those who stayed in Hong Kong spent their time shopping, going to the races (which took place during our stay), and visiting the various men-of-war in the harbour. The club, also, was thrown open to them, and an invitation to the race ball was sent, of which a few took advantage. They have put on a new patent anti-fouling composition which we brought very highly recommended from Singapore. It is named from its inventor, Dr. Dennys. Of its efficacy we shall judge better when we have reached we shall judge better when we have reached Southampton. Leaving Hong Kong on March 2, we reached Nagasaki on the 6th, and spent two days in ransacking curiosity shops, and driving about in "yinrickshas," drawn by sturdy-limbed little Japanese, with exceedingly scanty clothing. They draw one along about six miles an hour in these miniature hansom cabs for miles with very few stop-pages. The bath-houses are one of the quaintest sights in Japan, where on each side of a low wall one sees in a large bath twenty or thirty persons soaping themselves dili-gently in a cloud of steam. On one side of the wall the men wash, on the other the women and children. In order that I might observe them at my ease, the attendant placed a chair for me, so that I could command both baths at once, and also brought me a light for my cigarette. However, three or four minutes satisfied one of this kind of amusement. Starting early next morning we made an expedition about seven miles across a narrow pass to Tykoots on the other side of the neck of the island, passing on our way an immense effigy of Buddha, roughly hewn out of the natural rock. Up the sides of the hills, almost to the summit, one sees ledges covered with soil often brought up from below, so close is the cultivation; each narrow strip is flooded in turn in the rainy season by directing the small streams into them for a short time, and then damming the place of entrance and allowing the water to flow upon the next step. After a beautiful but bitterly cold day spent in the lovely scenery of the Inland Sea, we reached Kobe, and from there most of the passengers went away to Kiyoto by train, making expeditions inland from thence to the Biwa lakes, eight miles away, and to the top of the rapids seventeen miles through lovely scenery; then for ten miles down the river, shooting the rapids on their way, and back to Kiyoto. Others went to Nara, the ancient capital of Japan, where there exists a very antique figure of Daiboots, but not so large as that at Kamakura. From Kobe the passengers visited Arama, famous for bamboo basketwork, some of which is very fine; and Osaka, where is the Royal Mint, for engraving the paper money which is used so much in Japan. On March 18 we left Kobe and arrived at Yokohama on the 20th. The five days allotted us here were spent in visiting Tokie, the present capital, and Shiba, the residence of the Shoguns before the revolution: the tidal Island of Tuoshima, the scenery about which is very lovely, and Daiboots, the celebrated figure of Buddha at nich we returned through the plains of Heaven and spent a day in making last purchases of silks and lacquer, before leaving for Honolulu on March 25.

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM "TRUTH.")

Will there be a speedy dissolution? This the future will alone show. Undoubtedly there is a feeling on the Liberal benches that it is not improbable. Liberals think that the Conservatives will be anxious to take advantage of the present excitement to increase their number in the House of Commons by an appeal to the constituencies, and, as usual, the Whigs are ripe for a revolt. On the other hand, the Conservatives themselves, eager as they may be for the spoils of office, would, one would think, hesitate to accept the responsibility of governing just at present. If Ministers find themselves in a minority during the present session, it will probably be the result of some chance issue, for their opponents will hardly be likely to carry a direct vote of want of confidence.

It is probable that a reply to Carlyle's bitter strictures on Professor Wilson and De Quincy will shortly be published, with a number of letters, which will throw considerable light on the circumstances of his Edin-burgh life. Mr. Froude's publications bid fair to produce quite a library of Carlyle

Mr. Kirkpatrick is a comparatively young man to be appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew, but his qualifications for the post are unquestionable, and his election has met with general approval at Cambridge, as he is not only a brilliant scholar, but an energetic and theroughly practical man. The Chair carries with it a residentiary stall in Ely Cathedral.

I am very glad to see that a writer in the current Quarterly Review cries out loud, about the long-delayed biography of the Rev. F. D. Maurice, what has long been bitterly felt in the large circle of his personal friends and admirers. "We cannot refrain," says the admirers. "We cannot refrain," says the writer, "from taking this opportunity to express an indignant remonstrance agains, the neglect or mismanagement which has for years withheld a life of Mr. Maurice from the public. He was among the most eminent names in the theological and social life of a generation which is now rapidly passing away." Indeed, he was the friend of Mill, Carlyle, Tennyson, and George Eliot, and was respected and beloved by the foremost minds of his age. His influence over the rising male generation of twenty years ago was unique, and no one who came into personal relation with him ever forgot the inexpressible charm of his manner and the glow-

ng vigour of his mind.
Mrs. Georgiana Parkyn is the latest recruit of the Cornish branch of the Salvation Army. It will be remembered that she was acquitted of a variety of charges at the last Bodmin Assizes, under very sensational circumstances, and since that time she has been fined at Truro for being "drunk and in-capable," so both her soul's health and her bodily condition are likely to benefit by the temperance régime of her new associates.

Lord Kenmare will not be able to return to Killarney this year to make any lengthened stay, in consequence of the very delicate state of his wife's health; so he has just just taken a place in the Isle of Wight for 12 months. The Briary, near Freshwater, commands charming views both of sea and land, aud is within a short walk of Farringford, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson.

A considerable portion of Lord Lichfield's Staffordshire property, near Lichfield, is to be sold in the course of this summer. The family place, Shugborough Park, so well known to all travellers by the North-Western line, is shut up, and its owners have been living for more than a year at a villa at Niton, on the south coast of the Isle of Wight.

Wight.

It is the general impression in Lanarkshire that Hamilton Palace will shortly be pulled down, in order that the mines may be opened which are supposed to exist beneath the grounds. The whole of the state apartments have been stripped bare within the last fortnight; not only the pictures, but the furniture, china, and cabinets having been removed by the workmen, who were sent from London for the purpose. The suits usually occupied by the family and guests are to be dismantled in the course of a lew weeks, and the whole contents of the house will be sold. Hamilton Palace has been seldom inhabited, and then only for short intervals, since the death of the present Duke, more than thirty years ago.

MORNING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,864.—FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr.; 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr. EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES— A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES-£1 12s. 0d.;

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AGreat-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 11-12, 1882.

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR IRELAND.

Discussing the new bill introduced by the Government for the repression of crime and disorder in Ireland, the Times says :- The bill, in the first place, endeavours to destroy the impunity which has fostered crime in Ireland by removing the trial of certain grave offences from ordinary juries. The most atrocious outrages have gone unpunished because juries could not be found to convict even on the clearest evidence. Whether the refusal to convict be determined by fear or sympathy, it is fatal to the authority of the law. Crime laughs at the impotence of public justice. It is necessary, therefore, to obtain a tribunal ready and willing to do the duty fearlessly from which jurors shrink. Dismissing the suggestion of courts-martial, to which there are many grave objections, the Government have resolved to constitute the required tribunal out of the materials at hand in the existing judicial staff. When the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion that a fair trial cannot be secured for treason, murder, and other grave offences, he may appoint a Special Commission of three Judges of the Supreme Court, with power to decide questions, both of law and fact by their unanimous judgment. An appeal is granted to the "Court for Crown Cases Reserved," consisting of the rest of the Judges, of whom five are required for a quorum. The judgment in appeal cases is to be that of the majority of the Court. This most important vision for depriving the instruments of the secret organisations of the impunity they at present enjoy met with general approval, except, of course, among the members of the Irish party. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon denounced this and all other interferences with "constitutional liberties" in Ireland, though if they are as deeply moved by abhorrence of outrages as they have lately declared themselves to be, they ought to welcome any plan for destroying the secret organisation of terrorism. It cannot be seriously pretended that any innocent man would be placed in peril by having three Judges to try him, instead of a common jury. The other and more strictly preventive clauses of the bill were as fiercely condemned by the Irish members and as warmly approved by every other section of the House. In proclaimed districts the police are to have power to search, by night or day, for what Sir William Harcourt calls "the apparatus of crime," and to arrest persons found abroad at night who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves. It is further proposed to revive the Alien Act and to take power to arrest, and, if necessary, to deport from the country, suspected foreigners. At the same time, the summary jurisdiction of the magistrates is to be strengthened, and the

infliction of severe punishments summarily

in cases of minor crimes is to be autho-

rised. But this jurisdiction is to be exer-

cised by two stipendary magistrates sitting

together. The Lord Lieutenant is to be

granted large powers for the suppression

of inflammatory writing in newspapers

and for the prohibition of unlawful as-

semblies. There is another branch of

preventive legislation with which the

bill also deals—the appeal to the private

interest of the people in the maintenance

of law and order. The cost of addi-tional police is to be imposed upon dis-

tricts stained by undetected crimes, and

compensation for murder and maining is

to be levied locally, as it is at present, in

cases of injury to property. Upon this

point it may be noted that a summary

method of assessing the damages and

an effectual process of compelling payment

will have to be secured. Some advantage

vision for compelling witnesses to give

evidence, and for continuing inquiries

where the criminals have fled. Taken

altogether, it may be said that the bill

covers the whole ground and grapples

with every part of the subject resolutely

and boldly. Whatever may be thought of

the policy of the Government in the past,

there can be no doubt that they have

"grasped their nettle" now. It is not

the part of any public-spirited man to carp

at them or to throw obstacles in their way

while they are striving to crush a gigantic

social pest, which, as Mr. Forster said, en-

may be expected furthermore from the pro-

dangers the very foundations of liberty. The Standard says :- The discussion in the House of Commons on Thursdaywhich followed the speech of the Home Secretary was instructive, but by no means uniformly satisfactory. Sir Stafford Northcote expressed the general feeling of the Conservative Party when he assured Ministers of the co-operation of the Opposition, provided that security was given for the effective working of the Bill. Mr. Forster commended the general principles of the measure, and gave fresh proof of the fact that his loyalty to his late colleagues is not impaired by his secession from them. The remarks of Mr. Forster were noticeable for other reasons than these. They elicited from the Irish members a torrent of abuse not only of Mr. Forster himself, but of the whole Irish policy of the Government. If there was ever any understanding between Mr. Parnell and his friends on one hand and Ministers on the other, all vestige of it now has vanished. The public will recognise the monotonously familiar attacks by the French point of view. Both Powers de- sideration, and received it back again

understood, or the genius of her people appreciated. That, coupled with a series of invectives upon Mr. Forster and those who were within the last few weeks his colleagues, was the burden of the criticisms of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healy, and others. To put it differently, the Leaders of the Land League seem to desire that crime and outrage shall, in deference to a vague tradition of popular wrong, enjoy an immunity from punishment in Ireland which is extended to them in no other portion of the United Kingdom, or of the civilised world. We report an atrocity of a peculiarly abominable description perpetrated in Ireland on Thursday. It is idle to ask the attention of Mr. Parnell and his friends to such an incident. Like Gallio, they care for none of these things, and are concerned only to discover how they can put fresh pressure upon the Government. It is impossible to mistake the tone of their speeches last night. The effect produced, whatever it may have really been, by the hideous butchery of Saturday has passed away from their minds. Ministers undertake the fulfilment of a long neglected duty, and immediately the show of a policy of conciliation ceases. The Land Leaguers relapse into their stale mouthings of minatory platitudes, and there is little doubt that when the second reading of the bill is reached on Thursday next we shall witness a renewal of the old tactics of Obstruction. Ministers will in all probability have made up their minds for a repetition of this experience. If they have not done so they have counted without their host. The Kilmainham compact, it is now clear, is worthless; even Mr. Bright's moderate and apologetic speech produced no effect upon the Land Leaguers. The Ministerial Bill will, of course, pass, but, so far as can be judged, it will encounter the same difficulties and obstruction as the Coercion Act of last year. The Government have once more engaged in their Sisyphean labours. It is not in human nature to feel confident as to the success of their efforts to restore order in Ireland.

The Daily News observes :- It is perhaps under the third part of the measure that the Irish members found the most of that which they denounced on Thursday night as needless and intolerable oppression. The bill proposes to put a stop to instigation, public and private, to criminal practices. The foolish question of which Mr. MacIver gave notice indicates the tremendous width that might possibly be given to the meaning of this word. We shall see, however, when the terms of the bill are published what limitations of the meaning of this term are introduced. It will be a great question whether in some respects the bill - leave to introduce which was given by 327 votes against 22 -does not go beyond that general consent of public feeling on both sides of the Irish Sea, which may be needful to give it its full effect. The Irish members who spoke against it represented various sections. It was not, as Mr. Goschen intimated, only the members who signed the No Rent Manifesto who opposed the bill. It would have been a thing of happy augury if, in the reconciling presence of a great national grief which both people feel, the measure now to be taken for the prevention of crime could have had the consent of the Irish representatives. That it will not do so is one more of the melancholy circumstances of these gloomy and troubled times.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

If the existing state of Egypt is not one of dewnright anarchy, it would be difficult to say in what anarchy consists. The established constitution of the country is in abeyance. The Khedive stands face to face with the leaders of a military insurrection who have ceased already to observe even the semblance of constitutional forms. If Egypt is left to itself the result is certain. The Khedive will fall and with him the whole system which has been set up by the joint will of the principal European Powers. It is impossible that this can be allowed. The time has arrived at which interference, in some form or other, has become imperative. The only question is in what way and by what agency the needful steps are to be taken. There are three Powers which have, by general consent, a chief interest in the affairs of Egypt and between which, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that an agreement should exist. England and France have a direct concern with the maintenance of an administrative system of which they have been the main founders and supporters. Turkey as the Suzerain Power has also rights, strictly defined and limited by treaty, but none the less real. If these three Powers were to resolve upon a common course the Egyptian difficulty could be dealt with easily enough. The misfortune is that they have not hitherto been able to come to an understanding. While they have been delaying and negotiating and discussing possible plans of interference, the state of Egypt has gone from bad to worse. The insurrection which could have been put down with ease when it first showed itself has gained strength and importance. It will last only as long as it is left to itself, but in the absence of some control from without, it will take its own course and will undo the whole work which Europe and Egypt have united to do, and

which they have a common interest in preserving. That some interference is called for is acknowledged by the European Powers. It is to France and England that they are looking to take the initiative, and either to act themselves or to determine on some plan of action. Various plans have been suggested, all open to objections, but among which, nevertheless, a choice must presently be made. The idea which has found favour in this country has been that Turkey, as the Sovereign Power, should supply the troops necessary to bring the Egyptian mutineers to obedience. Turkey is willing and eager to do this. She has the troops ready, and at a word from England and France she will send them off. We need not repeat in detail the very great objections there are to this course. The wish of Turkey would be to re-establish over Egypt the power she has surrendered by the treaty of 1841. A Turkish army of occupation would be an agency for securing this.

But that Turkey should be suffered to

carry out such a purpose would be out of

the question from either the English or

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It is the old story. Ireland is not treaties. If Turkey therefore sent troops to Egypt, it would be on clearly defined terms. A limit would be fixed for the period during which the Turkish occupation was to continue. Ample guarantees would be insisted upon for the conduct of the troops while they remained in the country, and for their prompt withdrawal when their work had been done. How far these would be effectual and what further eventualities might arise it is not easy to say. The scheme is, at least, feasible, and those who object to it are bound not only to point out its faults, but to produce a better in its place.—Times. The Standard says :- Sir Charles Dilke's

statement in the House of Commons on Thursday night, if it meantanything, meant, that to cope with the pressing danger to Europeans, England has resolved on a course which can be followed at once, without waiting for French assent and cooperation. If this is the case on the very threshold of action what may be expected when we are in the thick of intervention? Yet it is this mutual jealousy-this incompatibility of preference that makes the native menace really formidable. The elements are curiously confounded in Egypt. No one can say positively whether the Sultan encourages the Party of Arabi Pacha and the Ministry as Mussulman, or condemns it as National and Anti-Turkish; whether the ex-Khedive Ismail has really plotted against the Ministers, or uses them as his tools; whether Arabi Pacha is a sentimental dupe, or a reckless intriguer; whether he controls the Army, or the Army controls him; whether the Ministers are creatures of the Notables and of Arabi, or are playing games of their own. But one thing is clear, there would never have been this steady growth of revolt against the old régime if force had been at hand to repress the first military demonstrations. In what form that force should have been applied is fair matter for discussion. Some argue that a European occupation might excite many who now waver into open hostility. Others, with better reason perhaps, believe that the Fellabeen are so sensible of the benefits they have received from the Control, that they would welcome foreign soldiers as deliverers. But which soldiers? France will not allow the Sultan's troops to execute the mandate of Europe. England would witness with anxietya French occupation. France would not readily agree to allow British troops to intervene. The experience of joint occupations is not encouraging, and it is easier to enter than to leave a country like Egypt, so tempting in its fertility and its weakness. Yet some expedient must be found to put an end to the present disorder; and it is the business of Statesmanship to find it.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Thursday night:-The Ministry and their friends are threatenng the Khedive in a startling manner. His Highness's position is very serious. population are indignant at this high-handed procedure of the Ministry, which defies European and Turk alike. European intervention is absolutely urgent. England and France, after so many declarations both in writing and verbally, ought to arrive at an understanding, and act promptly, considering that with reference to the question of the judgment upon the Circassian officers the Khedive again followed the counsels of England and France, and acted with an energy and justice which have offended the stry-that is, Arabi Pacha. The two Powers have assisted the Khedive ever since he ascended the Throne, and his Highness has never swerved from loyally following their counsel. Surely the Khedive cannot now be abandoned and sacrificed at the bidding of a few colonels. The President of the Council of Ministers has had an interview with the Khedive, and told his Highness to disregard the European Powers, and not rely upon them, as the Ministry of which he was the head intended to do as they pleased. The Alexandria correspondent of the same

paper telegraphs :- Telegrams received here from Cairo announce that the Khedive, as he drove out to-day, was heartily greeted by the population. The English and French Consuls-General visited his Highness to-day. The general opinion here is that by giving moral and material support to the Khedive now. England and France will avoid serious complications in the future. A very considerable military expenditure is going on still, which, if not checked, bodes ill for the Egyptian bondholders.

THE ASSASSINATIONS IN

DUBLIN-The Times correspondent at Dublin telegraphed on Thursday night:-The public mind is still chained to the one great topic—the assassinations. To-day, at the time fixed for the funeral of Lord Frederick Cavendish, mourning was generally worn. Many shops were partially closed, flags were at half-mast, and the public thoroughfares contained crowds of persons who spoke of nothing but the great crime which has disgraced Ireland. But the public feel that the guilt has not been wiped off by displays of mere sympathy. The signs of mourning are genuine enough, but what is wanted and craved for noon and night is the arrest of the assassins. For once the police and the public are pulling together. Strange to say, they have both arrived at the same opinion - that the murderers are not strangers, in other words, Irish-Americans, and that they are in hiding in the city itself. This of course leads to the further conclusion that there are several, perhaps a whole Riband Lodge, in the secret. The highest hopes, therefore, are entertained that the great reward will induce a member of the fraternity to reveal the assassins. The scene of the murder continues to be visited by vast crowd; of perpersons, who linger about the spot. The police are in no way allowed to interfere with the free movements of the populace. In this there may be more than meets the public eye. It may be mentioned, however, that small parties of mounted and armed constabulary are scattered in such a way as to command fully not only the scene of the murder but the Viceregal park and the apparently unguarded little avenue directly facing which, on the road, the assassins performed their work in full view of Lord Spencer. Much has been said about the exposed nature of the ground where the murders were committed. The road is quite or almost level with the greensward no doubt, but after all the Viceregal Lodge is deep in the park itself, and the road pass-ing in front looks lonely and rather neglected. Escape for the assassins in the open country was out of the question, and there need be no hesitation in accepting the theory that they returned to Dublin and handed over car and horse to the owner. It was hoped by the authorities that the owner would before have voluntarily come forward, but he has made no sign, and the only conclusion it was possible to draw has been drawn. Some owner or driver of a vehicle on Saturday last gave the use of it for a con-

at 01 appointed pace, and as yet he declines to give any information whatever.
This is deplorable enough. The car-drivers in Dublin feel indignant at the imputation, assisted by Archdeacon Balston Humphrey and are going to express it in public meeting assembled. The police are prosecuting the search in the city with great diligence. They tell me that they are facilitated in every way. even in regions where before they never re-ceived a welcome. They entertain a strong hope that before many hours are over they will have drawn the net completely over the assassins. If they succeed, there will be joybells ringing in Dublin before the week is Mr. Trevelyan appears in no way discon-

certed by the peculiarly harrowing circumstances in which he finds himself in Dublin. He was driving about the city seeing sights; he seemed as pleased and calm as he usually is in the House of Commons. Not far away from his carriage, however, were the mounted Irish constables, with keen eyes and keen weapons carefully concealed, but no doubt ready. They will follow Mr. Trevelyan whenever he goes out of doors, but the administration of the Irish Office under these conditions may become burdensome. The authorities, however, will do well not to relax their,

alas! too tardy precautions.

Her Excellency the Countess Spencer arrived to-day from London, accompanied by Mr. Trevelyan, the new Chief Secretary. Her Excellency's return is the more gratifying as it was stated that her intention to come to Ireland had been delayed in consequence of the murders. A number of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the Carlisle Pier this morning to give a cordial welcome to her Excellency and to the Chief Secretary, whose position is regarded with general sympathy. A strong force of police awaited the arrival of the steamer. The Royal saloon carriage was attached to the mail train for the accommodation of the Countess, the Chief Secretary, and Lord Robert Bruce. The steamer (Leinster) was delayed by a heavy fog at sea, and did not touch the pier until much later than her usual time. Lady Spencer was immediately surrounded on deck as the steamer hove to and was greeted with respectful salutations. It was observed that she was dressed in mourning and looked sad. When the Countess stepped on shore and was received by the Hon Mr. Spencer and Captain Barry, A.D.C., the reception by the persons present was significant and touching in its sympathetic silence. The mails having been put quickly into the vans, the train started for Westland-row. Four detective officers armed with revolvers got into the compartment of the carriage immediately in front of the saloon carriage. As the train passed on for town policemen were to be seen stationed at short distances along the line. At a few minutes to eight o'clock the train entered Westland-row Terminus. Here the Countess was again received with demonstrations of respect. The platform had been carpeted and other such preparations made at the station. Accompanied by the Chief Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Spencer, and Lord Robert Bruce, and attended by Captain Barry, the Countess proceeded to the front of the s'ation, where the carriages and pairs were in waiting, guarded by a troop of the 1st Royal Dragoons. The cortège proceeded at a quick pace and under the cavalry escort for the Viceregal Lodge.

The Chief Secretary drove from the Lodge to the Castle, where he arrived before 11 o'clock. He was escorted by two mounted police. The Lord Lieutenant rode from the Viceregal Lodge this morning by the North Circular-road, Sackville-street, and Collegegreen to the Castle, where his Excellency arrived about a quarter past 11 o'clock. The escort consisted of a troop of Royal Dragoons. His Excellency was respectfully cheered as he passed through the streets. His Excellency and the Chief Secretary had a long interview in the Castle. From inquiries made at the chief ironmongery establishments in the city the police have discovered that several knives of a formidable character, about 10in. in length, were lately purchased. Three men were arrested in Naas this morning. A satisfactory account was given by two of them, but the third, a man of surly and determined aspect, whose evidence was not deemed satisfactory, has been remanded pending further investigations.

THE FUNERAL OF LORD CAVENDISH.

following description of the funeral of Lord F.

Cavendish :- The last mournful rites were paid

A correspondent of the Standard gives the

on Thursday at the village of Edensor to the remains of the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, the ill-starred nobleman whose tenure of office is to be counted by hours. A special train conveying her Majesty's Ministers, members of Parliament, and distinguished guests, arrived at Rowsley-station shortly before one o'clock, having run down from London in excellent time. On arrival the visitors were escorted to the carriages in waiting which at once drove off to Chatsworth House, which was reached by the lower road, through the park. In the first carriage were Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, together with Earl Granville, and the Speaker; and next in order filed the Ministers, nearly all of whom were present, and then in about twenty open brakes most of the remaining members of Parliament. Mr. Forster, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Stansfeld, and the Postmaster General, Mr. Holms, and Baron L. Rothschild preferred walking. Both the right hon. gentleman and his late colleagues were respectfully but silently greeted by a general lifting of hats as they passed. The Prime Minister arrived at the house at halfpast one, but it was past two when those who had walked got there. By this time there was an immense concourse of spectators in the park, who lined the paths through which the funeral procession was to pass, a distance of something over a mile. As the Ministers and members of Parliament alighted, they were escorted into the house. In the meantime the hearse, drawn by four horses, had gone to the chapel, where the body was placed in it, and it was brought to the gates. The ladies of the house in closed carriages were first driven to the church, and then the sad cortège filed forth from the entrance. Following the hearse came the Duke of Devonshire, walking alone, while a pace in the rear of him were the Marquis of Hartington and Lord E. Cavendish. The duke looked terribly care-worn, and it was plain that only with the greatest effort was he able to walk. Then came Admiral Egerton and Major Lyttelton, while next in order were Mr. Gladstone, with Earl Granville, the Speaker, and another gentleman. After them followed the members of the Cabinet, and the members of both Houses to the number of about three hundred. The melancholy procession walking in fours wended its way slowly around the paths to the church, which was reached at twenty minutes to three. When the funeral procession reached the

church door Mr. Gladstone went forward and met Lady Frederick Cavendish and Lady Edward Cavendish, who, with Lady Louisa Egerton, Miss Gladstone, and the other ladies, had alighted from their carriages and were waiting in the church porch. The Premier took the widow and Lady Edward on either arm, and conducted them to the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Hartington, by whom they were escorted into the sacred building. Here the cossin was placed on trestles in the chancel, and so many of the procession as could find accommodation in the little church were seated. In front were the Duke of Devonshire, the widow, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord and Lady Edward Cavendish, Admiral Egerton, and Miss Glad-stone, and immediately behind Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, the Duke of Sutherland Colonel Kingscote (representing the Prince of Wales), Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Fawcett, and other members of both Houses

assisted by Archdeacon Balston Humphrey and the Rev. Mr. Hall, vicar of Edensor. The choir sang the 190th Hymn. While this portion of the service was taking place in the church that portion of the procession including the delegates from towns and associations was formed up on either side of the path, and in a circle round the grave. Along the whole of this line wreaths of flowers were laid by the servants of the household, who formed, as it were, a funeral guard of honour from the church. After the procession had entered the churchyard, the pushing of the crowd was tremendous. The force provided to keep the church-yard clear was utterly inadequate for the purpose, and hundreds swarmed over the railings and low walls into the precincts of "God's Acre," crushing and tearing away the shrubs and flowers Not satisfied with this, many people clambered up the large trees, smashing the smaller boughs with their weight. Yet in all this there was no unseemly levity, but every one appeared to be animated by a wish to obtain a clear view of the scene in which all were deeply interested. The churchyard, so far as one side is concerned, is a species of natural amphitheatre there every available spot was occupied by the seething crowd. It is almost impossible to estimate the number of persons present, but probably 30,000 would be under rather than over the exact truth. Precisely at five minutes past three o'clock the service in the church concluded, and the body was again raised on the shoulders of eight stalwart labourers. There was no pall on the coffin, but only a cross of white flowers, and a wreath of red roses. Immediately in the rear followed the Duke of Devonshire, with Lady Frederick Cavendish leaning on his arm. Next were the Marquis of Hartington, Lady Louisa Egerton, Admiral Egerton; then Lord and Lady Cavendish, and Major Lyttelton, with Miss Gladstone. Close to the mourners were Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville, and the rear was brought up by the remainder of the members of both houses, in as nearly as possible the same order as they arrived. As the melancholy procession wended its way to the grave, the utmost stillness was observed, and all hats were reverently doffed, almost the only sound breaking the silence being occasional sobs that involuntarily burst forth. The scene was indeed one likely to live long in memory. When the grave was reached the coffin was placed on the ground, and a gentle hush seemed breathed over the assembly as the words, "Man that is born of woman," came from the lips of the reverend divine who officiated. The Duke of Devonshire, who was much affected, stood by the widow, while the Marquis of Hartington stoically re-pressed an emotion it was plain cost him much to subdue. The Premier was very pale, and many of the old Parliamentary friends of the deceased Chief Secretary wept like chil-dren. The service was concluded by the singing of the 142d Hymn, " Brief life is here our portion," and the Benediction was pro-nounced by the Master of Keble College. After the service was finished there was a pause for a minute or two, and then the party from Chatsworth House left the Cemetery for their home, the Duke going first with the widowed lady, followed by Mr. Gladstone and the members of the family, with the exception of Lord Hartington, who walked to the house after a few moments' conversation with Earl Granville and the Duke of Sutherland. When the principal mourners had left, the members of the household and the various deputations filed past the grave, in which the coffin was soon hidden by the

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

masses of flowers thrown upon it, and which

half filled the grave.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THURSDAY. Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday included the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearne, the Duke of Argyll, K.T., and the Marquis of Hertford. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearne pr s ded last evening at the anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls at the Freemasons' Hall. The Queen drove out this morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Hon. Mary Pitt. Lieut.-General H. Lynedoch Gardiner and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng were in attendance on horseback as Equerries in Waiting. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have left the Palace for Cumberland Lodge. Colonel and Mrs. G. Grant Gordon were in attendance. Prince Alfred and the Princesses Marie, Vctoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh visited the Queen to-day. The name of Mr. Henry L. Simpson, should be added to those of the other members of the deputation who attended at Windsor Castle on the 8th inst. to present an address to her Majesty from the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor.

The Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria went to Claremont on Thursday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and returned to Marlborough House in the

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM. Her Majesty the Queen held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on Thursday. The Prince of Wales and most of the members of the Royal Family were in attendance. The Queen wore a train and bodice of black brocaded moire antique trimmed with jet embroidery, and a black silk skirt draped with black gauze and trimmed with jet. Headdress-white tulle veil surmounted by a diadem of diamonds and emeralds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of emeralds and diamonds, the Riband and Star of the Order of the Garter, the Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, Marie Louise of Spain, St. Isabelle of Portugal, and the Saxe-Coburg and Coburg

and Gotha Family Order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of pale blue satin embroidered in silver, with draperies of finest Brussels lace looped up, with a fan of spring flowers and roses; train of pale blue satin embroidered in silver : corsage to correspond. Headdress-a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments -pearls and diamonds. Orders-Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India. St. Catherine Orders-Victoria of Russia, the Danish Family Order, and the

Order of John of Jerusalem.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress of pale lilac satin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and branches of lilac and blush roses; train of broche satin the same colour, bordered with Valenciennes lace. Headdress-feathers, veil, and diamond stars. Ornaments—pearls, diamonds and emeralds. Orders—Ribands and Star of St. Catherine of Russia, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

The Diplomatic Circle, in which there were several presentations, was attended by most of the foreign Ministers. The General Circle included several of Her Majesty's Ministers. Presentations to the Queen were made to the number of about 160.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived at their residence in Grosvenorplace, from Cannes. Owing to family mourning the Duchess of

Norfolk was prevented from attending her Majesty's Drawing Room.

Lord and Lady Leigh and family have arrived in town, from Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth.

Lord and Lady Muncaster have arrived at Carlton-gardens for the season.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock. Lord Oxslow called attention to the report of the Select Committee of last Session on the Highway Acts, and inquired whether Her Majesty's Government, having regard to the relative state of business in the two Houses of Parliament, would introduce into their lordships' House the measure for local selfgovernment in counties promised in the

Queen's Speech. Lord Carrington replied that, as the Bill must be a financial one, it would be impossible to adopt the suggestion of Lord

Lord Carrns asked Her Majesty's Government why it was that no judical appointment had been made under the Act of 1876 consequent on the death of Sir James Colvile and the resignation of Sir Montague Smith. He argued that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was not at present sufficiently strong, and that, therefore, a third Law Lord should be appointed, a part of the duty of the Law Lords being to sit on the Judicial Com-

The LORD CHANCELLOR replied that, having considered the matter, as it was their duty to have done, Her Majesty's Government had determined to appoint an additional Law Lord. Neither the legal business of their lordships' House, nor that of the Judicial Committee has suffered from the delay in filling up the vacancy. He intended to intro-duce a Bill to enable the Law Lords and the Judges of the Privy Council to assist the High Court of Appeal.

Lord Coleringe expressed his opinion that such a measure as that indicated by the Lord Chancellor was very desirable.

Their lordships adjourned at 10 minutes to

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY. The Speaker took the chair at ten minutes

past nine o'clock.
Sir II. Tyler gave notice of his intention move that the future administration of Ireland cannot with safety be intrusted to Her Majesty's present advisers; and Mr. MacIver gave notice of his intention to ask whether the Home Secretary would take steps to stop the circulation of those passages of the Mid-Lothian speeches which excite to crime and

Various questions were put to Sir C. Dilke by Sir H. Wolff, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, and Sir S. Northcote as to the state of affairs in Egypt, and he stated that communications had been going on during the day with the French Government, which, however, would not lead to any delay in the steps necessary for the protection of British lives and property. These steps had been communicated to the other Powers, including the Porte.

PREVENTION OF CRIME IN IRELAND. The Orders of the Day having been post-

poned,
Sir W. HARGOURT rose to move for leave, in the terms of his notice, to introduce a Bill for the prevention of crime in Ireland. After some general observations on the critical condition of affairs in Ireland, and the admirable temper in which the people not only of Great Britain but of Ireland also, had faced a crime, which he described as a public calamity and a national disgrace, he remarked that though the heart of the Irish people had been proved to be sound, and though the mass of the people had no sympathy with the assassins, there must be no illusion that the deed of Saturday last was an isolated event. The root of the evil, he said, was to be found in secret societies and unlawful combinations, and he believed that the Irish people might be appealed to with confidence to assist in defeating them. In the first place, it was notorious that a state of terrorism existed in Ireland which prevented juries doing their duty, and the Government had come to the conclusion that it was necessary for certain classes of cases and on certain occasions to create special tribunals. At this there was much cheering, and the Home Secretary went on to say that after much consideration the Government had determined that these tribunals should be composed of the Judges of the Superior Courts; and whenever the Lord-Lieutenant was of opinion that an impartial trial could not be had for treason, murder, attempts to kill, crimes of aggravated violence, and attacks on dwelling-houses, he would be empowered to appoint a special commission of three Judges. They would sit without juries, and decide questions of law and fact; but their judgments must be unanimous, and there would be an appeal to the Court for Criminal Cases Reserved. With regard to preventive measures, the bill proposed that in proclaimed districts the police should have power to search either by day or night for the apparatus of crime, daggers, masks, threatening letters, etc., and to ar-rest persons prowling about by night unable to give an account of themselves. It was also proposed to revise the Alien Act, to give power to arrest strangers, and to remove those who might be thought dangerous to public safety. Incitements to crime, member-ship of secret societies, aggravated assaults on the police and process-servers, and intimidation would be summarily punished; there would be power to forfeit newspapers and take security for their better behaviour, and the Lord Lieutenant would have power to deal specially with unlawful assemblies. Among the minor provisions there are powers to carry on inquiries even where the criminals had escaped, to compel witnesses to attend, to appoint additional police at the cost of the district, and to levy compensation on the district for murders and maiming. These last two provisions were received with general favour; and finally the Home Secretary stated that the summary jurisdiction is to be exercised by two stipendary magistrates, and the duration of the Act is to be for three years. He admitted the remedy was severe,

occasion. Sir S. NORTHCOTE, while deprecating prolonged criticism until the Bill was in print, impressed on the House that if there was to be a departure from ordinary law it should be effectual for its purpose, and also that the exceptional law should be administered with

but not more serious than the gravity of the

firmness and decision. Mr. CHAPLIN said that, though not versed in the history of coercion, he believed this was the most stringent measure ever introduced, and as it had been stated that the late Irish Secretary had been intrigued out of office. he called on the preachers of "force no remedy" in the Cabinet to say whether they adhered to that doctrine and whether Mr. Forster's successors were to be thwarted in

like manner. Mr. Forster, in answer to this, said that though there had been differences on various points between himself and his colleagues, he had never been in any way thwarted with regard to the administration of any act which had been agreed on by the Cabinet. He was glad that the bill had been brought in and that the Government had decided to press it on before any other business. He agreed that it was a most stringent measure, but he believed it was required by the present condition of things in Ireland. Although there had been murders before, the deed of Saturday, which was the first political assassination in our history for centuries, had roused the conscience of the English people. It had brought home to them what these murders meant, and taught them that the whole

principle of liberty was at stake. Mr. Bright said that what he had always maintained was that "Force was no remedy," not against force or violence, but against discontent in a country arising from causes which were sure to produce discontent. The bill, he pointed out, would not TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

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A Great-Britain. LONDON, MAY 11-12, 1882.

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR IRELAND.

Discussing the new bill introduced by

the Government for the repression of crime and disorder in Ireland, the Times says :- The bill, in the first place, endeavours to destroy the impunity which has fostered crime in Ireland by removing the trial of certain grave offences from ordinary juries. The most atrocious outrages have gone unpunished because juries could not be found to convict even on the clearest evidence. Whether the refusal to convict be determined by fear or sympathy, it is fatal to the authority of the Crime laughs at the impotence of public justice. It is necessary, therefore, to obtain a tribunal ready and willing to do the duty fearlessly from which jurors shrink. Dismissing the suggestion of courts-martial, to which there are many grave objections, the Government have resolved to constitute the required tribunal out of the materials at hand in the existing judicial staff. When the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion that a fair trial cannot be secured for treason, murder, and other grave offences, he may appoint a Special Commission of three Judges of the Supreme Court, with power to decide questions, both of law and fact by their unanimous judgment. An appeal is granted to the "Court for Crown Cases Reserved," consisting of the rest of the Judges, of whom five are required for a quorum. The judgment in appeal cases is to be that of the majority of the Court. This most important provision for depriving the instruments of the secret organisations of the impunity they at present enjoy met with general approval, except, of course, among the members of the Irish party. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon denounced this and all other interferences with "constitutional liberties" in Ireland, though if they are as deeply moved by abhorrence of outrages as they have lately declared themselves to be, they ought to welcome any plan for destroying the secret organisation of terrorism. It cannot be seriously pretended that any innocent man would be placed in peril by having three Judges to try him, instead of a common jury. The other and more strictly preventive clauses of the bill were as fiercely condemned by the Irish members and as warmly approved by every other section of the House. In proclaimed districts the police are to have power to search, by night or day, for what Sir William Harcourt calls "the apparatus of crime," and to arrest persons found abroad at night who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves. is further proposed to revive the Alien Act and to take power to arrest, and, if necessary, to deport from the country, suspected foreigners. At the same time, the summary jurisdiction of the magistrates is to be strengthened, and the infliction of severe punishments summarily in cases of minor crimes is to be authorised. But this jurisdiction is to be exercised by two stipendary magistrates sitting together. The Lord Lieutenant is to be granted large powers for the suppression of inflammatory writing in newspapers and for the prohibition of unlawful assemblies. There is another branch of preventive legislation with which the bill also deals—the appeal to the private interest of the people in the maintenance of law and order. The cost of additional police is to be imposed upon districts stained by undetected crimes, and compensation for murder and maiming is to be levied locally, as it is at present, in cases of injury to property. Upon this point it may be noted that a summary method of assessing the damages and an effectual process of compelling payment will have to be secured. Some advantage

dangers the very foundations of liberty. The Standard says :- The discussion in the House of Commons on Thursday which followed the speech of the Home Secretary was instructive, but by no means maiformly satisfactory. Sir Stafford Northcote expressed the general feeling of the Conservative Party when he assured Ministers of the co-operation of the Opposition, provided that security was given for the effective working of the Bill. Mr. Forster commended the general principles of the measure, and gave fresh proof of the fact that his loyalty to his late colleagues is not impaired by his secession from them. The remarks of Mr. Forster were noticeable for other reasons than these. They elicited from the Irish members a torrent of abuse not only of Mr. Forster himself, but of the whole Irish policy of the Government. If there was ever any understanding between Mr. Parnell and his friends on one hand and Ministers on the other, all vestige of it now has vanished. The public will recognise the question from either the English or last gave the use of it for a control of the monotonously familiar attacks by the French point of view. Both Powers de-

may be expected furthermore from the pro-

vision for compelling witnesses to give

evidence, and for continuing inquiries

altogether, it may be said that the bill

covers the whole ground and grapples with every part of the subject resolutely

and boldly. Whatever may be thought of

the policy of the Government in the past,

there can be no doubt that they have

grasped their nettle "now. It is not

the part of any public-spirited man to carp

at them or to throw obstacles in their way

while they are striving to crush a gigantic

social pest, which, as Mr. Forster said, en-

where the criminals have fled.

Irish members upon the administration of Ireland by the Imperial Government. It is the old story. Ireland is not understood, or the genius of her people appreciated. That, coupled with a series of invectives upon Mr. Forster and those who were within the last few weeks his colleagues, was the burden of the criticisms of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healy, and others. To put it differently, the Leaders of the Land League seem to desire that crime and outrage shall, in deference to a vague tradition of popular wrong, enjoy an immunity from punishment in Ireland which is extended to them in no other portion of the United Kingdom, or of the civilised world. We report an atrocity of a peculiarly abominable description perpetrated in Ireland on Thursday. It is idle to ask the attention of Mr. Parnell and his friends to such an incident. Like Gallio, they care for none of these things, and are concerned only to discover how they can put fresh pressure upon the Government. It is impossible to mistake the tone of their speeches last night. The

effect produced, whatever it may have really been, by the hideous passed Minisbutchery of Saturday has away from their minds. Ministers undertake the fulfilment of a long neglected duty, and immediately the show of a policy of conciliation ceases. The Land Leaguers relapse into their stale mouthings of minatory platitudes, and there is little doubt that when the second reading of the bill is reached on Thursday next we shall witness a renewal of the old tactics of Obstruction. Ministers will in all probability have made up their minds for a repetition of this experience. If they have not done so they have counted without their host. The Kilmainham compact, it is now clear, is worthless; even Mr. Bright's moderate and apologetic speech produced no effect upon the Land Leaguers. The Ministerial Bill will, of course, pass, but, so far as can be judged, it will encounter the same difficulties and obstruction as the Coercion Act of last year. The Government have once more engaged in their Sisyphean labours. It is not in human nature to feel confident as to the success of their efforts to restore

The Daily News observes :- It is perhaps under the third part of the measure that the Irish members found the most of that which they denounced on Thursday night as needless and intolerable oppression. The bill proposes to put a stop to instigation, public and private, to criminal practices. The foolish question of which Mr. MacIver gave notice indicates the tremendous width that might possibly be given to the meaning of this word. We shall see, however, when the terms of the bill are published what limitations of the meaning of this term are introduced. It will be a great question whether in some respects the bill - leave to introduce which was given by 327 votes against 22 -does not go beyond that general consent of public feeling on both sides of the Irish Sea, which may be needful to give it its full effect. The Irish members who spoke against it represented various sections. It was not, as Mr. Goschen intimated, only the members who signed the No Rent Manifesto who opposed the bill. It would have been a thing of happy augury if, in the reconciling presence of a great national grief which both people feel, the measure now to be taken for the prevention of crime could have had the consent of the Irish representatives. That it will not do so is one more of the melancholy circumstances of these gloomy and troubled times.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT. If the existing state of Egypt is not one

of downright anarchy, it would be diffi-

cult to say in what anarchy consists. The

established constitution of the country is

in abeyance. The Khedive stands face to face with the leaders of a military insurrection who have ceased already to observe even the semblance of constitutional forms. If Egypt is left to itself the result is certain. The Khedive will fall and with him the whole system which has been set up by the joint will of the principal European Powers. It is impossible that this can be allowed. The time has arrived at which interference, in some form or other, has become imperative. The only question is in what way and by what agency the needful steps are to be taken. There are three Powers which have, by general consent, a chief interest in the affairs of Egypt and between which, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that an agreement should exist. England and France have a direct concern with the maintenance of an administrative system of which they have been the main founders and supporters. Turkey as the Suzerain Power has also rights, strictly defined and limited by treaty, but none the less real. If these three Powers were to resolve upon a common course the Egyptian difficulty could be dealt with easily enough. The misfortune is that they have not hitherto been able to come to an understanding. While they have been delaying and negotiating and discussing possible plans of interference, the state of Egypt has gone from bad to worse. The insurrection which could have been put down with ease when it first showed itself has gained strength and importance. It will last only as long as it is left to itself, but in the absence of some control from without, it will take its own course and will undo the whole work which Europe and Egypt have united to do, and which they have a common interest in preserving. That some interference is called for is acknowledged by the European Powers. It is to France and England that they are looking to take the initiative, and either to act themselves or to determine on some plan of action. Various plans have been suggested, all open to objections, but among which, nevertheless, a choice must presently be made. The idea which has found favour in this country has been that Turkey, as the Sovereign Power, should supply the troops necessary to bring the Egyptian mutineers to obedience. Turkey is willing and eager to do this. She has the troops ready, and at a word from England and France she will send them off. We need not repeat in detail the very great objections there are to this course. The wish of Turkey would be to re-establish over Egypt the power she has surrendered by the treaty of 1841. A Turkish army of occupation would be an agency for securing this. But that Turkey should be suffered to carry out such a purpose would be out of

sire the maintenance of Egyptian inde-pendence on the basis of the existing treaties. If Turkey, therefore, sent troops to Egypt, it would be on clearly defined A limit would be fixed for the period during which the Turkish occupation was to continue. Ample guarantees would be insisted upon for the conduct of the troops while they remained in the country, and for their prompt withdrawal when their work had been done. How far these would be effectual and what further eventualities might arise it is not easy to say. The scheme is, at least, feasible, and those who object to it are bound not only to point out its faults, but to produce a better in its place.—Times. The Standard says :- Sir Charles Dilke's

statement in the House of Commons on Thursday night, if it meant anything, meant, that to cope with the pressing danger to Europeans, England has resolved on a course which can be followed at once, without waiting for French assent and cooperation. If this is the case on the very threshold of action what may be expected when we are in the thick of intervention? Yet it is this mutual jealousy-this incompatibility of preference that makes the native menace really formidable. The elements are curiously confounded in Egypt. No one can say positively whether the Sultan encourages the Party of Arabi Pacha and the Ministry as Mussulman, or condemns it as National and Anti-Turkish; whether the ex-Khedive Ismail has really plotted against the Ministers, or uses them as his tools; whether Arabi Pacha is a sentimental dupe, or a reckless intriguer; whether he controls the Army, or the Army controls him; whether the Ministers are creatures of the Notables and of Arabi, or are playing games of their own. But one thing is clear, there would never have been this steady growth of revolt against the old régime if force had been at hand to repress the first military demonstrations. In what form that force should have been applied is fair matter for discussion. Some argue that a European occupation might excite many who now waver into open hostility. Others, with better reason perhaps, believe that the Fellabeen are so sensible of the benefits they have received from the Control, that they would welcome foreign soldiers as deliverers. But which soldiers? France will not allow the Sultan's troops to execute the mandate of Europe. England would witness with anxiety a French occupation. France would not readily agree to allow British troops to intervene. The experience of joint occupations is not encouraging, and it is easier to enter than to leave a country like Egypt, so tempting in its fertility and its weakness. Yet some expedient must be found to put an end to the present disorder; and it is the business of Statesmanship to find it.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. The Cairo correspondent of the Standard

telegraphed on Thursday night:-The Ministry and their friends are threatenng the Khedive in a startling manner. Highness's position is very serious. The population are indignant at this high-handed procedure of the Ministry, which defies European and Turk alike. European intervention is absolutely urgent. England and France, after so many declarations both in writing and verbally, ought to arrive at an under-standing, and act promptly, considering that with reference to the question of the judgment upon the Circassian officers the Khedive again followed the counsels of England and France, and acted with an energy and justice which have offended the Ministry—that is, Arabi Pacha. The two Powers have assisted the Khedive ever since he ascended the Throne, and his Highness has never swerved from loyally following their counsel. Surely the Khedive cannot now be abandoned and sacrificed at the bidding of a few colonels. The President of the Council of Ministers has had an interview with the Khedive, and told his Highness to disregard the European Powers, and not rely upon them, as the Ministry of which he

was the head intended to do as they pleased.

The Alexandria correspondent of the same paper telegraphs :- Telegrams received here from Cairo announce that the Khedive, as he drove out to-day, was heartily greeted by the population. The English and French Consuls-General visited his Highness to-day. The general opinion here is that by giving moral and material support to the Khedive now, England and France will avoid serious complications in the future. A very considerable military expenditure is going on still, which, if not checked, bodes ill for the Egyptian bondholders.

THE ASSASSINATIONS IN DUBLIN-

The Times correspondent at Dublin telegraphed on Thursday night:-The public mind is still chained to the one great topic—the assassinations. To-day, at the time fixed for the funeral of Lord Frederick Cavendish, mourning was generally worn. Many shops were partially closed, flags were at half-mast, and the public thoroughfares contained crowds of persons who spoke of nothing but the great crime which has disgraced Ireland. But the public feel that the guilt has not been wiped off by displays of mere sympathy. The mourning are genuine enough, but what is wanted and craved for noon and night is the arrest of the assassins. For once the police and the public are pulling together. Strange to say, they have both arrived at the same opinion - that the murderers are no strangers, in other words, Irish-Americans and that they are in hiding in the city itself. This of course leads to the further conclusion that there are several, perhaps a whole Riband Lodge, in the secret. The highest hopes, therefore, are entertained that the great reward will induce a member of the fraternity to reveal the assassins. The scene of the murder continues to be visited by vast crowds of perpersons, who linger about the spot. The po-lice are in no way allowed to interfere with the free movements of the populace. In this there may be more than meets the public eye. It may be mentioned, however, that small parties of mounted and armed constabulary re scattered in such a way as to comman fully not only the scene of the murder but the Viceregal park and the apparently unguarded Viceregal park and the apparently inguarded little avenue directly facing which, on the road, the assassins performed their work in full view of Lord Spencer. Much has been said about the exposed nature of the ground where the murders were committed. The road is quite or almost level with the greensward, no doubt, but after all the Viceregal Lodge is deep in the park itself, and the road passing in front looks lonely and rather neglected Escape for the assassins in the open country was out of the question, and there need be no esitation in accepting the theory that they returned to Dublin and handed over car and horse to the owner. It was hoped by the authorities that the owner would before now have voluntarily come forward, but he has made no sign, and the only conclusion it was possible to draw has been drawn. Some owner or driver of a vehicle on Saturday

at on appointed place, and as yet he declines to give any information whatever. This is deplorable enough. The car-drivers in Dublin feel indignant at the imputation, and are going to express it in public meeting assembled. The police are prosecuting the search in the city with great diligence. They tell me that they are facilitated in every way even in regions where before they never received a welcome. They entertain a strong hope that before many hours are over the will have drawn the net completely over the assassins. If they succeed, there will be joy-bells ringing in Dublin before the week is

Mr. Trevelyan appears in no way disconcerted by the peculiarly harrowing circum-stances in which he finds himself in Dublin He was driving about the city seeing sights; he seemed as pleased and calm as he usually is in the House of Commons. Not far away from his carriage, however, were the mounted Irish constables, with keen eyes and keen weapons carefully concealed, but no doubt ready. They will follow Mr. Trevelyan whenever he goes out of doors, but the administration of the Irish Office under these consistency of the contract the second of the Irish Office under these consistency of the second of the Irish Office under these consistency of the second of the Irish Office under these consistency of the second of the Irish Office under these consistency of the second of the Irish Office under these consistency of the second of the Irish Office under these consistency of the second of the Irish Office under these consistency of the Irish Office under the second of the Irish Office under the Irish Office unde ditions may become burdensome. The authorities, however, will do well not to relax their,

alas! too tardy precautions.

Her Excellency the Countess Spencer arrived to-day from London, accompanied by Mr. Trevelyan, the new Chief Secretary. Her Excellency's return is the more gratifying as it was stated that her intention to come to Ireland had been delayed in consequence of the murders. A number of ladies and gentle-men assembled on the Carlisle Pier this morning to give a cordial welcome to her Excellency and to the Chief Secretary, whose position is regarded with general sympathy. A strong force of police awaited the arrival of the steamer. The Royal saloon carriage was attached to the mail train for the accom-modation of the Countess, the Chief Secretary, and Lord Robert Bruce. The steamer (Leinster) was delayed by a heavy fog at sea, and did not touch the pier until much later than her usual time. Lady Spencer was immediately surrounded on deck as the steamer hove to and was greeted with respectful salutations. It was observed that she was dressed in mourning and looked sad. When the Countess stepped on shore and was received by the Hon Mr. Spencer and Captain Barry, A.D.C., the reception by the persons present was significant and touching in its sympathetic silence. The mails having been put quickly into the vans, the train started for Westland-row. Four detective officers armed with revolvers got into the compartment of the carriage immediately in front of the saloon carriage. As the train passed on for town policemen were to be seen stationed at short distances along the line. At a few minutes to eight o'clock the train entered Westland-row Terminus. Here the Countess was again received with demonstrations of respect. The platform had been carpeted and other such preparations made at the station. Accompanied by the Chief Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Spencer, and Lord Robert Bruce, and attended by Captain Barry, the Countess proceeded to the front of the station, where the carriages and pairs were in waiting, guarded by a troop of the

were in waiting, guarded by a troop of the 1st Royal Dragoons. The cortège proceeded at a quick pace and under the cavalry escort for the Viceregal Lodge.

The Chief Secretary drove from the Lodge to the Castle, where he arrived before 11 o'clock. He was escorted by two mounted police. The Lord Lighteners and form the Police. The Lord Lieutenant rode from the Viceregal Lodge this morning by the North Circular-road, Sackville-street, and Collegegreen to the Castle, where his Excellen arrived about a quarter past 11 o'clock. The escort consisted of a troop of Royal Dragoons. His Excellency was respectfully cheered as he passed through the streets. His Excellency and the Chief Secretary had a long interview in the Castle. From inquiries made at the chief ironmongery establishments in the city the police have discovered that several knives a formidable character, about 10in. in length, were lately purchased. Three men were arrested in Naas this morning. satisfactory account was given by two t the third, a man of surly and determined aspect, whose evidence was not deemed satisfactory, has been remanded pending further investigations.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THURSDAY. Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday in-cluded the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearne, the Duke of Argyll, K.T., and the Marquis of Hertford. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearne presided last evening at the anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls at the Freemasons' Hall. The Queen drove out this morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Hon. Mary Pitt. Lieut.-General H. Lynedoch Gardiner and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng were in attendance on horseback as Equerries in Waiting. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have left the Palace for Cumberland Lodge. Colonel and Mrs. G. Grant Gordon were in attendance. Prince Alfred and the Princesses Marie, Vctoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh visited the Queen to-day. The name of Mr. Henry L. Simpson, J.P., should be added to those of the other members of the deputation who attended at Windsor Castle on the 8th inst. to present an address to her Majesty from the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor.

The Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria went to Claremont on Thursday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and returned to Marlborough House in the

afternoon. THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM. Her Majesty the Queen held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on Thursday. The Prince of Wales and most of the members of the Royal Family were in attendance. The Queen wore a train and bodice of black brocaded moire antique trimmed with jet embroidery, and a black silk skirt draped with black gauze and trimmed with jet. Headdress—white tulle veil surmounted by a diadem of diamonds and emeralds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of emeralds and diamonds, the Riband and Star of the Order of the Garter, the Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, Marie Louise of Spain, St. Isabelle of Portugal, and the Saxe-Coburg and Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

The Princess of Wales were a dress of

pale blue satin embroidered in silver, with draperies of finest Brussels lace looped up, with a fan of spring flowers and roses; train of pale blue satin embroidered in silver; corsage to correspond. Headdress—a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments —pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Danish Family Order, and the Order of John of Jerusalem.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress of pale lilac satin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and branches of lilac and blush roses; train of broche satin the same colour, bordered with Valenciennes lace. Headdress—feathers, veil, and diamond stars. Ornaments—pearls, dia-monds and emeralds. Orders—Ribands and Star of St. Catherine of Russia, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

The Diplomatic Circle, in which there were

several presentations, was attended by most of the foreign Ministers. The General Circle included several of Her Majesty's Ministers. Presentations to the Queen were made to the number of about 160,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY. The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the

Lord Onslow called attention to the report of the Select Committee of last Session on the Highway Acts, and inquired whether Her Majesty's Government, having regard to the relative state of business in the two Houses of Parliament, would introduce into their lordships' House the measure for local selfgovernment in counties promised in the

Lord CARRINGTON replied that, as the Bill must be a financial one, it would be impossible to adopt the suggestion of Lord Onslow.

Lord CAIRNS asked Her Majesty's Government why it was that no judical appointment had been made under the Act of 1876 conse-quent on the death of Sir James Colvile and the resignation of Sir Montague Smith. He argued that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was not at present sufficiently strong, and that, therefore, a third Law Lord should be appointed, a part of the duty of the Law Lords being to sit on the Judicial Com-

The LORD CHANCELLOR replied that, having considered the matter, as it was their duty to have done, Her Majesty's Government had determined to appoint an additional Law Lord. Neither the legal business of their lordships' House, nor that of the Judicial Committee has suffered from the delay in filling up the vacancy. He intended to introduce a Bill to enable the Law Lords and the Judges of the Privy Council to assist the High Court of Appeal. Lord Coleringe expressed his opinion that

such a measure as that indicated by the Lord Chancellor was very desirable.

Their lordships adjourned at 10 minutes to

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY. The Speaker took the chair at ten minutes

past nine o'clock. Sir H. Tyler gave notice of his intention to move that the future administration of Ireland cannot with safety be intrusted to Her Majesty's present advisers; and Mr. MacIver gave notice of his intention to ask whether the Home Secretary would take steps to stop the circulation of those passages of the Mid-Lothian speeches which excite to crime and outrage.

Various questions were put to Sir C. Dilke by Sir H. Wolff, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, and Sir S. Northcote as to the state of affairs in Egypt, and he stated that communications had been going on during the een going on during the day with the French Government, which, however, would not lead to any delay in the steps necessary for the protection of British lives and pro-These steps had been communicated to the other Powers, including the Porte.

PREVENTION OF CRIME IN IRELAND. The Orders of the Day having been post-

Sir W. HARCOURT rose to move for leave. in the terms of his notice, to introduce a Bill for the prevention of crime in Ireland. After some general observations on the critical condition of affairs in Ireland, and the admirable temper in which the people not only of Great Britain but of Ireland also, had faced a crime, which he described as a public calamity and a national disgrace, he remarked that, though the heart of the Irish people had been proved to be sound, and though the mass of the people had no sympathy with the assassins, there must be no illusion that the deed of Saturday last was an isolated event. The root of the evil, he said, was to be found in secret societies and unlawful combinations, and he believed that the Irish people might be appealed to with confidence to assist in defeating them. In the first place, it was notorious that a state of terrorism existed in Ireland which prevented juries doing their duty, and the Government had come to the conclusion that it was necessary for certain classes of cases and on certain occasions to create special tribunals. At this there was much cheering, and the Home Secretary went on to say that after much consideration the Government had determined that these tribunals should be composed of the Judges of the Superior Courts; and whenever the Lord-Lieutenant was of opinion that an impartial trial could not be had for treason, murder, attempts to kill, crimes of aggravated violence, and attacks on dwelling-houses, he would be empowered to appoint a special commission of three Judges. without juries, and decide questions of law and fact; but their judgments must be unanimous, and there would be an appeal to the Court for Criminal Cases Reserved. regard to preventive measures, the bill proposed that in proclaimed districts the police should have power to search either by day or night for the apparatus of crime, daggers, masks, threatening letters, etc., and to arrest persons prowling about by night unable to give an account of themselves. It was also proposed to revise the Alien Act, to give power to arrest strangers, and to remove those who might be thought dangerous to public safety. Incitements to crime, membership of secret societies, aggravated assaults on the police and process-servers, and intimidation would be summarily punished; there would be power to forfeit newspapers and take security for their better behaviour, and the Lord Lieutenant would have power to deal specially with unlawful assemblies. Among the minor provisions there are powers to carry on inquiries even where the criminals had escaped, to compel witnesses to attend, to appoint additional police at the cost of the district, and to levy compensation on the district for murders and maiming. These last two provisions were received with general favour; and finally the Home Secretary stated that the summary jurisdiction is to be exercised by two stipendary magistrates, and the duration of the Act is to be for three years. He admitted the remedy was severe

but not more serious than the gravity of the occasion.
Sir S. Northcote, while deprecating proonged criticism until the Bill was in print, mpressed on the House that if there was to be a departure from ordinary law it should be effectual for its purpose, and also that the exceptional law should be administered with firmness and decision.

Mr. Chaplin said that, though not versed in the history of coercion, he believed this was the most stringent measure ever intro-duced, and as it had been stated that the late Irish Secretary had been intrigued out of office, he called on the preachers of "force no remedy" in the Cabinet to say whether they adhered to that doctrine and whether Mr. Forster's successors were to be thwarted in

like manner.
Mr. Forster, in answer to this, said that though there had been differences on various points between himself and his colleagues, he ad never been in any way thwarted with regard to the administration of any act which had been agreed on by the Cabinet. He was glad that the bill had been brought in and that the Government had decided to press it on before any other business. He agreed that it was a most stringent measure, but he believed it was required by the present con-dition of things in Ireland. Although there had been murders before, the deed of Saturday, which was the first political assassination in our history for centuries, had roused the conscience of the English people. It had brought home to them what these murders meant, and taught them that the whole

principle of liberty was at stake.

Mr. Bright said that what he had always maintained was that "Force was no remedy," not against force or violence, but against discontent in a country arising from causes which were sure to produce discontent. The bill, he pointed out, would not helpless. Nevertheless, it will be their duty

affect innocent people, and any inconvenience it might occasion should be cheerfully submitted to for the sake of restoring order to the country.

Mr. PARNELL desired in the first place to express his appreciation of the temper with with the English people had received the blow of Saturday last. But he regretted that the framers of this bill had not shared in that temper. That crime gave the Government no warrant to place the lives and liberties of the Irish people at the mercy of ment no warrant to place the lives and liberties of the Irish people at the mercy of such Judges as Chief Justice May, and he predicted that it would be as great a failure as

After some sarcastic remarks from Mr. C. Lewis on the changed attitude of the Govern-

ment and also from Captain Aylmer,
Mr. Dillon expressed his deep regret at
the bill and the "bloodthirsty" speech
of the late Chief Secretary by which it had been supported, but that expression he was ordered to withdraw. It was true that the murder of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke -whom he would have given his own life to save—were the first political assassina-tions in our century, but they had occurred at the end of two years of Mr. Forster's administration, and he warned the Houses that another two years' administration might be followed by a similar stain. There was not a single provision in the Bill which would a single provision in the Bill which would have prevented that murder. It was an isolated act, with which the Irish peasantry had no sympathy, and for which he insisted the inefficiency of the police was largely responsible. The Bill would exactly carry out the object of those who had committed the murder, and if the Gavernment were about to murder, and if the Government were about to fall back on the old style of coercive legis-

fall back on the old style of coercive legislation, he saw nothing for it but to retire
from Irish political life.
Sir J. Lubbock agreed with Mr. Bright
that the Bill would touch no innocent person.
Mr. Mitchell Henry called for instant legislation to stop evictions: Mr. Sullivan, Mr.
O'Donnell, and Mr. Healy denounced in violent language what they described as brutal legislation; and Mr. J. Pease urged the House to defer the discussion of the Bill until the second reading.

Mr. Goschen thought the House would neither be deterred by the violent language of the Irish members from pursuing the legislation which it deemed necessary for the repres-sion of crime in Ireland, nor from persevering in its endeavours to knit closer the bonds between the two countries. Referring to the remark of Mr. Dillon and one or two other remark of Mr. Dillon and one or two other Irish members, that they washed their hands of all responsibility, Mr. Goschen said, amid loud cheers, that the responsibility of governing Ireland rested with the Executive, not with members "steeped to the lips in trea-son," and this being objected to, he substi-tuted, not with members who had signed the "No-rent" manifesto, and who had declared that they would not take off their coats for

the Land question alone.

Mr. Leamy, Mr. Cowen, and Mr. Callan spoke, and Sir W. Harcourt, in the course of his reply intimated that the second reading would be taken on Thursday.

A division was then taken, and leave was given to introduce the Bill by 327 to 22.

Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

The Standard says :- The peace which had been patched up between the Government and the Irish members has been entirely broken by the introduction of the new Coercion Bill. The Irish members complain bitterly that the new policy of conciliation has been entirely abandoned, and they intend to offer a strenuous opposition to the passing of the Bill explained by Sir W, Harcourt. It is expected that between a month and six weeks will be occupied in passing the Bill.

The following were the twenty-four mem-bers (including tellers) who voted against the introduction of the Bill for the Preven-

tion of Crime in Ireland :-Biggar, J. G. Blake, John A.
Corbet, William J.
Cowen, Joseph
Dillon, John
Healy, T. M. Sullivan, W. H. Parnell, C. S. Sexton, Thomas Sheil, Edward Leamy, Edmund McCarthy, Justin Marum, E. M. Synan, E. J. Thompson, T. C.
TELLERS.
Mr. R. Power
Mr. Redmond Nelson, Isaac O'Connor, A. O'Donnell, F. H.

Among the majority who voted for the introduction of the bill were the following Irish Liberals:—Sir R. Blennerhassett, Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett, Mr. T. A. Dickson, Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. T. A. Dickson, Mr. Givan, Mr. Kinnear, Mr. Lea, Dr. Lyons, Mr. A. R. Porter, Mr. J. N. Richardson. Messrs. Russell, Shaw, Mitchell Henry, McClure, and Whitworth did not vote. Messrs. Collings, Labouchere, and Storey were also absent from the division. Mr. Passmore Edwards and Sir Wilfrid Lawson voted in the majority,

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS. (From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

The appointments of Mr. L. H. Courtney M.P., to be Secretary to the Treasury, and of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman to be Secretary to the Admiralty, are officially confirmed.

We understand that Mr. Courtney will be

succeeded as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Hon, Evelyn Ashley, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade; and that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman will be succeeded as Financial Secretary to the War Office by Sir Arthur Hayter, Bart. M.P., at present one of the Lords of the

Treasury.

The Hon, Evelyn Ashley is the second surviving son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and was born in 1836. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1858. In 1863 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and joined the Oxford Circuit. For some time he was secretary to the late Lord Palmerston, whose biography he subsequently wrote, Mr. Ashley was an unsuccessful candidate for the Isle of Wight in February, 1874, but was elected for Poole in May of the same year, and continued to represent that constituency till April, 1880, when he was elected for the Isle of Wight. Since the present Government came into power Mr. Ashley has held the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. He is also

second Church Estates Commissioner Sir Arthur Hayter, Bart., M.P., is the only son of the late Sir William Goodenough Hayter, Bart., of Southall Park, Berks, and was born in London in 1835. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford; and at the latter college obtained an open classical scholarship. He graduated in classical honours B.A. in 1857 and M.A. in 1859. He obtained a commission in the Grenadier Guards in 1856, and retired with the rank of captain in 1866. Sir Arthur sat for Wells from July, 1865, to November, 1868, when he unsuccessfully contested East Somer-set. He has sat for Bath since October, 1873, and he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in April, 1880.

IRISH AND SCOTCH OPINION ON THE GOVERN. MENT BILL.

The Freeman's Journal says :- The new weapon of coercion, fitly introduced by the Home Secretary, is a tremendous instrument. It is perhaps the fiercest Coercion Act ever proposed for Ireland. It is the Westmeath Act and more and worse extended to the whole country. But for the atrocities of last

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office: - PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,865.—FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MAY 15-16, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Smith, Thomas Davis, John Satchell, Thomas

Great-Britain. LONDON, MAY 13-14, 1882.

THE WEEKLY PAPERS ON THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Spectator can see no reason, in the great crime which has saddened the United Kingdom, for any departure from the remedial policy the Government had previously adopted, "rather, we see reason for more resolute adherence to it. That policy is to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas, so far as the moral law and the integrity of the kingdom will admit; and it would be sound, if the Land Leaguers themselves had been the authors of the assassinations. There could, in that case, have been no further truce or consultation with them, no further toleration of their action in Parliament or out of it, no relation towards the association but one of avowed war; but religion is not tainted by the conduct of persecutors, or freedom by the crimes of anarchists, and the Government ought still, even in that extreme case, to have gone unshrinkingly forward to remove every removable grievance even alleged by the Irish people. and to help them towards the social condition with which alone they will be content. As it is, however, there is no occasion for an argument against which so many would revolt. The Land Leaguers had nothing to do with the murders, which were palpably directed against them as much as against Government, and were intended to make all conciliation or compromise between Ireland and Great Britain impossible. They were organised by one of the Secret Societies, whose members alike desire and profit by anarchy, who are animated, not by love of Ireland but by implacable hatred of the British. and who saw in the chance that the new departure might succeed, a crushing blow to their interests and their To allow their criminality deflect the course of the British Government, would be to allow it to succeed. The object of the assassins was to create fury in England and suspicion in Ireland; their hope was that the British would begin a campaign of repression, which could be represented as an outburst of brutality; their dearest wish was to hear that Englishmen were shedding Irish blood; imprisoning Irish leaders, refusing all consideration to the Irish distressed. To gratify such passions is for a British Government impossible, and they would not be justified in doing it, even if retrocession was of itself wise. It is, however, not wise. There is not one argument for the recent modification of policy in the direction of remedial legislation which is affected by the murders. If it was right to release the political suspects last week, it is right this week, when the party of anarchy has displayed in so terrible a manner its profound distrust and loathing for them. If it was right to abandon Coercion yesterday it is right to-day, when the assassins have shown how little it cowed them, how useless it was to prevent them, how futile a protection it afforded to society. If it was wise before the murders to compound for arrears, it is right after them, when the murders show that societies of organised desperadoes are ready to take advantage of the discontent which those arrears create; and if we needed peasant proprietors before, we need them now, when the garrison of order so demands reinforcement from the body of the Irish people The argument for remedial legislation would be irresistible, even if no public pro-

The Bill which Sir William Harcourt introduced on Thursday evening for the repression and punishment of crime in Ireland had been, remarks the Saturday Review, as he informed the House, for some time under the consideration of the Cabinet. It is not the fruit of a panic arising from the late political murder; it does not in any special manner touch on crimes like the murders of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish. It is a Bill designed to meet that paralysis of law and order, that reign of terror and blood, which existed and triumphed in Ireland before the recent political assassination was even contemplated. The only effect of this assessination has been to give the Bill priority over all other Government measures. The Bill proposes, first, to provide for the punishment of crime. This is to be effected by the creation of a new tribunal, consisting of three judges, whose sentence must be unanimous, and there will be an appeal to a court, consisting of five other judges, the majority of which must uphold a conviction if it is to be sustained; and this Court of Appeal may, if it thinks fit, rehear the case and receive the testimony of new witnesses. The second part of the Bill has for its object to prevent crime, and to anticipate the action of the criminal. Here the Bill is unquestionably stringent, and, if proworked, ought to be effective. Lastly, the Alien Act is to be revived for Ireland, and the emissaries of O'Donovan Rossa are to be deprived of the hospitality hitherto given them. The third part of the Bill deals with instigation to crime. Membership in a secret society is to be an offence in itself; there are to be sweeping provisions against intimidation in every form, the nature of which provisions Sir William Harcourt did not describe, but which would probably make any kind of boycotting punishable. Any compact that may have been made with the extreme Irish section in Parliament was, of course, at an end; and the chief representatives of this section flamed with indignation at a Bill which they described as worthy of Russia rather than of England, and proclaimed that all hopes of their aiding the government of Ireland by England must henceforth be abandoned. Mr. Goschen made the only reply that could be at once appropriate and conclusive when he declared that England did not in the least want their help, and would continue to govern Ireland as an integral part of the United Kingdom, and make English law and English strength prevail there as in every other part of the British Islands.

mises had been made; but they were made,

and to break them would be to display a

degree of vacillation in presence of armed

outrage which would reflect the deepes

discredit upon the Government.

The Government has failed, the Statist declares, to turn to good account the shock to public feeling in Ireland given by the Phœnix Park murders, and has introduced a Bill which, we fear, will intensify the blood-feud between the two countries. The pressure to adopt drastic measures possibly was irresistible. Not alone have the hot lyears ago, was a society without much back- alive, but the man was drowned.

heads of England and Scotland been crying out for them, but the moderate Liberals of Ireland have joined in the cry. Still, the Bill is a grevious blunder. In the first place, it empowers Lord Spencer, a wellmeaning, weak, somewhat foolish man, to suspend trial by jury wherever he pleases in Ireland for three years and to constitute a Special Commission of three judges, which is to be both judge and jury. A more unwise proposal could hardly be made. There will be a universal belief that the judges are expected to convict, and if they do convict they will be accused of doing the dirty work of the Government against their own countrymen, and the hatred they will thus excite will be extended to them when presiding at civil The second part of the Bill authorises the police, by day or by night, to search houses, to arrest persons found out at night, and also to arrest suspicious strangers. In other words, it authorises domiciliary visits and arbitrary arrests, and it revives the Curfew Act. Summary jurisdiction in these cases is given to two magistrates. There being in Ireland a revolt of the peasantry against the landords, Ministers, to restore order and infuse respect for law, propose to arm the andlords with absolute power over the tenants. Has any reasonable man a doubt of the result? Lastly, the Bill deals with intimidation, in a clause which the Home Secretary himself admits to be very wide, and it also provides for the suppression of newspapers alleged to incite to crimeapparently, that is, the right of public meeting and of free speech is to be seriously restricted. We doubt the efficacy of such legislation, for all experience serves to to show that by hindering agitation it promotes conspiracy and engenders crime. But the whole Bill seems to us conceived in a wrong spirit, and to be calculated to keep alive the hatred of the law in Ireland.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

The Spectator thinks that the speech of M. de Freycinet, on Thursday, though intentionally reticent, throws some light upon the dangerous situation now existing in Egypt. Certain Turkish and Circassian officers had plotted to kill or arrest, or, it may be, only to depose, Arabi Bey, and a court-martial ordered by the latter condemned them to imprisonment in the Soudan, a penalty exceedingly severe in itself, and likely to be followed by secret executions. It ordered, moreover, that large groups of officers, not tried, or even named should be placed under surveillance. The Khedive, Tewfik, who is a Turk, and who was warned from Constantinople that the sentence was inadmissible, refused to confirm it, and substituted exile upon halfpay, thus, among other things, securing the officers' lives. The effect of this decision on the army is to show every officer hostile to Arabi Pacha that he has a protector in Tewfik; and the "Ministry"that is, the two army leaders - have in desperation convoked the Notables, without the Khedive's consent, and therefore illegally, in order to propose the deposition of Tewfik, and the substitution of some other candidate. Such a proceeding is, of course, revolutionary, and can only be made successful by the instrumentality of the army, which if it obeys Mahmoud and Arabi, openly announces that it is the supreme power in the country, with the right of making and unmaking rulers. It is simply impossible that such a pretension should be tolerated while Egypt is protected, and while the Sultan is prevented from asserting his ultimate right to restore the authoricy of his Firman by despatching troops. The two Powers to whom Europe has delegated its authority must intervene, and only three methods of intervention are in practice possible. Either England and France must authorise Turkish troops to land, or they must employ the troops of some other Power, say Greece, or they must land their own men at Alexandria and Suez to support the Khedive. The consequences of a deposition of Tewfik by military violence may be most dreadful, and we trust that the two Governments will not only act, but act with an energy which will give heart to the Khedive, whose weakness has allowed so dangerous a crisis. If he had arrested Arabi at first, promising at the same time the redress of the main grievance, the European domination in affairs outside the Debt, the army would have remained what it properly isa very obedient, very ill-paid, and very badly-drilled local militia.

Affairs in Egypt, which, as the Economist showed last week, have for some time past been moving rapidly to a crisis, have now reached that stage. The choice of a course of action that remains to us is only a choice of difficulties. None but responsible statesmen who have an insight into the inner workings of the forces that have been brought into operation can possibly form a sound opinion as to what is best to be done in the circumstances, and even they must have the utmost difficulty in deciding upon the course to be followed. This much can only be said, that it is essential that whatever is to be done be done promptly. The situation is much too grave to admit of any procrastination, and it is satisfactory to gather from the statement of Ministers that this is clearly recognised. The promise that as full explanations as possible will be made on Monday night, may be taken to indicate that by that time a definite line of policy will have been adopted and put in process of execution. And meanwhile, reading, as he himself suggested. between the lines of Sir Charles Dilke's, we have an implied assurance that such steps as are necessary to protect the life and property of Europeans have already been taken. That is as much as could be expected of the Government at present, but the further development of their policy will be watched with much anxiety.

THE "TERRORISTS."

The gentleman who signs himself "Warhawk," obtained considerable notoriety just six years ago, after the Bremerhaven explosion, by the letters he wrote to the papers on the subject of secret devices for the destruction of ships in the open sea, and he had been known before that as an expert in Secret Societies :-

His personality is no secret, and anything that he tells us about murderous revolutionary associations is at least worthy of consideration. He now says plainly that there need be no difficulty in finding the perpetrators of the Dublin murders. Not only those murders but also other Irish outrages, have been the work of a society with which he has had intimate relations. The "International." of which we heard so much ten

bone. It has died out, but its really effective members organised about five years ago another association called the "Terrorists," who seem devoted to the perpetration of murder and outrage by contract-ready to be hired as bravoes, and with a penchant for their business. Another society, far more important than the Land League, and having its headquarters in America, is at work in Ireland, and makes use of the Terrorists. The Land League knows of this, but dares not meddle with it. Now, therefore, "Warhawk" proposes that by giving good terms we should secure the best of these Terrorists as a secret police on our own behalf, and that, as regards our immediate object—the discovery of the Phœnix Park assassins-we should at once promise immunity from extradition to any one who gives us information. The men who could help us have reason to fear that our police would suck their brains, and then hand them over to Russia or Germany. But for this distrust they would be glad to take the ten thousand pounds. Indeed, "Warhawk" knows of one man whose mouth will be opened as soon as he gets assurance against extradition. Of all this one can but say that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. If "Warhawk" can make good his words, he deserves some of the ten thousand pounds. If not, he deserves hanging for putting people on a wrong scent.—Evening Standard.

GREAT FIRE IN BERLIN.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Friday night:-The Grand Hygienic Exhibition here, which vas to be opened by the Crown Prince on Monday next, was this evening completely destroyed by fire. It is not certain how, or in what part of the building, the conflagration originated, but it broke out at about a quarter to seven, and before half-past nine the stately wooden pile and all its costly contents lay a heap of smoking ruins. The action of the flames was favoured by a considerable breeze and the combustible nature of the building. The Fire Brigade of Berlin is a thoroughly organised and efficient body; but though about a score of engines were promptly on the ground, no efforts could avail to save the exhibition. It was built on the site of the Gewerbe Ausstellung, held here three years ago, close to the Lehrter Bahnhof, the station at which travellers from England generally arrive, and in the angle formed by the railway and the new metropolitan circular line just opened. On a siding stood a number of waggons which had arrived to-day from Vienna, with ambulance appliances of all sorts for the exhibition. They and their valuable freight were all consumed Great crowds flocked to the scene of the conflagration, and among the first to arrive was the Emperor, who on hearing of the calamity hastily drove out, quite unattended, anxious about the fate of an enterprise in which he had taken a deep interest. It appears, however, that comparatively little has come from England. The estimated loss is between two and three millions of marks, and, though most of this is covered by insurance, it is said that the responsibility of the companies was not to arise until the opening day. Among the insurance societies concurned are mentioned the North British and Mercantile, and the Trans-atlantic of Hamburg; the others being German. The papers of the exhibition-which was wholly the result of private enterprise—have alone been saved. It was reported in the crowd that three lives had been lost, but this is not confirmed. Apart from the great pecuniary loss, the disaster is deplored as a serious check to the advancement of sanitary science. That science could not fail to have profited by a comparative study of the splendid collection of hygienic apparatus and inventions of all kinds which has been consumed.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. DESPATCH OF IRONGLADS

Orders have been issued by the Admiralty that the Channel Squadron, the vessels com-prising which are at present under repair at to be ready for the various docks, is the 28th inst., and will leave in a day or two

afterwards for the Mediterranean. On this subject the Pall Mail Gazette has following note:-The Government has ordered two ironclads to Alexandria. As they will probably be followed by war-ships from all the Mediterranean Powers, we are promised a repetition of the Dulcigno demonstration in Egyptian waters. But the ironclads cannot shell Cairo, and unless there are troops ready to land-of which we hear nothing—Arabi and his soldiery may make short work of the Khedive and the European population. It is possible, however, that he may shrink from extremities. The Chamber of Notables declines to do his bidding, and the Khediye, it is stated, has the Bedouins a his back. But, although the Children of the Desert can place 10,000 swords at the disposal of their Sovereign, it is to be hoped that they will not be unsheathed. A civil war in Egypt, with the Bedouins as the only force behind the Government which has to answer for the security of the lives and property of the foreign colonists, cannot be conemplated as a tolerable solution of the difficulty. The consciousness, however, that i things came to blows he would have to count with the Bedouins may indispose Arabi to insist upon the deposition of the Khedive.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, attended by a numerous suite, vitnessed the performance of Moths at the Olympic Theatre on Friday night.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh onoured the second symphony concert at St. James's Hall by their presence on Friday

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon had a dinner party on Friday evening at their house in Belgrave-square.

The Marchioness of Bath and family arrived s Berkeley-square on Friday from Longleate,

The Earl and Countess of Jersey entertained the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Munster, the Earl of Redesdale, Lord Lady Leigh and Hon, Miss Leigh, Lord Man-Hon. H. Stonor, Hon. Mr. de Grey and Hon. Miss de Grey, Sir James and Hon. Lady M'Garel-Hogg, Mr. and Lady Henrietta Turnor, and Mr. and Mrs. Hussey Vivian at dinner on Friday evening at their residence in Great Stanhope-street.

The Earl and Countess of Romney have taken, for the season, 48, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, where they are expected to

arrive on Wednesday, May 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived at the Premier's official residence in Downing-street on Friday afternoon from Chatsworth. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., arrived on Friday morning at Queenstown from America, and proceeded immediately for Dublin.

Sir Noel Paton, F.S.A., and Queen's Limner for Scotland, was presented with the freedom of the city of Dunfermline on Friday afternoon in recognition of his distinguished abilities and the eminent position which he has attained in

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.-A shocking discovery was made on Friday. A young man from Wellingborough had attempted to murder himself and his sweetheart in the canal at Leicester. They were walking side by side, ween he kissed her, and, seizing hold of her, jumped into the canal with her It was some time before assisin his arms. tance arrived. The woman was got out

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Granville undertook to make a statement on Monday with respect to affairs in Egypt. On the motion of the Bishop of Lincoln it was agreed by 71 against 42 to present an address praying the Queen to withhold her consent to the Statutes for Lincoln College, Oxford. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Cole ridge, and the Bishop of Carlisle spoke against the motion, which was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Cranbrook, and the Bishop of London. Their lordships adjourned at 20

minutes past 7. In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. O'Donnell gave notice that on the second reading of the Protection Bill he will move an amendment, declaring that the proposed legislation can act only as provocation to discontent and as a fatal obstacle to good government, order, and tranquillity. In reply to questions put by Mr. Labouchere and Sir Henry Wolff, Sir Charles Dilke state the Government have been and are in communication with France and other countries on the subject of Egypt. It would not be desirable at present to state the purport of these communications. On Monday he would, in re-Northcote had given notice, make a further statement. In reply to a question from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Gladstone said the desirability of making provision for Miss Burke, the sister of the late Under-Secretary for Ireland, had been brought to his notice by Mr. Forster, and would receive his immediate attention. Replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, the Premier said it is proposed on Monday to go on with the Corrupt Practices Bill and the Ballot Bill.

the Corrupt Practices Bill and the Ballot Bill.
He hoped on Monday to be able to introduce
a Bill dealing with the question of arrears in
Ireland, an announcement received with loud
cheers. This was a Bill he presumed no one
would desire to obstruct, at least in its initial
stage. It would not require a lengthened
statement, and he hoped to be able to bring
it in on Monday after the orders of the day it in on Monday after the orders of the day The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill and the Procedure Resolutions were displaced for the moment by the urgency of Irish affairs. In reply to Mr. Macfarlane, the Attorney-General for Ireland said he was sorry to say he had no information of the capture of the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Healy called attention to the Irish grand jury laws, and moved a resolution calling for immediate reform. There was, he said, in the present system no security for the representation of the people in the election of the grand jury.

Mr. O'Donnell, in seconding the motion O'Donnell, in seconding the motion, said the immediate reform of the grand jury system lay at the basis of the restoration of confidence among the people of Ireland. The Attorney-General for Ireland thoroughly sympathised with the resolution, objecting only to the word immediate. It was not in the power of the Government to take immediate action. Incidentally he stated that the new Protection Act would place the power of exacting com-

pensation for murder or outrage in the hands of the Executive, the grand jury not being called in to assess the amount. Mr. Plunket defended the grand juries. On a division the amendment was negatived by 118 votes against 24. Sir Baldwin Leighton called attention to the great increase in vagrancy, and urged that the causes and remedies demanded the early attention of the Government. The notices of motion on going into Committee of Supply, of which there was a formidable muster, were ed over till Mr. Warton's was reached. This dealt with the sale of patent medicines, and the hon. member desired to move and the hon. member prevented by the fact of a (though having already taken place division the main question) "that it is desirable that restrictions should be placed on the sale of patent medicines of a poisonous character." Mr. Warton narrated some thrilling stories. One related to "an unhappy lady" who swallowed twenty bottles of chlorodyne in an unprecedentedly circumscribed space of time. Another related to "an unfortunate clergyman," a friend of Mr. Warton's, who having in a moment of enthusiasm, induced by convalescence, stated to a vendor of patent medicine that he would be happy to answer any inquiries, received in a single week 800 letters. Mr. Warton specially pro-tested against the use of the Government stamp, as appearing to sanction the contents of the bottles or boxes; and the sale of medicines containing poison "without being labled as such." Dr. Farquharson supported these representations, which Mr. Hibbert also

Estimates. THE MURDERS IN DUBLIN. The Dublin correspondent of the Observer, vriting on Saturday night, says :- As each

approved, but could not pledge the Govern-

this the House got into Committee of Supply,

and made some progress with the Army

ent to do anything in the matter. After

hour passes the more I am convinced that the Detective Department are gaining such information as will lead not only to the capture but the conviction of the assassins of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Fresh information is received daily, and the supposition taken from it leads one to the belief that the murderers are at present in the city, that they have not separated from each other, which evidently goes to show that the assassins have not con-fidence in each other, and fear, no doubt, that when separated, information would, in all probability, be given by one of them to the police. The information gathered to-day shows that there must have been at least over twelve engaged in the tragedy. Statements made by several persons, who corroborated each other, are to the effect that a few minutes after seven o'clock a cab and car were observed convenient to each other near the scene the murder, and a number of men, some of whose clothing. I hear, is described, loitered under trees, and were some yards away from the cab and car. The cab, it is reported, contained armed men in case of a surprise or an emergency. Though not on the scene of the murder, they were in close attendance on the Where this cab drove to, or assassins. who the driver was, is shrouded in The report that the murderers mystery. drove through Chapelizod towards Lucan is said to be incorrect, and the police have trace of a car from the park to the city by the South Circular-road for a considerable distance. The murderers, instead of driving into an almost deserted district, like those of Lucan and Chapelizod-road, are believed to have gone for a short distance along the Chapelizod - road, then turned off t, and, rounding the magazine, came in the direction of the city on the Cunningham-road then across Island Bridge by the side of Kilmainham Prison, on to South Circular- oad, which goes through Dolphin's Barn; thence to Clanbrassil-street, a most populous locality; and at this point the tracing of an outside car with four men and a driver is up to the present lost. To say that no less thirteen or fourteen persons saw the car, and are very confident that they will be able to identify the men on it, is no exaggeration. This, if it is the version-and I have every reason to think it is-brought the assassins into the heart of the city at eight o'clock, assuming that the murder was committed at the hour already mentioned (twenty to eight o'clock). Being in the city they were at that hour unable to leave by train for any large town, as all the evening mails had started, and also the steamer except coal steamers for Liverpool. An innt connected with the dreadful tragedy is the fact that a person who had years ago driven a car either in the coun y or city, but who had, owing to his own fault given up the occupation and met with embarrassments, is now reported to have within the last week obtained a large sum of money. He is very careless in

sumed, can give some particulars of the affair. and I hear that he is at present under police inspection. Rumours of the wildest character spread through the city all day. One report was to the effect that the car had been found broken into pieces, and that five men had been arrested in an hotel at twelve o'clock. Of course, there was no truth in it. The rumour arose from the fact that four carmen were brought into the Detective Office, and ques tioned about matters in connection with the

tragedy.
The Dublin correspondent of the Times says:-The inquiries of the police have led them at the present to narrow the field of their operations in a most remarkable degree; but for obvious reasons it is not desirable to hint at any special feature or locality. There is too much ground for the belief that the assassins have been protected and aided by a number of confederates, who themselves are watching the movements of the detectives. This difficulty, however, has now been met; and it is hoped that overtures in one special direction with regard to the reward of £1,000 for information will lead to the triumph of the Executive. In the meantime the public watch the strange conflict with a hardly concealed impatience. A great deal depends on whether the Executive r the secret societies win in the present

struggle. The same correspondent adds:-It is time he public should be informed clearly and with exact particulars who was and is responsible for allowing Lord Frederick Cavendish to walk unattended from Dublin Castle through the streets and over the bridge to the entrance of the park, and proceed alone—absolutely alone—in the evening into a comparatively lonely part of the Phœnix Park. Outside Dublin Castle the secret society had its agents. If the officials were asleep the assassins were awake, alert, strenuous, and assassins were aware, alert, strendous, and unflinching. They meant to "catch" the Chief Secretary; and, shocking as the truth is, no one now doubts it. If Mr. Burke fell, that was an accident of the occasion and the emergency. The assassins had doomed the highest officials in Ireland, and one of them at least they secured through the oversight of those whose duty it was to leave nothing whatever to chance. The peril in which even a higher dignitary than the late Chief Secretary was placed; his nearness to the spot in which assassins like tigers lurked with safety; his entire absence of suspicion of foul play-all ell the one tale of incompetence in the authorities and of deadly organization elsewhere. And yet no authorities ever had more potent instruments, apart altogether from the military. The mounted constables of the Irish constabulary, who are now met at every point in the park, will compare with the smartest cavalry in the world. Two of these trim, stalwart horsemen on Saturday would have saved Lord Frederick Cavendish's life; six of them, if called out in time, could easily have run down and captured his assassins. There was neither protection before nor energy after the crime. Seeing that Mr. Forster was protected without his knowledge and consent, why was Lord Frederick Cavendish, his immediate successor, left entirely unprotected? Did Lord Frederick Cavendish desire that he should be left unguarded? If it be replied that the populace were favourable, the reply is the condemnation of the authorities, who have shown not only want of caution and

prudence, but total ignorance of the danger to e guarded against. The Lord Lieutenant received on Friday a deputation representing the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, another from the Mayor and Corporation of Belfast, who presented addresses on the subject of the murders last Saturday. In reply, the Lord Lieutenant referred to the circumstances under which he resumed the Government of Ireland. His first task, he said, was to see that every step was taken to trace the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish an Mr. Burke. He was sparing no pains to arrive at that end; and the universal horror expressed made him confident that all classes would aid the Government in bringing to justice those enemies to the country. It would be his duty fairly and without flinching to maintain and enforce the law, and thus restore confidence in those parts of the land where the life and liberty of the Queen's subjects had been endangered by the lawless acts of unprincipled men. Against these, and these only, the Government had prepared measures to supplement the power of the ordinary law. should at the same time endeavour to deal liberally with questions which, like that of arrears of rent, appear to be retarding the restoration of order. He appealed to all classes of the community, without distinction of creed or politics, to give support in that difficult task. The grief of the relations of the murdered gentleman was profound, but no word of bitterness had fallen from them. Lady Frederick Cavendish, although bowed down by her irreparable loss, was animated by a spirit so noble that he took the earliest opportunity of making it known. In a letter which he had received from her two days ago, she said, "I should be very glad if there can be any means of letting it be known in Ireland, so as to have some good effect, that I would never grudge the sacrifice of my darling's life if only it leads to the putting down of the frightful spirit of evil in the land. He would never have grudged it if he could have hoped that his death would do more than his life. There does seem some hope of this, and you are doing all you can to keep down that most dreadful danger of 'panic and blind vengeance." Let these noble Christian principles be their guide at this moment of trial and anxiety.

ANOTHER "GUNPOWDER PLOT." While two young men were walking through Church-passage, at the back of the Mansion House, about a quarter-past nine o'clock on Friday night they observed something hanging from the railing opposite one of the windows of the Mansion House. Attached to it was a fuse the end of which was alight One of the young men ran for a policeman; the other remained to see if any person approached, and was endeavouring to exinguish the fuse when a policeman came to the spot, and, after seeing that the fuse had been extinguished, removed the canister, for such it proved to be, to a police-station. the time of the discovery a number of police men were on duty around and in the vicinity of the Mansion House, and one of them went through Church-passage a few minutes before the canister was found on the window-railing. The canister, which weighed about fifteen pounds, was opened at the Old Jewry Police Office this forenoon, when it was found to contain a quantity of gunpowder and some paper. The lid was soldered on, and a hole nad been pierced in it to admit the end of the fuse.

COMMITTAL OF A DIAMOND MERCHANT.-The Stipendiary at Birmingham committed for trial on Friday Thomas Jagger, diamond merchant, of Sandy, Bedfordshire, upon several charges of obtaining jewellery by false pretences from various manufacturing jewellers London, Coventry, and Birm Prisoner is alleged to have obtained about £3,000 worth of valuable goods, the greater portion of which has been traced to different pawnbrokers' shops throughout the country. At his house were found business cards on which the Prisoner was represented to carry on different businesses—such as a merchant jeweller, a contractor for the supply of horseclothing, etc. A number of writs and summonses were found in his house, and he has since been adjudicated bankrupt.

THE PRIZE FIGHT IN A CHAPEL .- At the Middlesex Sessions, on Saturday, the trial was proceeded with and concluded of Henry Goodson, John Hicks, Aaron Moss, Dennis his habits, but takes a deep interest in the movements of the police. This man, it is as-Harrington, Eugene Barnes, William Scott, Charles Bedford, John M'Carthy, Richard

Morris, and Joseph Lilly, charged, the two first-mentioned with being the principals, and the others with having been accessories at what is alleged to have been a prize fight, in St. Andrew's Chapel, Tavistock-place. Edward Hopwood, 1, Cable - street, Whitechapel, butcher, said that he remembered going to St. Andrew's Hall on the 27th of March last, and seeing boxing there. He did no think there was any difference in the gloves worn by the defendants from those used in the preliminary sparring bouts. He did not hear the rules the ring. The only noise was applaudind the performance of the principals. He saw no striking with sticks. There was no kicking; in fact the centlemen who read the second to the same of the second to the striking with sticks. in fact the gentleman who read the rules (Mr. Bedford) told them at the outset that if he saw anything unfair he would have nothing whatever to do with the matter. By Mr. Poland, for the Prosecution—He considered it a fair stand up fight. Goodson was known by the nickname of "Sugar," and there were cries of "Go it, 'Sugar." He was not aware that in 1873 he fought "Boss" Terry. He was not aware that he had also fought 'Seeky" Hart. He believed that Goodson went into training as those who box always train. The way the witness obtained admission was by having a ticket sent him by Hicks, for which he paid half a sovereign. Montagu Hyams, of 33, Sun-street, Finsbury, cigar merchant, said that he was an amateur boxer, and was present when the contest took place between the parties. So far as he could udge it was a fair contest for endurance under the Queensberry Rules. There was not the slightest disturbance either inside or outside the ring until the police interfered. Goodson did not kick Hicks, nor was there any striking with sticks. He had attendany ed many similar contests, and there nothing unusual in this one. It was customary to go into training previous to these contests, whether those who engaged in them were either amateurs or professionals. It was usual to have either two or three rounds, and if applause followed occasionally another would follow. When time was called the men would go into the middle of the ring and keep on until one of them fell either from a blow or from exhaustion. They boxed, as a rule, for three minutes, with one minute's interval. Neither Goodson nor Hicks was so much exhausted as many he had seen under similar circumstances. Mr. R. Williams: I do dot know whether you understand Latin. These people are indicted for a riot. Did you notice anything in terrorem populi? I didn't see him there (laughter). Henry Green, reporter for sporting papers, in answer to Mr. R. Williams, said he had met Bedford in his professional capacity. He (Bedford) was referee at the match in St. James's Hall. He read the Queensberry Rules for contests for endurance. He also warned the seconds that if they interfered in any way he would disqualify the man whose second did so. The gloves worn were the ordinary kind worn by amateurs. Witness did not see the seconds in the ring during the rounds. There was no kicking on the part of the boxers. The by-standers did not use sticks. Witness was present to report what took place. He did not see any blows given by the combatants cause blood. After a number of other witnesses had been called for the defence, who in various points directly contradicted the evidence of the police, the customary adjournment for luncheon took place. When at last the evidence for the defence was concluded Mr. Keith Frith was about to address the jury for his client, when Mr. Besley, Mr. Robert Williams, Mr. Geoghegan, Mr. Gill, and Mr. Birnie announced their intention of pleading guilty to the lesser offence of taking part in a disorderly assembly. The other charges were then withdrawn by Mr. Poland on behalf of the Crown, with the exception of that against Smith of an assault upon the police, in respect of which the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE STOCK EXCHANGE, May 13.—Twelve o'clock—The demand for discount is fair for

The jury were then discharged. It was stated

that sentence would be passed on Monday.

a Saturday, and 2 % per cent. is the rate demanded for short bills; but the inquiry for advances from day to day is slight, at 24 per cent .- Two o'clock .- The Stock Markets have been quiet since the opening; but they maintain firmness in the Home departments. In Railway stocks Metropolitan and Metropolitan District show an important rise, the former of 2% and the latter of 3%, on a revival of the reports of these lines being taken over by another company. Foreign Securities are dull; but Egyptian Unified and the Daira Bonds are rather firmer. American Securities have improved a little; but Canadian lines are dull. In the English Funds. Consols were unchanged, at 101 % to 102 for money, and 101 105 15-16 to 102 1-16 for the account. New and Reduced were unchanged. at 100 % to 100 %. In Home Railways, Caledonians improved 4, Great Eastern %, Great Northern A ½, Great Western ½, Brighton A ½, Chatham Ordinary ¾, North-Western ¼, Sheffield A ¾, Metropolitan 2¾, the District 3¼, Midland ¼, North British ¼, and North-Eastern ¼. In Canadian and Foreign lines, Mexican Ordinary improved ¼; but Grand Trunk Ordinary declined ½, the First Grand Trunk Ordinary declined 1/8, the First Preference 4. Lombardo - Venetian shares 1-16, and the Mexican Eight per Cent. First Preference 4. In Foreign Securities, Mexican Old improved 4, and Egyptian Unified and the Daira 1/8 to 1/4; but the Preference declined ¼, French Rentes ¼, the Five per Cents. ¼, Italian of 1861 ¾, Peruvian Six per Cents. of 1870 1/8, Russian Five per Cents. of 1873 %, Spanish Three per Cents. %, Turkish Six per Cents. of 1869 %, the 1873 %, the B and C Bonds %, and the Six per Cents. of 1858 %. In American Securities, Pennsylvania shares improved 4, and Erie Preference 4, United States Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Bonds 34, and the Funded Loan 14; t New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds declined &, the Third &, and Erie shares &. In Banks, Imperial Ottoman declined &. In Telegraphs, Direct United States improved 1/8, Globe Preference , and Brazilian Submarine 1/8. In Mines, Potosi declined 1-16, Indian Glenrock 1-16, Indian Phœnix 1-16; but Mysore Gold improved 1-16, New Quebrada 18, Rhodes Reef 1-16, and Richmond Consolidated 1/4.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—OF Sons: At Coonoor, the wife of Mr. Henry R. Farmer, Ma Iras Civil Service.—At the Rectory, Market Deeping, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Howard, M.A.—At Brighton, the wife of Major L. W. Iredell, late 104th Fusiliers.

Of Daughters: At Chichester, the wife of the Rev. Prebendary Bennett.—At Adisham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Irange H. Corr.—At Newthe wife of the Rev. James H. Carr .- At New-

toun, Elgin, the wife of Captain A. Dunbar.—At Abbottabad, Punjaub, the wife of Major Vincent Abbottabad, Punjaub, the wife of Major Vincent Rivaz, B.S.C.
MARRIAGES.—At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Mr. John W. Baines, Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn, to Annabella, daughter of Mr. Henry P. Hutchinson.—At Brinscombe, Mr. Ernest E. Bone, to Bessie F., daughter of Mr. Philip C. Evans.—At St. Mary's, Nether Swell, Gloucester-tershire, Mr. Thomas F. Hopgood, to Katherine E., daughter of Mr. James Merchant.—At Worthing, the Rev. Robert G. Hunt, B.A., late Curate of St. Mary's, to Elizabeth S., daughter of the thing, the Rev. Robert G. Hunt, B.A., late Curate of St. Mary's, to Elizabeth S. daughter of the Rev. Reginald Gunnery, late Vicar of St. Mary's, Hornsey-rise.—At Basingbourne, George T., son of the late Mr. Daniel Inwood, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Morley.—At Nor-

of the late Mr. Daniel Morley.—At Norwich, Mr. Thomas P. Watson, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Havers.

DEATHS.—At Plumstead, Captain William M. Armstrong, late 9th Brigade, R.A.—At Edinburgh, John Brown, Esq., M.D., Ll.D.—At Torquay, Mr. Peter Comrie, Retired Staff Surgeon, R.N.—At Wimbledon, the Rev. George Hall, M.A., Vicar of Stuntney, Cambridgeshire, late J.P.—At Bridport, Mr. William H. Manley, Registrar of the County Court.—At Camberwell, Vice-Admiral Matthew S. Nolloth.—At Finedon Vicarage, Northamptonshire, William M., son of the Rev. George W. Paul,

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1882.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain. LONDON, MAY 14-15, 1882.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT. The whole system we were at such pains to set up in Egypt has been shaken to its base. Arabi, like every man of his class, had a real sentiment to work with -a sentiment of dislike to the European Control and jealousy of those who administered it. In so far as he worked on the lines of that dislike and jealousy his work will survive him, and cannot be undone except by efforts carefully directed to that end. It would be gratifying to hear from Ministers that they are ready, not only to free the Khedive from his enemies, but to insure his effective co-operation in the reorganisation of the country on lines not incompatible with British interests. If Egypt is not re-organised with a regard to our interests, it will assuredly be so moulded as to promote interests antagonistic to ours. Nature abhors a vacuum in the political no less than in the physical world. It is a maxim which seems to have gone a good deal out of fashion in legislative and administrative circles, but in international affairs it is never neglected for an instant without entailing penalties. Our theory of the place of Egypt in the general scheme of their universe is not shared by any other Power, and if we are to make it good, we must do it by our own exertions. There is nothing to be said against the concert in which we are very properly acting with other Powers, but it is necessary to remember that they do not permit concert to interfere with the fartherance of their own ends. M. de Freycinet adheres most loyally to concert with England, but that does not hinder him from avowing his determination to maintain the "particular and preponderating influence " of his country in Egypt. In the same way, with the greatest respect for concert with France, we are bound to remember that such concert is chiefly valuable in so far as it may help us to maintain an influence which shall correspond to the facts that Egypt is the gate of India and that we own five-sixths of the commerce passing through the canal. There are many claimants for a share of influence in Egypt, and though they may all be our very good friends, yet their success is not exactly ours. It behoves our rulers to remember that a nation in the long run keeps nothing that it is not known to be ready to defend. There is no reason. much as our affairs have suffered from vacillation and timidity, why our interests in Egypt should not even yet be effectually guarded; but the present occasion is critical in a wider sense than is sometimes supposed, and if we fail to vindicate our claims in that reconstruction of Egyptian politics which cannot be too soon undertaken, we shall miss an opportunity that

may not recur. - Times.

The Standard says :- The situation in

Egypt demands immediate and determined action; and the opportunity for it has come in a shape far more favourable than could at one time have reasonably been expected. Arabi Pacha, the soul of the illegal attitude of an insubordinate Ministry, has contrived to put himself flagrantly in the wrong, and to give the Western Powers ample justification for interference. There seems just a chance that the crisis may be tided over without bloodshed, or without any catastrophe beyond the destruction of Arabi Pacha's influence. At the same time, it is quite possible that before the English and French fleets arrive at Alexandria, Prince Tewfik may be deposed. Assuming his life to be respected, his reinstatement will become an imperative obligation. For the Powers to shrink from this task would be to abdicate all pretension to control or superintend the affairs of Egypt. But should the necessity for reinstating Tewfik arise, how is that result to be achieved? Even should the Army hesitate to procure his deposition in consequence of the action of the Powers, it is not easy to see how the necessity for intervention will even then have passed away. Until the Egyptian Army is made to feel that there not only exists a power superior to its own, but that this superior power will be used against it in case of need, it is idle to suppose that Egypt will not witness the periodical recurrence of military émeutes and military dictation. It will not suffice for Arabi Pacha and his creatures to desist from actual violence in deference to latent force against which the exercise of violence would be madness. What is required in Egypt is the restoration of civil authority, and the subjection of the Army to the Executive. We fear this end will never be reached until the Army is disbanded or placed under very different leaders. Will the presence of English and French ronclads be sufficient to secure this result? Their presence may for the moment dissipate the danger; but as soon as the ironclads leave Egyptian waters menaces to eivil authority will quickly gather again, and will demand a fresh manifestation of the resolve of the Powers to maintain the existing Constitution. It would be much wiser to seize the present opportunity to disband a mutinous soldiery, and to liberate the Khedive once for all from military dictation. The evil, if not grappled with at once, will only assume larger and more formidable dimensions. There are no grounds whatever for the deposition of Tewfik, who has shown himself uniformly friendly to the European Control, who has contrived not to quarrel with the Sultan, and who, finally, has encountered threats of rebellion and exile with unflinching firmness. If the Army can be made to be loyal and submissive to any Ruler, it can be made to be loyal and submissive to Tewfik. To allow of his removal, either in favour of Halim Pacha or of his own son, would merely be an encouragement to Arabi Pacha and his colleagues to treat the successor of Tewfik with as little respect and obedience as they have exhibited to himself.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY. The Anglo-French Commercial Treaty, which has been in existence for nearly twenty-two years, expires to-day (Monday), and England will henceforth come under the General Tariff of France, subject, of course, to the provisions of the Most Favoured Nation Clause. As the country which enjoys the greatest commercial advantages in her relations with France, so far as Customs' duties on her exports are concerned, is Belgium, we shall naturally come under the tariff accorded to In that case we must bid farewell to Euro-

her. The Treaties between Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, and other nations have been already ratified, the Dutch Parliament alone having rejected the terms made for them. How far this circumstance may have affected us it is impossible to judge: but it is quite clear that although we are to have the advantage of the Favoured Nation Clause, we do not yet know what the complete details of the Tariff will be, and in the case of certain articles of an important character some amount of confusion must result from this arrangement. It is much to be regretted that the French Government did not see their way to a renewal of the Treaty on a fair basis, but, although there will, of course, be a great deal heard about prohibitory tariffs on the one hand, and clamours for retaliation on the other, this country is really in no worse a position than before. While we had everything to lose by making further concessions, we can well afford to await the course of events, and we shall certainly gain nothing by yielding to any outery for protection which the situation may call forth. Many goods now come to us from France of which there is no proof that they are produced there; they may be of Belgian, Swiss, or German origin. It is obvious that, in the case of such goods, any retaliatory measures would be inoperative, unless they included these countries as well-in other words, we could not effectively retort, unless we waged a war of tariffs against the whole world. For the same reason English goods will still find their way into France through other countries in spite of her high tariff, and Belgium will no doubt be found as complaisant to our merchants in this matter as she now is in supplementing the deficiencies of our own parcels post. Nothing short of a tariff which practically as well as theoretically excluded all English goods from the French market, could seriously affec the trade of the two countries, and even then the remedy would simply be for us to go to some more favourable and accommodating market, while to the French manufacturers themselves such a course would be ruinous. It will be remembered that the rock upon which the negotiations split was the question of the conversion of the ad valorem into specific duties. This change led to many more separate classes of goods being enumerated, but even with this the incidence of the new duties was

very unequal. When cheap and costly articles come into the same category, it is clear that what is a fair duty in the one case is unfair and disproportionately heavy in the other. Since this inequality especially affects English woollen goods, it is not to be wondered at that the Manchester and Bradford merchants and manufacturers protested agaist the conversion, and it was perhaps better that there should be no Treaty at all than one which unduly pressed upon them. Under the Most Favoured Nation Clause England will be certainly better off than she would have been had the delegates renewed the Treaty in compliance with French demands. It will probably be found that

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. The Standard has received the following despatches from its correspondents at

the real sufferers, after all, are the French

manufacturers, and their recent attitude

seems to show that they feel their position

as traders with England under the Most

Favoured Nation Clause, now the poor

substitute for a fair Treaty, will soon

become intolerable.—Standard.

Alexandria and Constantinople:-

ALEXANDRIA, SUNDAY NIGHT. Notwithstanding the Ministry is still trying, through Sultan Pacha, President of Chamber of Deputies, to obtain a reconciliation with the Khedive, his Highness emphatically refuses to yield to make terms with a Ministry which threatened and grossly insulted him. Thanks to the support of the European Governments, especially those of England and France, which support ought to have been accorded earlier, the Khedive is showing great firmness, and is hourly regainstrength and authority. Khedive's undoubted popularity classes of the people, including the Egyptian troops which the military terrorism has lately smothered, is now palpable, and the general opinion is that the Khedive is master of the situation. Cairo is tranquil; but notwithstanding a statement published in the Official Gazette, emanat ing from the Ministry, tending to tranquillise public feeling, people continue to quit the capital. Taken altogether, the crisis is far ss acute than it was a day or two back, but until Arabi Pacha and his colleagues, who are virtually in open rebellion, submit, the crisis cannot be pronounced as over.

There is no truth in the news telegraphed here from Cairo to the effect that a compromise has taken place by the resignation of the President of the Council of Ministers only. The rumour produced a bad impression here. On the Bourse to-night the Unified Debt has

fallen one and a-half per ent. CONSTANTINOPLE, SATURDAY NIGHT. Events in Egypt are so rapidly approaching an acute crisis that the Powers cannot well defer much longer coming to a decision in regard to the question of the military occupation of that country. The authority of the Porte over the vassal province is now at a very low ebb indeed, judging from the most recent snub which this Government has received at the hands of Arabi Pacha and his followers. The Porte would appear to have applied to the Egyptian certain explanations concerning conduct of the recent trials of Circassian officers implicated in the called conspiracy against Arabi, and to have ordered all papers relating to the said trials to be forwarded for inspection to this Go-vernment. In reply, the Porte was told in very plain language to mind its own business, as the matter in question concerned the Egyptian Government alone. This last affront has still further increased the ire of the Suzerain Power, and proportionately aug-mented the desire of the Sovereign of this country to reaffirm his authority over his Arab subjects. Within the last few days Cabinet Councils have been sitting almost day and night to discuss measures for bringing Arabi to his senses, and f equent communications have passed between the Porte and the Embassies. Hopes are still entertained in Go-vernment circles here that the Powers will finally consent to despatch Turkish troops to the disturbed province. The concentration of troops which has been going on in Syria for some time past in view of this contingency is now complete, so that an expeditionary force could be sent off at a few hours notice, if necessary. The Powers are certainly upon the horns of a dilemma for the occupation of Egypt by a European army being regarded as well nigh impossible. there only remains the alternative of complete anarchy, or allowing the Turks to put down disorder there by an armed force.

The prospect is by no means a pleasant one, for should the Turks be allowed to occupy Egypt, their first step will be to get hold of the finances and reduce the country to the condition of an ordinary Turkish vilayet. pean control, which has worked so successfully, and the cause of progress will be irretrievably lost.

Happen what may, however, I am assured Porte will not send an expeditionary that th force without first securing the consent of the

SUNDAY NIGHT. Cabinet Councils to discuss the present acute phase of the Egyptian Question continue to meet almost without intermission; but I am given to understand that so far no decision has been arrived at in regard to active interference in the disturbed Province. Meanwhile preparations are being made for all eventualities. The Turkish Admiralty cepartment, I am told, has received orders to get ready to take to sea some twelve ironclads and transports. All hands are now being employed on this work, and a number of extra workmen are to be taken on next week. The same Department has also received orders to fill up all Government coal depôts at all naval stations between Rhodes and Jaffa, it being estimated that twenty thousand tons of that combustible will be required for the purpose. The Marquis de Noailles was received by the Sultan yesterday afternoon to present his credentials as Ambassador of the French Republic. The Ambassador's speech partook, I understand, very much of the nature of the ordinary discourses used on these occasions, with the addition in this instance of complimentary phrases, which would tend to show that the French Government is desirous of cultivating more cordial relations with this Government than have for some time past characterised the intercourse between the two Powers.

THE GREAT FIRE IN BERLIN. Telegraphing on Sunday night the Berlin orrespondent of the Standard says :-It has been ascertained that there were no ives lost in the great fire here on Friday night, but up to the present moment nothing like an accurate estimate has been found possible in reference to the total pecuniary losses sustained by the calamity. Among the English exhibitors, who were but few in number altogether, I learn that there are several who, having failed to comply with the regulations of the Committee to insure their exhibits betimes, have forfeited any claim to compensation. Unfortunately, a vast quantity of the articles which have perished had a value far beyond their mere comme cial worth. The insurances effected are reported to amount to about two millions of marks. This sum is distributed among ten Companie -the North British and Me cantile being among the number. The more cautious Companies, from the very outset, resolutely declined to insure the Exhibition or any thing in it. The conviction is gaining ground that the authorities ought never to have allowed so inflammable a structure to be erected. The event has shown that it was nost dangerous. In the space of a single half-hour the whole edifice was reduced to ashes and levelled to the ground. One of today's papers sarcastically observes that "An Exhibition building, constructed of old timber, everywhere thickly coated with tar and oil paint, was little less dangerous than a heap of dynamite. It belonged rather to the province of a Cremation Society than to one for saving life. This, too, comes so soon after the solemn warning of the Ring Theatre, and in spite of an incalculable amount of official wisdom." By a strange coincidence the first official despatch sent to Washington by Mr. Sargent, the new American Minister here, treats of this fatal conflagration. His Excellency lost no time in telegraphing the news to America, as the United States Government was on the point of sending hither a number of distinguished official representatives to inspect and report on the Exhibition.

Now that the first fever of excitement has subsided in r gard to the fire, people's minds are directed towards adopting measures for resuming and carrying out scheme of the Hygienic Exhibition with all possible speed. Foremost among the advocates for the reconstruction of the Exhibition is the Crown Prince, who, instantly on the receipt of the disastrous intelligence on Friday night, hastened to the spot, and has been unceasing in his exertions in helping the Committee. "We must not throw down our arms," said his Imperial Highness. "Such an enterprise must under no circumstances be abandoned." Several Cabinet Ministers, as also the President of the Police, Herr von Madai, have expressed their sympathy and hopes that the unforeseen disaster would not be allowed to frustrate the execution of a most admirable scheme which had everywhere been so enthusiastically

There are prospects of more substantial support held out by the Corporation of Berin, who appear prepared to contribute a solid sum towards the projected new building. The august Patroness of the Exhibition, the Empress, has addressed a telegram from Baden-Baden to the Committee expressing her deep sorrow at the calamitous fate of so noble an enterprise. At the same time, her Majesty exhorts the members of the Committee not to ose courage in the difficult task before them. Numerous messages of condolence have been pouring in from all quarters, amongst others, from the Premier of Hungary, M. de Tisza. The proceedings at a special meeting of the Committee which was convoked yesterday culminated in a resolution that the work which they had undertaken should under any circumstances be carried out.

THE ASSASSINATIONS IN PHIENIX

The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writing on Sunday night says :-I am enabled to state authoritatively that the Government intend to administer the new powers which they are asking from Parliament in such a way as to interfere as little. as possible with the everyday life of the people. In comparing the Repression of Crime (Ireland) Bill with the expiring Coercion Act an important distinction is to be borne in mind. Mr. Forster's measure was essentially directed against the Land League. The new bill is aimed at the Fenians and the irreconcileable conspirators. The free expression of political opinion will in no way be interfered with, the law-abiding citizen will find no embar assment from its provisions, but the midnight marauder will possibly find it an inconvenience. It will be an Act to repress crime, not political opinion. I cannot help thinking the chairman at the ear drivers' meeting in the Pheenix Park to-day, Mr. Rorke, a driver, realised the situation exactly, and touched it off with true native humour, racy of the soil. He denounced the assassins as no friends of Ireland, and said he feared they were going to bring on the country another hard measure. "But. my friends," said he, "I can tell you how to avoid that severe law. Fear God and keep the laws of the land, and it will never touch you." The sentiment was received with cheers and laughter, and with ardent appreciation of its truth. Those who may be inconvenienced are persons who neither fear

God nor wish to keep the laws.

Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary, Mr.

Hamilton, the Under-Secretary, and Colonel Brackenbury are extremely busy with the details of their respective departments. The Lord-Lieutenant being himself a member of the Cabinet, the whole administrative work of the Irish Government is now centred here, and it is creating an amount of departmental industry such as has not been seen for many years. Earl Spencer himself spends many hours a day at the Castle. Mr. Hamilton, on whom a very large share of the practical administration must necessarily depend, brings here a very high reputation for executive ability. He is said to be one of the ablest administrators in the United Kingdom.

Thousands of persons have visited the scene of the assassinations to-day. It seems that

a lady noticed four reckless looking men being driven into the Park shortly before the time of the murder. They appeared to be behaving in a wild, rollicking manner, and she concluded that they were under the influence of drink and were returning to the country after seeing the day's pageant. It is proposed to erect, on the place where the bodies were found, a monument to Lord Fre-derick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and if this be done it will front the central window o the Vice-regal Lodge. Many persons think that the assassins deliberately chose the only spot where their crime could be seen from the Viceroy's residence. There seems no other reason why the deed should have been carried out there, and had it been done twenty yards further east or west it could not have been seen except from the upper storeys of the Lord-Lieutenant's mansion; and yet, with all

this recklessness, the desperadoes escaped.

To-day some 500 of the Dublin car-drivers and owners met at the Custom House and marched in procession to the Phœnix Park The number of "Jarveys" would have been greater, but the police did not encourage the manifestation, which was entirely voluntary. Some few hundreds of the general public were also present. The following is the text of the three resolutions, which were all carried by acclamation. It will be seen that they are at least emphatic:-

1. That we, the cab and car drivers and owners of the city and suburbs of Dublin, do, in common with all the citizens of Dublin and of Irishmen with all the citizens of Didmin and of Irissimes with every shade of religion and politics, express our intense horror, detestation, and condemnation of the perpetrators of the dark, bloody, and demoniacal crime that has been done here in this beautiful park on Saturday week last, and we hereby express a hope that the efforts of the authorities will soon be crowned with success in capturing these hellish assassins, and bringing

them to justice.

2. That we all hereby express our deep and heartfelt sympathy with Lady Frederick Cavendish in her sad bereavement by the loss of her noble husband through the horrible, bloody deed, and also with the noble Duke of Devonshire and his feerily and with the sixty and family of Mr. and with the sister and family of Mr. 3. That to show our horror of this dreadful

deed, we hereby, both individually and collectively, declare that we will give every assistance in our power to help the authorities to capture and bring these hellish and brutal assassins to justice.

The only thing noticeable in the speeches was a reference by the chairman to Mr. Gladstone, who, he was convinced, sent Lord F. Cavendish to Ireland because he meant to rule the country in accordance with the wishes and ideas of Irishmen. This met with "hear, hear" from the audience. The resolutions having all been adopted, cheers were given for the Lord-Lieutenant, the Queen, and Mr.

A deep impression has been produced by the letter of Lady Frederick Cavendish. It has been suggested to have it placarded all over the country. The Irish are a people of deep feeling, who will appreciate her ladyship's noble sentiments. No patriotism in ancient or modern times ever reached a higher level of moral elevation. I heard it said, "When a woman writes such a letter, it reminds you of Golgotha, and 'Father, forgive them.'

The Boston (U.S.) Land League are sending over four detectives at their own expense to aid, if possible, in the work of tracing out the fugitive assassins.-The man Wrangel, arrested at Stockport, who had an offer of money for assisting in the assassination, is still detained here. A man was arrested, to-day, in Kildare, on suspicion of being connected with the crime, and brought to Dublin. He is still in detention. The following fresh description of the murderers appears in the "Hue and Cry" issued from the Queen's printing office, Dublin :-

Description of the four men wanted for the mur-der of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke, the Chief and Under Secretaries for Ireland, in the Phonix Park on Saturday, 6th inst., between

seven and eight p.m.

1. About thirty-five years old; stout make; dark complexion; hair, whiskers, and moustache re-cently clippe!, so as to give a bristling appearance: narrow forehead, natural hollow on bridge of nose; wore a soft black jerry hat and dark 2. About thirty years; sandy hair, whiskers and

moustache brown; faded coat as if much exposed to sun: soft black jerry hat. to sun; soft black jerry hat.
3. About twenty years; small dark moustache.
no whiskers; soft black hat and dark clothes. 4. About thirty years; sandy hair and moustache, beard on chin; wore dark clothes and soft black

hat.

The height cannot be given of any, all having sat on an outside ear, driven by a man be-tween thirty-five and forty years; red bloated face, with a few days' growth of beard; dark or brown coat, supposed frieze, and low soft black hat. The horse was a bay or chestnut of good action, and the car had either a dark green or a red panel. men had the appearance of sailors or well-

to-do artisans. The Dublin correspondent of the Observer, writing on Saturday night, says: -As each hour passes the more I am convinced that the Detective Department are gaining such information as will lead not only to the capture but the conviction of the assassins of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Fresh information is received daily, and the supposition taken from it leads one to the belief that the murderers are at present in the city, that they have not separated from each other, which evidently goes to show that the assassins have not confidence in each other, and fear, no doubt. that when separated, information would, in all probability, be given by one of them to the police. The information gathered to-day

ws that there must have been at least over twelve engaged in the tragedy. Statements made by several persons, who corroborated each other, are to the effect that a few minutes after seven o'clock a cab and car were observed convenient to each other near the scene o' the murder, and a number of men, some of whose clothing, I hear, is described, loitered under trees, and were some yards away from the cab and car. The cab, it is reported, contained armed men in case of a surprise or an emergency. Though not on the scene of the murder, they were in close attendance on the assassins. Where this cab drove to, or who the driver was, is shrouded in The report that the murderers mystery. drove through Chapelizod towards Lucan is said to be incorrect, and the police have trace of a car from the park to the city by the South Circular-road for a considerable distance. The murderers, instead of driving into an almost descried district, like those of Lucan and Chapelizod-road, are believed to have gone for a short distance along the Chapelizod - road, then turned it, and, rounding the magazine, came in the direction of the city on the Cunningham-road; then across Island Bridge by the side of Kilmainbam Prison, on to South Circular-road, which goes through Dolphin's Barn; thence to Clanbrassil-street, a most populous locality; and at this point the tracing of an outside car with four men and a driver is up to the present lost. To say that no less thirteen or fourteen persons saw the car, and are very confident that they will be able to identify the men on it, is no exaggeration. This, if it is the true version-and I have every reason to think it is—brought the assassins into the heart of the city at eight o'clock, assuming that the murder was committed at the hour already mentioned (twenty to eight o'clock). Being in the city, they were at that hour unable to leave by train for any large town, as all the evening mails had started, and also the steamers, except coal steamers for Liverpool. An incident connected with the dreadful tragedy is the fact that a person who had years ago driven a car either in the coun'y or city, but who had, owing to his own fault given up the occupation and met with embarrassments, is now reported to have within the last week obtained a arge sum of money. He is very careless in his habits, but takes a deep interest in the movements of the police. This man, it is assumed, can give some particulars of the affair,

and I hear that he is at present under police

was to the effect that the car had been found broken into pieces, and that five men had been arrested in an hotel at twelve o'clock. Of course, there was no truth in it. The rumour arose from the fact that four carmen were brought into the Detective Office, and questioned about matters in connection with the

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, SUNDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and the Duchess of Albany arrived at the Castle yesterday af ernoon from Claremont. The Hon. Mrs. Moreton and the Hon. Alexander Yorke are in attendance on their Royal Highnesses. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and the Duchess of Albany attended Divine service this morning in the private chapel. The Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough preached the sermon.

The Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria, attended by Baroness de Grancy Colonel von Westerweller, and Major von Wernher, left Marlborough House on Saturday on their return to the Continent. The Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Charing-cross Station and there took leave of them.

The Prince of Wales was present at a meeting of the members of the Royal Yach Squadron at Willis's Rooms on Saturday. Princess Christian visited their Royal Highnesses on Saturday and remained to

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) arrived at Windsor on Sunday afternoon and coceeded to the Castle, where her Royal Highness will remain on a short visit to the

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and the Countess Karolyi were honoured by the presence of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-S relitz at dinner at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Saturday evening. The guests to meet the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess included the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose, the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Georgiana Spencer Churchill, the Russian Ambassador, the Spanish Minister, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, the Earl and Countess Sydney Count Jeno Festetics, Count Kinsky, and Mr. Dumba, and Major Winsloe and Lady Caroline Cust, in attendance on their Royal Highnesses.

The Marquis of Hartington has returned Devonshire House from Chatsworth. Lord and Lady Mowbray and Stourton entertained his Eminence Cardinal M'Cabe and a select circle at dinner on Saturday Sir Peniston and Lady Milbanke have left Brown's Hotel for Eartham. Sir Reginald and Lady Catheart have left

Thomas's Hotel for Titness Park. Mr. and Lady Florentia Hughes and family have arrived at 27, Portland-place, for the season.

> MUSIC. BOYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rigoletto was represented at Covent Garden on Thursday last, and Mme. Albani, as Gilda, repeated an impersonation in which she is quite unrivalled. Her acting was sponta-neously natural, graceful, and pathetic, and her beautiful voice delighted all hearers in 'Caro Nome," the touching scene "Tutte le Feste," and the ducts with the Duke and Rigoletto. The last-named rôle was admirably filled by Signor Pandolfini. Signor Frapolli -once more coming to the rescue as substitute for another artist—sang and acted so well in the rôte of the Duke that no better representative of the character could be desired. The success of the celebrated quartette in the last act was aided by Mme. Trebelli's admirable impersonation of Maddalena, and the opera was in all respects well represented.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. Siegfried, third of the four works included in The Nibelung's Ring, was produced last week for the first time in England, and with the following cast:-

. Heinrich Vogl. Siegfried . . Der Wanderer . . Emil Scaria. Alberich Otto Schelper Fafner . . Erda . Orlanda Riegler. Brunnbilde . . . Therese Vogl.

The Voice of a Bird . Antonic Schreiber.

The plot of Siegfried must by this time be familiar to all who take an interest in operatic matters; it will, therefore, be needless to enter into minute details. In scene 1, a Cavern in the Forest," the Nibelung Mime is employed in making a sword for Siegfried, the orphan child born of the incest between Siegmund and Sieglinde. The youthful hero of the drama makes for himself a sword from the fragments of Siegmund's sword "Nothung," and sallies forth to kill the giant Fafner, who-in the shape of a dragonkeeps watch over the Nibelung's Ring, Tarnhelm, and golden treasure. In scene 2, "Far in the Forest," Siggfried nature, and wonders why he cannot understand the language of the birds. Presently he blows his horn, and wakens Fafner, whom he kills, after a ridiculous scene only fit for the opening of a pantomime. He seizes the Ring and the Tarn-helm, and suddenly becomes enabled to understand the language of a bird. that warns him against the treacherous designs of Mime, whom he speedily kills. Inspired by the bird, he starts in quest of the flame-encircled Brunnhilde. In the last act he discovers the sleeping Walkure, whom he awakens with a kiss, and, after a love-duet of passionate intensity, the curtain falls. We reserve critical examination of the siegfried music until after further hearings, but cannot refrain from rendering testimony at once to the beauty of the music in the "Forest Scene," and the exquisite scene between Siegfried and Brunnhilde. To Herr Heinrich Vogl's superb impersonation of Siegfried too much praise could scarcely be given, and the Brunnhilde of his wife, Therese Vogl, was almost equally meritorious. All the artists were entitled to sincere praise, and Herr Anton Seidl conducted in masterly style. Gatterdammerung, which occupied five

hours in performance, was also produced, with the following cast :-Siegfried . . Heinrich Vogl. Heinrich Wiegand, Otto Schel, er. Gunther . .

Hagen . Alberich Robert Biberti. Therese Vogl. Antonie Schreiber Gutrune . Hedwig Reicher-Kin-Waltraute . dermann. Orlando Riegler. Erste Norn . Theresa Milar weite ,, . Katharina Liebmann. Dritte Woglinde Wellgrunde Flosshilde Rhine daughters Auguste Krauss. Katharina Klafsky. Maria Schulze.

The work opens with a prelude of remark able beauty, in which Siegfried, about to quit Brunnhilde for awhile, vows to her eternal fidelity, and receives her vows in exchange. In Act I. Siegfried arrives at the hall of Gunther, on the bank of the Rhine, and is persuaded by Hagen, son of Alberich, to drink potion, in which Hagen has put a drug, which effaces from Siegfried's memory all recollection of Brunnhilde. He subsequently, disguised-by means of the Tarn-holm-a Gunther, breaks once more through the flames, seizes Brunnhilde, and makes her the prey Gunther, returning to tell the story, offensively prurient details, to Hagen and to Gunther's sister, Gutrune, who has consented to become Siegfried's bride. Gunther brings inspection. Rumours of the wildest character spread through the city all day. One report cites Hagen to kill Siegfried. When his body the fuse.

is placed on the funereal pyre her love for him returns, and she leaps into the The Rhine-maidens recover the fatal Ring Walhalla is seen consuming to ashes; the Gotterdammerung, or morning twilight of the Scandinavian Gods (a most contemptible set of liars, thieves, perjurers, adulterers, and murderers), is succeeded by a brighter day, in which love above all shall rule the world, and Der Ring des Nibelungen terminates. The dramatic interest is well sustained, although the long prosy speeches declaimed by Wotan and others frequently become irritating. The music is in many cases beautiful, but is chiefly remarkable for the ingenuity with which the composer has welded together the numerous leit motivs originated in this and the three preceding works.

The second "cycle" commenced on Friday last, when Das Rheingold was repeated, with Herr Reichman as Wotan, Fr. Riegler as Fricka, Fr. Frauss as Frein, and other less important changes in the cast. The work went much better than on the first representation here. The scenery worked well, and the artists seemed more completely at their ease.

On Saturday night Die Walkure was repeated, with F. Therese Vegl as Sieglinde, Fr. Reicher-Kinderman as Brunnhilde, F. Reigler as Fricka, Herr Reichman as Wotan, and the other characters cast as at the first representation. The work was more successfully performed last night than at the first representation yesterday week. Should a similar result ensue to-morrow night, when Siegfried will be repeated, the lovers of Wagnerian music will be provided with abundant gratification. In many respects Siegfried is to be preferred to any other portion of the Nibelung's

THE DRAMA.

Ring. - Observer.

The recent production of Boccaccio at the Comedy necessitated the withdrawal from that theatre of The Mascotte long before its time had come to a natural end. The earliest opportunity has, therefore, says the Observer, been taken to revive the pretty music of M. Audran elsewhere, so The Mascotte took the place of Monola at the Strand, on Saturday night. Here it bids fair to continue a success which has not been very long interrupted, and this although the more important changes which have been made in the cast cannot be pronounced changes for the better. The lowing melody and the extravagant fun seemed to be appreciated as keenly as ever by a crowded audience, which included the Prince and Princess of Wales. Encores were the order of the evening, and every allowance was readily made for the few signs of hasty preparation and insufficient rehearsals noticeable in the performance. M. Gaillard retains as Pippo, the shepherd lover of the heroine, his creditable place in the cast; and Mr. T. P. Havnes resumes his drolleries as Rocco, the farmer, who is promoted to the office of Lord Chamberlain. For Mr. Brough, however, and Miss Violet Cameron, who both remain at the Comedy, it has been necessary to find substitutes. The important rôle, therefore, of that imbecile and luckless monarch, Laurent XVII., is allotted to Mr. Ashley, who works hard to make it as amusing as it was in the hands of his humorous predecessor; whilst Miss Clara Merivale represents the Mascotte. Miss Merivale, though a little weak, sings with welcome accuracy, and acts with plenty of energy and good intention. The popular "Glou-Glou" duet, as sung by her and M. Gaillard, well deserved its encore. Miss Ada Wilson's very graceful dance, as, in fact, all the chief features of the opera, received very hearty applause, and as the piece is put upon the stage with all fitting brightness and taste, its renewed career seems certain to be pros-

Long Ago, the powerful dramatic sketch by Mr. Arthur A'Beckett, recently produced at a Royalty morning performance, is now played in the evening at that theatre whither Miss Hilda Hilton has returned. Its tearful interest forms an odd contrast to the extremely lighthearted attractions of Sindbad the Sailor, and the audience at the Royalty is, perhaps, not one that we should expect to be favourably impressed by a production so very serious in motive and treatment. Nevertheless, it must be said that Long Ago goes extremely well with its hearers, and that Miss Hilton, by her sound touching impersonation of the unhappy Madame la Fontaine, readily amuses and sustains sympathy.

Few changes in theatrical programmes have occurred. Odette is repeated at the Haymarket, Taken from Life remains the attraction at the Adelphi. The Lyceum is still drawing good houses with Romeo and Juliet, and the Princess's is prolonging the brilliant run of The Lights o' London. The Squire keeps its ground at the St. James's. drama of Moths is finding favour with audiences at the Olympic. The last nights of The Colonel continue to be announced at the Prince of Wales's. Far from the Madding Crowd is increasing in popularity at the Globe. The School for Scandal will be supplanted at the Vaudeville, on Wednesday next, by London Assurance. The operation spectacle of Babil and Brjou, now finished at an earlier hour, suffices to fill the Alhambra. At the Criterion the farcical piece of Fourteen Days continues to afford abundant merriment. Auntie is still a favourite at Toole's Theatre. where Robert Macaire will now take th of Bardell v. Pickwick. The Savoy has not yet exhausted the virtue of Patience. At the Avenue Theatre Madame Favart is being played for the last three weeks. The popular drama It's Never Too Late to Mend has been most successfully revived at the Surrey. Our Rous, with Mr. David James in his original character, supplies abundant merriment at the

Sir Percy Shelley's elegant little theatre on the Chelsea Embankment, hitherto reserved exclusively for occasional private performances, will, it is stated, be opened for the first time to the public on the 2d and 3d of June, when the entertainments will be for a benevolent object. A new drama by Lady Monckton, founded on an old piece of M. Adolphe Belot, will be performed for the first time; Lady Monckton herself playing the part of the heroine, supported by Sir Charles Young, Miss F. Stannard, and other amateurs of well-known ability. Each evening the drama will be preceded by Mr. C. M. Rae's

comedictta A Miss in Her Teens.

A dramatic matinee, supported by Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, and Mr. Toole, amongst others, should prove a strong attraction to the public. Such an one is announced at the St. James's for Wednes-day next, in aid of the Fund for the Persecuted Jews in Russia.

ANOTHER "GUNPOWDER PLOT." While two young men were walking through Church-passage, at the back of the Mansion House, about a quarter-past nine o'clock on Friday night they observed something hanging from the railing opposite one of the windows of the Mansion House. Attached to it was a fuse the end of which was alight. One of the young men ran for a policeman; the other remained to see if any person approached, and was endeavouring to extinguish the fuse when a policeman came to the spot, and, after seeing that the fuse had been extinguished, removed the canister, for such it proved to be, to a police-station. the time of the discovery a number of policemen were on duty around and in the vicin ity of the Mansion House, and one of them went through Church-passage a few minutes before the canister was found on the window-railing. The canister, which weighed about fifteen pounds, was opened at the Old Jewry Police Office in the forenoon, when it was found to contain a quantity of gunpowder and some paper. The lid was soldered on, and a hol had been pierced in it to admit the end o

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1882.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 14-15, 1882.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

The whole system we were at such

pains to set up in Egypt has been shaken to its base. Arabi, like every man of his class, had a real sentiment to work with Control and jealousy of those who administered it. In so far as he worked on the lines of that dislike and jealousy his work will survive him, and cannot be undone except by efforts carefully directed to that Ministers that they are ready, not only to free the Khedive from his enemies, but to

-a sentiment of dislike to the European It would be gratifying to hear from insure his effective co-operation in the reorganisation of the country on lines not incompatible with British interests. If Egypt is not re-organised with a regard to our interests, it will assuredly be so moulded as to promote interests antagonistic to ours. Nature abhors a vacuum in the political no less than in the physical world. It is a maxim which seems to have gone a good deal out of fashion in legislative and administrative circles, but in international affairs it is never neglected for an instant without entailing penalties. Our theory of the place of Egypt in the general scheme of their universe is not shared by any other Power, and if we are to make it good, we must do it by our own exertions. There is nothing to be said against the concert in which we are very properly acting with other Powers, but it is necessary to remember that they do not permit concert to interfere with the furtherance of their own ends. M. de Freycinet adheres most loyally to concert with England, but that does not hinder him from avowing his determination to maintain the "particular and preponderating influence "of his country in Egypt. In the same way, with the greatest respect for concert with France, we are bound to remember that such concert is chiefly valuable in so far as it may help us to maintain an influence which shall correspond to the facts that Egypt is the gate of India and that we own five-sixths of the commerce passing through the canal. There are many claimants for a share of influence in Egypt, and though they may all be our very good friends, yet their success is not exactly ours. It behoves our rulers to remember that a nation in the long run keeps nothing that it is not known to be ready to defend. There is no reason, much as our affairs have suffered from vacillation and timidity, why our interests in Egypt should not even yet be effectually guarded; but the present occasion is

critical in a wider sense than is sometimes

supposed, and if we fail to vindicate our

claims in that reconstruction of Egyptian

politics which cannot be too soon under-

taken, we shall miss an opportunity that

cur .- Times.

The Standard says :- The situation in Egypt demands immediate and determined action; and the opportunity for it has come in a shape far more favourable than could at one time have reasonably been expected. Arabi Pacha, the soul of the illegal attitude of an insubordinate Ministry, has contrived to put himself flagrantly in the wrong, and to give the Western Powers ample justification for interference. There seems just a chance that the crisis may be tided over without bloodshed, or without any catastrophe beyond the destruction of Arabi Pacha's influence. At the same time, it is quite possible that before the English and French fleets arrive at Alexandria, Prince Tewfik may be deposed. Assuming his life to be respected, his reinstatement will become an imperative obligation. For the Powers to shrink from this task would be to abdicate all pretension to control or superintend the affairs of Egypt. But should the necessity for reinstating Tewfik arise, how is that result to be achieved? Even should the Army hesitate to procure his deposition in consequence of the action of the Powers, it is not easy to see how the necessity for intervention will even then have passed away. Until the Egyptian Army is made to feel that there not only exists a power superior to its own, but that this superior power will be used against it in case of need, it is idle to suppose that Egypt will not witness the periodical recurrence of military émeutes and military dictation. It will not suffice for Arabi Pacha and his creatures to desist from actual violence in deference to latent force against which the exercise of violence would be madness. What is required in Egypt is the restoration of civil authority, and the subjection of the Army to the Executive. We fear this end will never be reached until the Army is disbanded or placed under very different leaders. Will the presence of English and Frenchironelads be sufficient to secure this result? Their presence may for the moment dissipate the danger; but as soon as the ironclads leave Egyptian waters menaces to civil authority will quickly gather again, and will demand a manife station of the resolve of the Powers to maint in the existing Constitution. It would be much wiser to seize the present opportunity to disband a mutinous soldiery, and to liberate the Khedive once for all from military dictation. The evil, if not grappled with at once, will only assume larger and more formidable dimensions. There are no grounds whatever for the deposition of Tewfik, who has shown himself uniformly friendly to the European Control, who has contrived not to quarrel with the Sultan, and who, finally, has encountered threats of rebellion and exile with unflinching firmness. If the Army can be made to be loyal and submissive to any Ruler, it can be made to be loyal and submissive to Tewfik. To allow of his removal, either in favour of Halim Pacha or of his own son, would merely be an encouragement to Arabi Pacha and his colleagues to treat the successor of Tewfik with as little respect and obedience as they have exhibited to himself.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

The Anglo-French Commercial Treaty which has been in existence for nearly twenty-two years, expires to-day (Monday), and England will henceforth come under the General Tariff of France, subject, of course, to the provisions of the Most Favoured Nation Clause. As the country which enjoys the greatest commercial advantages in her relations with France, so far as Customs' duties on her exports are concerned, is Beigium, we shall naturally come under the tariff accorded to

Italy, and Spain, and other nations have been already ratified, the Dutch Parliament alone having rejected the terms made for them. How far this circumstance may have affected us it is impossible to judge; but it is quite clear that although we are to have the advantage of the Favoured Nation Clause, we do not yet know what the complete details of the Tariff will be, and in the case of certain articles of an important character some amount of confusion must result from this arrangement. It is much to be regretted that the French Government did not see their way to a renewal of the Treaty on a fair basis but, although there will, of course, be a great deal heard about prohibitory tariffs on the one hand, and clamours for retaliation on the other, this country is really in no worse a position than before. While we had everything to lose by making further concessions, we can well afford to await the course of events, and we shall certainly gain nothing by yielding to any outery for protection which the situation may call forth. Many goods now come to us from France of which there is no proof that they are produced there; they may be of Belgian, Swiss, or German origin. It is obvious that, in the case of such goods, any retaliatory measures would be inoperative, unless they included these countries as well-in other words, we could not effectively retort, unless we waged a war of tariffs against the whole world. For the same reason English goods will still find their way into France through other countries in spite of her high tariff, and Belgium will no doubt be found as complaisant to our merchants in this matter as she now is in supplementing the deficiencies of our own parcels post. Nothing short of a tariff which practically as well as theoretically excluded all English goods from the French market, could seriously affect the trade of the two countries, and even then the remedy would simply be for us to go to some more favourable and accommodating market, while to the French manufacturers themselves such a course would be ruinous. It will be remembered that the rock upon which the negotiations split was the question of the conversion of the ad valorem into specific duties. This change led to many more separate classes of goods being enumerated, but even with this the incidence of the new duties was very unequal. When cheap and costly articles come into the same category, it is clear that what is a fair duty in the one case is unfair and disproportionately heavy in the other. Since this inequality especially affects English woollen goods, it is not to be wondered at that the Manchester and Bradford merchants and manufacturers protested agaist the conversion, and it was perhaps better that there should be no Treaty at all than one which unduly pressed upon them. Under the Most Favoured Nation Clause England will be certainly better off than she would en had the delegates renewed the Treaty in compliance with French demands. It will probably be found that the real sufferers, after all, are the French manufacturers, and their recent attitude seems to show that they feel their position as traders with England under the Most Favoured Nation Clause, now the poor substitute for a fair Treaty, will soon become intolerable. - Standard.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. The Standard has received the following despatches from its correspondents at Alexandria and Constantinople :-

ALEXANDRIA, SUNDAY NIGHT. Notwithstanding the Ministry is still trying, through Sultan Pacha, President of the Chamber of Deputies, to obtain a reconcilia-tion with the Khedive, his Highness emphatically refuses to yield to make terms with a Ministry which threatened and grossly in-sulted him. Thanks to the support of the European Governments, especially those of England and France, which support ought to have been accorded earlier, the Khedive is showing great firmness, and is hourly regain showing great firmness, and is hourly regain-ing his strength and authority. The Khedive's undoubted popularity with all classes of the people, including the Egyptian troops which the military terrorism has lately smothered, is now populate and the general origins is that palpable, and the general opinion is that the Khedive is master of the situation. Cairo is tranquil; but notwithstanding a statement published in the Official Gazette, emanating from the Ministry, tending to tranquillise public feeling, people continue to quit the capital. Taken altogether, the crisis is far ss acute than it was a day or two back, but until Arabi Pacha and his colleagues, who are virtually in open rebellion, submit, the crisis cannot be pronounced as over.

There is no truth in the news telegraphed here from Cairo to the effect that a compromise has taken place by the resignation of the President of the Council of Ministers only. The rumour produced a bad impression here. On the Bourse to-night the Unified Debt has

fallen one and a-half per cent.

Constantinople, Saturday Night. Events in Egypt are so rapidly approaching an acute crisis that the Powers cannot well defer much longer coming to a decision in regard to the question of the military occupa-tion of that country. The authority of the Porte over the vassal province is now at a very low ebb indeed, judging from the most recent snub which this Government has reeived at the hands of Arabi Pacha and his followers. The Porte would appear to have applied to the Egyptian Government for certain explanations concerning the conduct of the recent trials of Circassian officers implicated in the socalled conspiracy against Arabi, and to have ordered all papers relating to the said trials to be forwarded for inspection to this Go-yernment. In reply, the Porte was told in yery plain language to mind its own business, as the matter in question concerned the Egyptian Government alone. This last af-front has still further increased the ire of the Suzerain Power, and proportionately aug-mented the desire of the Sovereign of this country to reaffirm his authority over his Arab Within the last few days Cabinet Councils have been sitting almost day and night to discuss measures for bringing Arabi subjects. o his senses, and frequent communications have passed between the Porte and the Embassies. Hopes are still entertained in Go-vernment circles here that the Powers will finally consent to despatch Turkish troops to the disturbed province. The concentration of troops which has been going on in Syria for some time past in view of this contingency is now complete, so that an ex-peditionary force could be sent off at a few hours' notice, if necessary. The Powers are certainly upon the horns of a dilemma for the occupation of Egypt by a European army being regarded as well nigh impossible army being regarded as well night impossible, there only remains the alternative of complete anarchy, or allowing the Turks to put down

disorder there by an armed force. The prospect is by no means a pleasant one, for should the Turks be allowed to occupy Egypt, their first step will be to get hold of the finances and reduce the country to hold of the finances and reduce the country to the condition of an ordinary Turkish vilayet. In that case we must bid farewell to Euro-

her. The Treaties between Switzerland, | pean control, which has worked so successfully, and the cause of progress will be irretrievably lost.

Happen what may, however, I am assured that the Porte will not send an expeditionary force without first securing the consent of the

SUNDAY NIGHT. Cabinet Councils to discuss the present acute phase of the Egyptian Question continue to meet almost without intermission; but I am given to understand that so far no decision has been arrived at in regard to active interference in the disturbed Province. Meanwhile pre-parations are being made for all eventualities. The Turkish Admiralty department, I am told, has received orders to get ready to take to sea some twelve ironclads and transports. All hands are now being employed on this work, and a number of extra workmen are to be taken on next week. The same Department has also received orders to fill up all Government coal depôts at all naval stations between Rhodes and Jaffa, it being estimated that twenty thousand tons of that combustible will be required for the purpose. The Marquis de Noailles was received by the Sultan yesterday afternoon to present his credentials as Ambassador of the French Republic. The Ambassador's speech partook, I understand, very much of the nature of the ordinary discourses used on these occasions, with the addition in this instance of complimentary phrases, which would tend to show that the French Government is desirous of cultivating more cordial relations with this Government than have for some time past characterised the intercourse between the two Powers.

THE GREAT FIRE IN BERLIN. Telegraphing on Sunday night the Berlin

orrespondent of the Standard says :-It has been ascertained that there were no lives lost in the great fire here on Friday night, but up to the present moment nothing like an accurate estimate has been found possible in reference to the total pecuniary losses sustained by the calamity. Among the English exhibitors, who were but few in number altogether, I learn that there are several who, having failed to comply with the regulations of the Committee to insure their exhibits betimes, have forfeited any claim to compensation. Unfortunately, a vast quantity of the articles which have perished had a value far beyond their mere commercial The insurances effected are reported to amount to about two millions of marks. This sum is distributed among ten Companies -the North British and Mercantile being among the number. The more cautious Companies, from the very outset, resolutely declined to insure the Exhibition or anything in it. The conviction is gaining ground that the authorities ought never to have allowed so inflammable a structure to be erected. The event has shown that it was most dangerous. In the space of a single half-hour the whole edifice was reduced to ashes and levelled to the ground. One of topapers sarcastically observes that "An Exhibition building constructed of old timber, everywhere thickly coated with tar and oil paint, was little less dangerous than a heap of dynamite. It belonged rather to the province of a Cremation Society than to one for saving life. This, too, comes so soon after the solemn warning of the Ring Theatre, and in spite of an incalculable amount of official wisdom." By a strange coincidence the first official despatch sent to Washington by Mr. Sargent, the new American Minister here, reats of this fatal conflagration. His Excellency lost no time in telegraphing the news to America, as the United States Government was on the point of sending hither a number of distinguished official representatives to inspect and report on the Exhibition.

Now that the first fever of excitement has subsided in regard to the fire, people's minds are directed towards adopting measures for resuming and carrying out the original scheme of the Hygienic Exhibition with all possible speed. Foremost among the advocates for the reconstruction of the Exhibition is the Crown Prince, who, instantly on the receipt of the disastrous intelligence on Friday night, hastened to the spot, and has been unceasing in his exertions in helping the Committee. "We must not throw down our arms," said his Imperial Highness. "Such an enterprise must under no circumstances be abandoned." Several Cabinet Ministers, as also the President of the Police, Herr von Madai, have expressed their sympathy and hopes that the unforeseen dis-aster would not be allowed to frustrate the execution of a most admirable scheme which had everywhere been so enthusiastically

received. There are prospects of more substantial support held out by the Corporation of Berwho appear prepared to contribute a solid sum towards the projected new building. The august Patroness of the Exhibition, the Empress, has addressed a telegram from Baden-Baden to the Committee expressing her deep sorrow at the calamitous fate of so noble an enterprise. At the same time, her Majesty exhorts the members of the Committee not to lose courage in the difficult task before them. Numerous messages of condolence have been ouring in from all quarters, amongst others, from the Premier of Hungary, M. de Tisza The proceedings at a special meeting of the nittee which was convoked yesterday culminated in a resolution that the work which they had undertaken should under any circumstances be carried out.

THE ASSASSINATIONS IN PHŒNIX PARK.

DISCOVERY OF THE CAR AND DRIVER. The special correspondent of the Central News in Dublin says he has the best authority for making the following state-

The police have succeeded in tracking the assassins of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke into the southern portion of the city, where they alighted from the car, but here the authorities have lost all trace of them. They have traced the car, however, and find it to be one not duly licensed to ply for hire. It is owned by a man who lets out cars to licensed carmen during the repair of their own vehicles. It was hired on Saturday by a man whom the owner did not know, and whom he would be unable to identify, and a certain sum was paid for the hire. It was brought back to the stables at about eight o'clock, the horse being covered with foam. There was no blood found upon the car, but this is accounted for by the fact that there were no cushions on the seats. The latter were covered with two rugs only, which were taken away by the murderers. It will be seen, therefore, that there is very little additional evidence of a substantial character to be obtained through the discovery of the car. The most important evidence yet forthcoming, however, is the discovery of the man who drove the car, and the authorities are confident they have at last got so far with their inquiries. Every effort will now be made to get this man to come forward and give information; but in the event of his not loing so he will be arrested. This is a step which may be looked for in a few day although the police fear that there are several inks missing at present in their chain of evidence should the man who drove the car decline to give information.

The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writing on Sunday night says :-I am enabled to state authoritatively that the Government intend to administer the new powers which they are asking from Parliament in such a way as to interfere as little as possible with the everyday life of the people. comparing the Repression of Crime (Ireland) Bill with the expiring Coercion Act an important distinction is to be borne in mind.
Mr. Forster's measure was essentially directed against the Land League. The new bill is

aimed at the Fenians and the irreconcilable conspirators. The free expression of political opinion will in no way be interfered with, the law-abiding citizen will find no embarrassmen from its provisions, but the midnight marauder will possibly find it an inconvenience. It will be an Act to repress crime, not political opinion. I cannot help thinking the chairman at the car drivers' meeting in the Phænix Park to-day, Mr. Rorke, a driver, realised the situation exactly, and touched it off with true native humour, racy of the soil. nounced the assassins as no friends of Ireland and said he feared they were going to bring on the country another hard measure. "But, my friends," said he, "I can tell you how to avoid that severe law. Fear God and keep the laws of the land, and it will never touc The sentiment was received with cheers and laughter, and with ardent appreciation of its truth. Those who may be in convenienced are persons who neither fea God nor wish to keep the laws.

Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary, Mr Hamilton, the Under-Secretary, and Colonel Brackenbury are extremely busy with the de tails of their respective departments. The Lord-Lieutenant being himself a member of the Cabinet, the whole administrative work of the Irish Government is now centred here, and it is creating an amount of departmental industry such as has not been seen for many years. Earl Spencer himself spends many hours a day at the Castle. Mr. Hamilton, on whom a very large share of the practical administration must necessarily depend, brings here a very high reputation for executive ability. He is said to be one of the ablest administrators in the United Kingdom.

Thousands of persons have visited the scen of the assassinations to-day. It seems that a lady noticed four reckless looking men being driven into the Park shortly before the time of the murder. They appeared to be behaving in a wild, rollicking manner, and she concluded that they were under the influence of drink and were returning to the country after seeing the day's pageant. It is proposed to erect, on the place where the bodies were found, a monument to Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and if this be done it will front the central window of the Vice-regal Lodge. Many persons think that the assassins deliberately chose the only spot where their crime could be seen from the Viceroy's residence. There seems no other reason why the deed should have been carried out there, and had it been done twenty yards further east or west it could not have been seen except from the upper storeys of the Lord-Lieutenant's mansion; and yet, with all

this recklessness, the desperadoes escaped. To-day some 500 of the Dublin car-drivers and owners met at the Custom House and marched in procession to the Phonix Park. The number of "Jarveys" would have been greater, but the police did not encourage the manifestation, which was entirely voluntary. Some few hundreds of the general public were also present. The following is the text of the three resolutions, which were all carried by acclamation. It will be seen that they are at least emphatic :-

1. That we, the cab and car drivers and owners of the city and suburbs of Dublin, do, in common with all the citizens of Dublin and of Irishmen with every shade of religion and politics, express our intense horror, detestation, and condemnation of the perpetrators of the dark, bloody, and demoniacal crime that has been done here in this heautiful park on Saturday week last and we beautiful park on Saturday week last, and we hereby express a hope that the efforts of the authorities will soon be crowned with success in capturing these hellish assassins, and bringing

2. That we all hereby express our deep and heartfelt sympathy with Lady Frederick Cavendish in her sad bereavement by the loss of her noble husband through the horrible, bloody deed, and also with the noble Duke of Devonshire and hi family, and with the sister and family of Mr.

T. II. Burke.

3. That to show our horror of this dreadful

ed, we hereby, both individually and collectively declare that we will give every assistance in our power to help the authorities to capture and bring these hellish and brutal assassins to justice.

The only thing noticeable in the speeche was a reference by the chairman to Mr. Gladstone, who, he was convinced, sent Lord F. Cavendish to Ireland because he meant to rule the country in accordance with the wishes and ideas of Irishmen. This met with "hear, hear" from the audience. The resolutions having all been adopted, cheers were given for Lord-Lieutenant, the Queen, and Mr. Parnell. A deep impression has been produced by the

letter of Lady Frederick Cavendish. It has been suggested to have it placarded all over the country. The Irish are a people of deep feeling, who will appreciate her ladyship's moble sentiments. No patriotism in ancient or modern times ever reached a higher level of moral elevation. I heard it said, "When a roman writes such a letter, it reminds you of Golgotha, and 'Father, forgive them.' The Boston (U.S.) Land League are sending

over four detectives at their own expense to aid, if possible, in the work of tracing out the fugitive assassins.—The man Wrangel, arrested at Stockport, who professed to have had an offer of money for assisting in the assassination, is still detained here. A man was arrested, to-day, in Kildare, on suspicion of being connected with the crime, and brought to Dublin. He is still in detention. The following fresh description of the murderers ap-pears in the "Hue and Cry" issued from the Queen's printing office, Dublin:-Description of the four men wanted for the mur

der of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke, the Chief and Under Secretaries for Ireland, in the Phænix Park on Saturday, 6th inst., between

1. About thirty-five years old; stout make; dark complexion; hair, whiskers, and moustache recently clippe!, so as to give a bristling appearance; narrow forchead, natural hollow on bridge nose; wore a soft black jerry hat and dark

dothes.
2. About thirty years; sandy hair, whiskers ar noustache brown; faded coat as if much exposed o sun; soft black jerry hat. 3. About twenty years; small dark moustache, no whiskers; soft black hat and dark clothes.

4. About thirty years; sandy hair and mousts

eard on chin; wore dark clothes and s ft black The height cannot be given of any, all havin sat on an outside car, driven by a man be ween thirty-five and forty years; red bloated face with a few days growth of beard; dark or brown toat, supposed frieze, and low soft black hat. The horse was a bay or chestnut of good action, and the car had either a dark green or a red panel. The men had the appearance of sailors or well-

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, SUNDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and the Duchess of Albany arrived at the Castle yesterday afternoon from Claremont. The Hon. Mrs. Moreton and the Hon. Alexander Yorke are in attendance on their Royal Highnesses. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and the Duchess of Albany attended Divine service this morning in the private chapel. The Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough preached the sermon.

The Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria, attended by Baroness de Grancy, Colonel von Westerweller, and Major von Wernher, left Marlborough House on Satur-day on their return to the Continent. The Prince and Princess of Wales accompanie their Royal Highnesses to the Charing-cross Station and there took leave of them.

The Prince of Wales was present at a meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Willis's Rooms on Saturday. rincess Christian visited their Royal Highnesses on Saturday and remained luncheon.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) arrived at Windsor on Sunday afternoon and Ring.—Observer.

proceeded to the Castle, where her Royal Highness will remain on a short visit to the

Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and the Countess Karolyi were honoured by the presence of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at dinner at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Saturday evening. The guests to meet the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess included the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose, the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Georgiana Spencer Churchill, the Russian Ambassador, the Spanish Minister, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, the Earl and Countess Sydney Count Jeno Festetics, Count Kinsky, and Mr Dumba, and Major Winsloe and Lady Caroline Cust, in attendance on their Royal

The Marquis of Hartington has returned to Devonshire House from Chatsworth.

Lord and Lady Mowbray and Stourton ntertained his Eminence Cardinal M Cabe and a select circle at dinner on Saturday vening at their residence in Charles-street. Sir Peniston and Lady Milbanke have left Brown's Hotel for Eartham.

Sir Reginald and Lady Cathcart have left Thomas's Hotel for Titness Park. Mr. and Lady Florentia Hughes and family have arrived at 27. Portland-place, for the

> MUSIC. ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rigoletto was represented at Covent Garden on Thursday last, and Mme. Albani, as Gilda, repeated an impersonation in which she is quite unrivalled. Her acting was sponta-neously natural, graceful, and pathetic, and her beautiful voice delighted all hearers in "Caro Nome," the touching scene "Tutte le Feste," and the duets with the Duke and Rigo-The last-named rôle was admirably filled by Signor Pandolfini. Signor Frapolli -once more coming to the rescue as substitute for another artist—sang and acted so well in the *rôle* of the Duke that no better representative of the character could be deired. The success of the celebrated quartette in the last act was aided by Mme. Trebelli's admirable impersonation of Maddalena, and the opera was in all respects well represented.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. Signfried, third of the four works included in The Nibelung's Ring, was produced last

week for the first time in England, and with the following cast:-Siegfried . . Heinrich Vogl Max Schlosser.
Emil Scaria.
Otto Schelper.
Heinrich Weigand.
Orlanda Riegler. Mime . . . Der Wanderer Alberich Fafner . Erda

Brunnhilde . . . The Voice of a Bird The plot of Siegfried must by this time be familiar to all who take an interest in operation matters; it will, therefore, be needless to enter into minute details. In scene 1, a "Cavern in the Forest," the Nibelung Mime employed in making a sword for Siegfried, the orphan child born of the incest between Siegmund and Sieglinde. The youthful hero of the drama makes for himself a sword from the fragments of Siegmund's sword
"Nothung," and sallies forth to kill the giant Fafner, who-in the shape of a dragonkeeps watch over the Nibelung's Ring, Tarnelm, and golden treasure. In scene 2, in the Forest," Siegfried communes with nature, and wonders why he cannot understand the language of the birds. Presently he blows his horn, and wakens Fafner, whom he kills, after a ridiculous scene only fit for the opening of a pantomime. He seizes the Ring and the Tarn-helm, and suddenly becomes enabled to understand the language of a bird, that warns him against the treacherous designs of Mime, whom he speedily kills. Inspired by the bird, he starts in quest of the flame-encircled Brunnhilde. In the last act he discovers the sleeping Walkure, whom he awakens with a kiss, and, after a love-duet of passionate intensity, the curtain falls. We reserve critical examination of the siegfried music until after further hearings, but cannot refrain from rendering testimony at once to the beauty of the music in the "Forest and the exquisite scene between Siegfried and Brunnhilde. To Herr Heinrich Vogl's superb impersonation of Siegfried too much praise could scarcely be given, and the Brunnhilde of his wife, Therese Vogl, was almost equally meritorious. All the artists were entitled to sincere praise, and Herr Anton Seidl conducted in masterly style. Gatterdammerung, which occupied five

nours in performance, was also produced, with the following cast :-

Heinrich Vogl. Heinrich Wiegand. Otto Schel, er. Gunther Robert Biberti Therese Vogl. Brunnhilde Gutrune . Antonie Schreibe Hedwig Reicher-Kin-Waltraute . dermann. Orlando Riegler. Erste Norn . Theresa Milar. Zweite " . Katharina Liebmann Woglinde Wellgrunde Flosshilde Rhine daughters Katharina Liebman Auguste Krauss. Katharina Klafsky. Maria Schulze.

The work opens with a prelude of remarkable beauty, in which Siegfried, about to quit Brunnhilde for awhile, vows to her eternal fidelity, and receives her vows in exchange. In Act I. Siegfried arrives at the hall of Sunther, on the bank of the Rhine, and i persuaded by Hagen, son of Alberich, to drink potion, in which Hagen has put a drug, which effaces from Siegfried's memory all recollection of Brunnhilde. He subsequently, disguised—by means of the Tarn-holm—as Gunther, breaks once more through the flames seizes Brunnhilde, and makes her the prev of Gunther, returning to tell the story, offensively prurient details, to Hagen and to Gunther's sister, Gutrune, who has consented become Siegfried's bride. Gunther brings to his hall the betrayed Brunnhilde, who incites Hagen to kill Siegfried. When his body is placed on the funereal pyre her love for him returns, and she leaps into the flames. The Rhine-maidens recover the fatal Ring Walhalla is seen consuming to ashes; The Rhine-maidens recover the fatal the Gotterdammerung, or morning twilight of the Scandinavian Gods (a most contemptible set of liars, thieves, perjurers, adulterers, and murderers), is succeeded by a brighter day. in which love above all shall rule the world and Der Ring des Nibelungen terminates. The dramatic interest is well sustained, although the long prosy speeches declaimed by Wotan and others frequently become irritating. The music is in many cases beautiful, but is chiefly remarkable for the ingenuity with which the composer has welded together the numerous leit motivs originated in this and the three preceding works.

The second "cycle" commenced on Friday

last, when Das Rheingold was repeated, with Herr Reichman as Wotan, Fr. Riegler as Fricka, Fr. Frauss as Frein, and other less important changes in the cast. The work went much better than on the first representation here. The scenery worked well. and the artists seemed more completely at

their ease.
On Saturday night Die Walkure was repeated with F. Therese Vegl as Sieglinde, Fr. Reicher-Kinderman as Brunnhilde, F. Reigler as Fricka, Herr Reichman as Wotan, and the other characters cast as at the first representation. The work was more successfully performed last night than at the first representation yesterday week. Should a similar esult ensue to-morrow night, when Siegfried will be repeated, the lovers of Wagnerian music will be provided with abundant gratification. In many respects Siegfried is to be PRICE 40 CENTIMES

THE DRAMA. The recent production of Boccaccio at the Comedy necessitated the withdrawal from that theatre of The Mascotte long before its time had come to a natural end. The earliest opportunity has, therefore, says the Observer, been taken to revive the pretty music of M. Audran elsewhere, so The Mascotte took the place of Monola at the Strand, on Saturday night. Here it bids fair to continue a success which has not been very long interrupted, and this although the more important changes which have been made in the cast cannot be pronounced changes for the better. The flowing melody and the extravagant fun seemed to be appreciated as keenly as ever by a crowded audience, which included the Prince and Princess of Wales. Encores were the order of the evening, and every allowance was readily made for the few signs of hasty preparation and insufficient rehearsals noticeable in the performance. able in the performance. M. Gaillard retains as Pippo, the shepherd lover of the heroine, his creditable place in the cast; and Mr. T. P. Haynes resumes his drolleries as Rocco, the farmer, who is promoted to the office of Lord Chamberlain. For Mr. Brough, however, and Miss Violet Cameron, who both remain at the Comedy, it has been necessary to find substitutes. The important rôle, therefore, of that imbecile and luckless monarch, Laurent XVII., is allotted to Mr. Ashley, who works hard to make it as amusing as it was in the hands of make it as amusing as it was in the names of his humorous predecessor; whilst Miss Clara Merivale represents the Mascotte. Miss Merivale, though a little weak, sings with welcome accuracy, and acts with plenty of energy and good intention. The popular "Glou-Glou" duet, as sung by her and M. Gaillard, well deserved its encore. Miss Ada Wilson's very graceful deserved. Wilson's very graceful dance, as, in fact, all the chief features of the opera, received very hearty applause, and as the piece is put upon the stage with all fitting brightness and taste,

Long Ago, the powerful dramatic sketch by Mr. Arthur A'Beckett, recently produced at a Mr. Arthur A Beckett, recently produced at a Royalty morning performance, is now played in the evening at that theatre, whither Miss Hilda Hilton has returned. Its tearful interest forms an odd contrast to the extremely lightheatred attractions of Sindbad the Sailor, and the sydiome at the Possibir is response, not the audience at the Royalty is, perhaps, not one that we should expect to be favourably impressed by a production so very serious in motive and treatment. Nevertheless, it must be said that Long Ago goes extremely well with its hearers, and that Miss Hilton, by her ound touching impersonation of the unhappy Madame la Fontaine, readily amuses and su tains sympathy.

its renewed career seems certain to be pros-

perous.

Few changes in theatrical programmes have occurred. Odette is repeated at the Haymarket, Taken from Life remains the attraction at the Adelphi. The Lyceum is still drawing good houses with Romeo and Juliet, and the Princesce is a second to the control of the control o and the Princess's is prolonging the brilliant run of The Lights o London. The Squire keeps its ground at the St. James's. The drama of Moths is finding favour with audiences at the Olympic. The last nights of The Colonel continue to be announced at the Prince of Wales's. Far from the Madding Crowd is increasing in popularity at the Globe. The School for Scandal will be supplanted at the Vaudeville, on Wednesday next, by London Assurance. The operatic spectacle of Babil and Byjou, now finished at an earlier hour, suffices to fill the Alhambra. At the Criterion the farcical piece of Fourteen Days continues to afford abundant merriment.

Auntie is still a favourite at Toole's Theatre, where Robert Macaire will now take the place of Bardell v. Pickwick. The Savoy has not yet exhausted the virtue of Patience. At the Avenue Theatre Madame Favart is being played for the last three weeks. The popular drama It's Never Too Late to Mend has been most successfully revived at the Surrey. Our Boys, with Mr. David James in his original character, supplies abundant merriment at the

Sir Percy Shelley's elegant little theatre on the Chelsea Embankment, hitherto reserved exclusively for occasional private performances, will, it is stated, be opened for the first time to the public on the 2d and 3d of June, when the entertainments will be for a June, when the entertainments will be for a benevolent object. A new drama by Lady Monckton, founded on an old piece of M. Adolphe Belot, will be performed for the first time; Lady Monckton herself playing the part of the heroine, supported by Sir Charles Young. Miss F. Stannard, and other amateurs of well-known ability. Each evening the drama will be preceded by Mr. C. M. Rae's comedietta A Miss in Her Teens.

A dramatic matinée, supported by Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, and Mr. Toole, amongst others, should prove a strong attraction to the public. Such an one is announced at the St. James's for Wednesday next, in aid of the Fund for the Persecuted Jews in Russia.

THE COACHING CLUB IN HYDE PARK .- The first meet of the Coaching Club for this season was held in Hyde-park at noon on Saturday; but despite the fineness of the weather which for once favoured this fixture, the number of coaches which assembled was much below the average. Neither the Duke of Beaufort, who is president, nor Lord Carrington, who is vice-president of the club, was out; and in their absence the lead was taken by Mr. James Foster, the only member of the committee who put in an appearance. It seemed too, as if the number of persons present was scarcely so great as usual, and, contrary to custom, none of the royal family attended. Although the meet was not a large one, there were some very good teams out, notably the blacks of Mr. Colston, the bays of Mr. Palmer, the browns of Mr. Trotter, the chestnuts of Count Munster and Sir Clifford Constable, and the old-fashioned roans of Mr. Carter-Wood. Although the meet was fixed for 12, it was nearly half an hour after that time before the last of the twenty-three coaches drove up; and some little delay was experienced in making a start, owing to the way in which the public will insist upon crowding on to the roadway, especially when, as was the case to-day, the president is not out to maintain order. Colonel Armytage at one time acted as honorary secretary, and was possessed of sufficient authority to control the unruly; but this is no longer the case, and the officers of police do not apparently like to exercise more than gentle persuasion with well-dressed persons. One of the earliest arrivals was Mr. James Foster (chestnuts), one of the oldest members of the club, and upon whom, in the absence of other members of the committee, devolved the duty of giving a lead to his col-leagues. He was followed by Mr. J. Mitchell (three bays and a brown), Colonel Thursby (chestnuts, Mr. Trotter (browns), Mr. Hamilton (greys and bays crossed), Mr. Darrell (browns), Mr. Deichmann (browns), Count Munster (chestnuts), Major Jary (two roans, a grey, and a bay), Mr. Banbury (three bays and a brown), Mr. J. C. Reade (browns and bays), Colonel Starkie (bays), Sir Clifford Constable (chestnuts), Mr. Morley (browns and bays crossed), the Badmitton Club coach, driven by Major Divon (browns and bays). and bays crossed), the Badminton Club coach, driven by Major Dixon (browns and bays), Mr. Carter-Wood (roans), Mr. J. Coupland (bays), Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson (blacks), Mr. G. M. Palmer (bays), Mr. Seager Hunt (browns and bays crossed), Mr. Crompton-Roberts (bright bays), and Mr. C. Reginald Hargeseyes (a roan a chastnut of health of the company of the coupled to the company of the coupled to the company of the coupled to the coupled t greaves (a roan, a chestnut, a brown, and a grey). This was the order maintained as the wenty-three coaches drove round the park by way of Apsley House and Knightsbridge to Hyde-park-gate, where the procession broke up, some of the coaches turning back, and others proceeding to the Star and Garter Hotel t Richmond; while a few, including Count Munster's, went to Hurlingham for th

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 15-16, 1882.

EGYPT, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE. The assurance given by Earl Granville in the House of Lords, and by Sir Charles Dilke in the House of Commons, on Monday afternoon, that England and France are perfectly in accord as to the policy to be pursued in the presence of the complicated condition of the Egyptian Question, will be received, as far as it goes, with satisfaction. The public anxiety would, however, have been more completely allayed had either of the mouthpieces of the Government proceeded to tell us what that policy is. Their reticence will inevitably be regarded with suspicion. Have England and France a policy as regards Egypt? Lord Granville says they have. If so, what is it? What reason can there be for preserving a more than Egyptian darkness upon the subject? Sir Charles Dilke, who spoke with even greater brevity than his Chief, has assumed all the wisdom of the Sphinx, tells us nothing beyond the that England and France are agreed, and that the two Governments are confident that the course decided upon will receive the approval of the other Great Powers, as well as of the Porte. What can be the reason for all this mystery? If the Government have really made up their minds, what motive can there be for not divulging the decision they have arrived at? We could understand the wisdom-nay the necessityof reserve, if the Cabinets of London and Paris had yet been unable to arrive at a common conclusion. But Lord Granville protests that this is not so. and Sir Charles Dilke, after confessing that divergencies did exist between them, declares that these are now completely at an end. Then why not tell us what the common conclusion is? Whom would it injure were the Ministry to take the country into its confidence? No harm could possibly be done to our relations with France, if France and we are in absolute accord. Is it from the other Great Powers that it is necessary to conceal our intentions? That is incredible; for Lord Granville showed last night that he is aware that Germany, Austria, and Italy, while leaving to England and France the initiative in dealing with the Egyptian imbroglio, reserve to themselves a veto upon the policy to be pursued. Is it in order to spare the susceptibilities of Turkey that the resolutions of the Cabinet are alluded to with so much reticence and in such carefully guarded phraseology? But it is not to be supposed that anything is about to be done inconsistent with Treaty rights, and in defiance of international law. It may, perhaps, be thought that the joint appearance of English and French ironclads in Egyptian waters suffices to indicate that England and France are agreed. Yes; but agreed upon Upon sending their ironclads together into Egyptian waters. That is all. It is well that Arabi Pacha should have been warned that he will be held to answer with his own life for the safety of the English and French residents, but this is a measure of police rather than of policy. No doubt, also, the presence of ironclads will be an intimation to Arabi Pacha that he must desist from attempting to substitute military for civil rule in Egypt; and it is possible that the intimation may be attended to. But if it is not, what are England and France, in "perfect accord," to do next? That is the real questionthe question which, if circumstances should shelve it for the present, will re-

to Alexandria .- Standard. REVELATIONS. The 44 information" in reliance on which the Government came to the conclusion that it was wise to release the suspects even at the cost of Mr. Forster's secession from the Cabinet was disclosed on Monday night. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. Charles Lewis, declined to produce the private correspondence containing the information in question, and, no doubt, its publication as a Parliamentary paper would, as he says, "not fall under any usual rule." But then it may be argued that the negotiations between Downingstreet and Kilmainham-for as such they must be considered in spite of their strange form and circuitous course-are altogether unusuai. Mr. Parnell did not deem himself precluded from making his own position clear by reading a letter addressed to Mr. O'Shea, M.P. for Clare, which contained the statement of his views, subsequently laid before the Prime Minister. The point of this communication is in the following sentence:-" If the arrears question be settled by the means indicated, I have every confidence-a confidence shared by my colleagues-that the exertions, which we should be able to make, strenuously and unremittingly, would have the effect of stopping outrages and intimidation of all kinds." meaning of these words is that the Land League party offered to assist the Government in restoring the authority of the Taw and security for life and property in Ireland upon condition. The information that this offer had been made convinced the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Forster, that the release of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly was expedient in the interests of law and order. It may be technically accurate to contend that there was no compact, but the undisputed facts show an understanding to have existed, which if it had not been shattered by events unforeseen a fortnight ago might have had important results. The promised assistance of the Land League party would not have been confined to Irish administration, for Mr. Parnell, in a passage of his letter to Captain O'Sheaunaccountably omitted from the copy he read in the House of Commons-intimated that the adoption of his views on the land question would "enable us to co-operative cordially for the future with the Liberal party in forwarding Liberal principles. After the brief discussion on the Arrears Bill, the House returned with zest to this personal controversy. It appears from the letters which were produced and read by Captain O'Shea and from Mr. Forster's speech that the amateur diplomacy of the member for Clare left the Ministry, or some of them, in a vague state of mind with respect to the promises of Mr. Parnell and his friends. But whatever

assert itself again before long, and which,

sooner or later, will require more direct

treatment than the despatch of ironclads

ambiguity may have shrouded the truth from the perception of his colleagues, Mr. Forster, it is evident, saw the danger which the acceptance of the proffered aid involved. His warnings were disregarded, even when he was able to urge that the instruments by which the reign of terror had been established in Ireland were those through whose agency the restoration of law and order was to be carried out. The justification of the late Chief Secretary has been completed by Monday night's disclosures. It is not to be regretted that the possibility of such an alliance has been destroyed. In no case could it have been lasting. The Land League party would not be content to abandon the claims they represent, even if they were freed from the pressure of darker and more desperate spirits, upon the payment of the first instalment. A conditional promise to aid in repressing outrage is an insult to law and Government. Mr. Goschen expressed the prevailing conviction of Englishmen last week when he said, in answer to Mr. Healy's declaration that "he would not be responsible for the condition of Ireland," that Parliament repudiated and rejected the responsibility of the Land League party. It is not for those, as Mr. Goschen urged, who "signed the 'No Rent' Manifesto, who have done all they can to diminish the ties that bind England and Ireland together, to undertake responsibility for the government of Ireland.' We cannot profess to deplore the brutal frankness of Mr. Healy on Thursday last, even though he seasoned his disclaimer of any intention to assist the Government with a denunciation of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. That eminent Judge-whose acquaintance Mr. Healy made, it should be remembered, at the Cork Winter Assizes of 1880, when the member for Wexford was tried and acquitted on a charge of intimidation-points out with dignified reserve in our columns to the fact that his accuser showed absolute ignorance of the facts on which he based his charge .- Times.

THE PHŒNIX PARK TRAGEDY.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN TO MISS BURKE.

THE ASSASSINS' CAR TRACED.

The Dublin correspondent of the Standard wrote on Monday night:-Miss Burke, sister of the late Under-Secretary, has received the following letter from the Queen:-

"Buckingham Palace, May 10, 1882. "Dear Miss Burke,—Though not personally acquainted with you, I am anxious to express to you again in writing how deep and sincere my sympathy is with you in this hour of affliction and bereavement, and how much I deplore the loss of one who had devoted his life to the service of his Sovereign and country so loyally, faithfully, and ably. It is impossible to express the horror which I, in common with the world at large, have experienced at the dreadful event of last Saturday, and whilst nothing can make up to you and to poor Lady Cavendish for the loss of a beloved brother and husband, the universal sympathy which is felt for you may, I hope, be soothing to you. Trusting your health may not suffer, and praying that

God may support you,

"Believe me, sincerely yours,

"Victoria I." The police authorities in Dublin are making

slow but satisfactory progress on the trail of the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Yesterday they could only trace the

car by which the assassins escaped as far as Rehobeth-lane, off the South Circular-road,

but to-day they have been successful in further tracking its course back into the heart of the city till a certain quarter on the north side was reached, and here the murderers got off separated. The detectives believe have actually found the car the murderers employed. About three o'clock on the afternoon of the tragedy a man representing himself to be a licensed Jarvey, who was getting his own vehicle repaired, called at a car-owner's yard, and engaged for a few hours an outside car and horse—not an unusual occurrence in Dublin when an accident befalls the car of any of the men engaged in the public-carriage service. The proprietor declares that he did not know the individual who hired the car, but he gives a general description of him, which tallies closely with that in the Police Gazette. The man stated that he did not require to take cushions, as he had his own at home, and would use them. The car was brought back about half-past eight o'clock. Four men were seen to jump off it and go in different directions. When the and go in different directions. When the driver gave up the vehicle into the custody of the owner it was noticed that the horse was covered with foam, as if it had been very hard driven, and some remarks were made on the subject, but the driver speedily got away. The car has been examined, but there are no marks of blood upon it. It is believed the murderers placed rugs over the seats, so that in the event of any blood dripping from the weapons or their clothes, the stains would not be found on the car. The Dectectives have a suspicion, amounting almost to a certainty, that they know the man who drove the car which was hired, and a strict watch is kept upon his movements. They will continue their surveillance of him, and, if necessary, will arrest him. Nevertheless the authorities have come to the conclusion that without the aid of an informer all the information they have obtained up to the present will go for nothing. The 15 persons who saw a car with four persons on it driving furiously from the purk and along the route which the took differ materially in their description of it and its occupants. Some say the back panel was green and the wheels white; others are positive that the back was red, and the wheels and underneath portion yellow; while another says he is certain the wheels were a peculiar grey. Then again the description of the carman differs. When the parade was made last week none of the witnesses would go so far as to say that a jarvey suspected, who was before them (though he did not know it), was the man, nor would they say that he was not. The horse and car hired on the day of the assassination has also been inspected by these persons, and here again there is a remarkable difference of opinion between them. The great number say the car is like that which they had seen, but they are not able to agree in identifying the horse. The authorities maintain that the assassins are still in Dublin, and that they are being harboured in concealment in a quarter of the city which is being closely watched.

The resort to the dagger by conspirators in Ireland is not, as has been supposed, a new departure in their means of disposing of their victims. Pierce Nagle, the informer of the Fenian movement in 1866, was stabbed with a dagger. Warner, another informer, was stabled. Gethins, the young man supposed to have given information to the police at Kingstown, met his fate from the stiletto. The two men who entered the Dublin Detective Office with a view of assassinating offi-cers Dawson and Smollen were armed with daggers. Lennon, the notorious Fenian who shot two policemen when he was intercepted earrying Fenian documents, when apprehended had a pair of daggers in his possession; and a couple of years ago a man was stabbed in Dublin, having been mistaken for an informer of ten years before.

The Executive cannot deny that they were

warned of the existence of a dangerous conspiracy in Dublin. Those who drew their atto the matter were ridiculed as alarmists, and correspondents who spoke of the new alliance between conspirators of different camps were deemed unworthy of Had ample latitude been allowed to deal liberally with persons who offered information for remuneration some of the dreadful crimes which have since that period been committed might have been averted. assassination of Bailey and others should have opened the eyes of the authorities. Even Bailey's wife had to fly the country after the arrest of six men on suspicion of being concerned in her husband's death. A band of assassins waited for her at night, but a timely warning as she was turning into the street saved her life. Four or five other persons have, it is said, been sentenced to death at the hands of the secret band, who are only biding

their time to inflict the blow. Arrests are being made all over the country. but they are of no avail. The murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke will never be brought to the gallows unles the information comes from the ranks of the 'terrorists" themselves.

MR. HEALY AND THE IRISH BENCH. The Times publishes the following let-

Sir,-I have taken the following extract from the Parliamentary report in the *Times* of yesterday of Mr. Healy's speech on the occasion of the introduction of "The Bill for the Prevention of Crime in Ireland ":-

"But who were these Judges? Chief Justice May was no doubt a gentleman of the greatest erudition as regards law, but he was appointed to the judicial bench because he was a Conservative and an Orangeman. Then there was Chief Justice Fitzgerald, a man for whom the people of Ireland spilt their blood in the county of Clare 20 years ago, and who would doubtless reward them by spilling their blood at the command of the by spilling their blood at the command of the Government. (Murmurs.) This was a Bill to give hanging powers to three Judges on any evidence that might be trumped up before them."

It seems to be a practice with certain mem bers of the House of Commons to make "debate" the vehicle for calumnious statements as to some public functionaries and es-pecially as to Irish Judges. These statements too frequently pass unchecked and unanswered. The privileges of the House prevent me on the present occasion taking any direct action and I am obliged, though most unwillingly to pray for a little of your valuable space the Judge assailed, though I am not a Chief Justice. I was a member for Ennis up to 1860 and had been six times returned to Parliament for that borough, but at none of my elections was there any bloodshed, or any riot or disorder of any kind. Thirty year since, at the election for the county of Clare, Lieutenant-General Sir John Fitzgerald (lat-Field-Marshal) was one of the candidates, and a serious affray took place at Six-mile Bridge between the military and the people in which several lives were unhappily lost That calamity had no connection whatever with any election of mine, and at the time of its occurrence I was busily engaged at the Cork Assizes. I was summoned from thence by my own constituents to come to Clare, and, as a J.P. for that county, to assist in the investigation then about to take place. I came and assisted, and such was my only connection with that lamentable tragedy. I should disdain to notice the grievous calumn quoted, but that now and in our present un-happy circumstances the difficulties which the life of a public man in Ireland are more than enough without being intensified by unreproved slander in Parliament. I have the honour to be, your faithful servant,

J. D. FITZGERALD, Second Justice of the Queen's Bench, Dublin, 41, Merrion-square, Dublin, May 13.

SAVAGERY ON THE WEST COAST.

There are incidents of ugly humour in the horrid struggle progressing between Bonny and Calabar, on the West Coast of Africa, and something that gives food for serious reflection. We are used to the grotesque and sanguinary diversions of Ja Ja and Oko Jumbo, and the feeble but less sanguinary interference of King George and Prince This and That of the

Pepple family: Several of these Princes were educated in England; they speak our language perfectly; they read our books; they wear our clothes. The contingent which Bonny furnished to the Gold Coast expedition, led by Captain Prince Charles Pepple and Lieutenant John Jumbo, was quite soldierlike and almost civilised. But for all the show of improvement, which is more marked here than in any negro State, the old savagery shows no sign of real decay. The cannibal sacrifices are now pronounced to be a religious rite; but the name makes no difference perceptible to those who furnish the viands. And the people fight as cruelly as ever, with, if possible, less reason. The influence of European education is most conspicuous in the spirited plan of campaign which the Bonnys are prosecuting, and in the arms used. They have invaded Calabar with vigour and success. If they would only drop the unsoldierlike habit of firing into their ow ranks, it would seem, from the accounts which reach us that some possibility of finishing the war would not be absolutely incredible. In spite of accidents of this sort which constantly occur, they resolutely push on. Calabar is invested by fifty war-canoes, averaging sixty men each, who are "armed with modern guns." Gatlings are constantly mentioned, and they seemed to be worked with success. "The town is shelled daily. These hints are rather disconcerting t people who know that coast, and our pre-carious relations with it. If Bonny can put three thousand men into the field, armed with breech-loaders, supported by cannon which will throw a shell, and provided with sufficient ammunition if the Calabar men are so well equipped on their side that they can make an effectual resistance, our interest in the West Coast may become most objectionably lively one of these days. For other chiefs and people have doubtless followed the same course more or less. Dahomey, we may suppose, is arming; Ashanti is, we know. And as disturbances are chronic in these parts, efore long some disaster may occur which will exact a much more serious effort on our part than has hitherto been necessary. It is afe to predict that if Ashanti had resisted with breech-loading arms, Sir Garnet Wolse ley would not have reached Coomassie with the force at his disposal.—Evening Standard.

A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.—" Tatler," in Land, writes:—" From Westmoreland I have Had sent me a unique advertisement. Mr. George Mackereth, of the Dungeon Ghyll New Hotel, Little Langdale, advertised his farm stock for sale on May 9th, and he concludes the announcement as follows:

"On't Nint' of May, Gwordie's seale's to be, "On't Nint' of May, Gwordie's seale's to b And we're glad he's still alive; And strange to say, this verra day, He's exactly sixty-five. We whop ye'll cum fra far and nar, And bid as hard's ye can; Whativver ye buy 'll be worth o't brass, And straight fra an honest man."

There is a traditional saying in the North of England that "an honest man has a tuft of hair growing in the palm of his hand." I wonder, without in the least questioning 'Gwordie's" claim to the title, whether he has this distinguishing mark?

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock. EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Lords Lord GRANVILLE stated, in reply to Lord Delawarr, with regard to Egyptian affairs, that the policy of England and France had been pursued on the lines laid down at the commencement of the Session, and followed up in the published despatches and the dual Note, and that an understanding had been arrived at between the two countries as to the course of action to be adopted in certain contingencies, which however, he hoped, and more than hoped, would not arise. The other European Powers had always admitted the preponderating influence of France and England in Egypt; but, on the other hand, they claimed that if any change were introduced, it would not be a matter of indifference to Europe, nor one n which Europe ought not to take part, and that claim had never been denied by France or England. With reference to the speech recently delivered by M. de Freycinet in the French Chamber, he had the assurance of his Excellency that he never intended to arrogate for France a preponderating influence over that of England in Egypt. The noble Earl added that although since he held his present position in her Majesty's Government he had been in communication with three French Ministers he had throughout been met by each of them with respect to Egyptian affairs in a spirit of the most perfect loyalty.

Lord Salisbury remarked that there was nothing in the statement of the noble Earl to which he could take exception, and that he thoroughly concurred in the hope to which he had given expression. At the same time, ne desired to impress on the Government that England could not admit that any other Power had a superior interest in the position and government of Egypt. By the engage-ments entered into both by themselves and their predecessors her Majesty's Government were bound to give support to the present Viceroy as long as his rule was maintained in accordance with the principles of which they approved, and not only were they bound to give that support in words, but, if necessary, in a stronger way. If force had to be resorted to, the best arrangement would be to make use of the sword of Turkey; the worst would be to use the sword of France; and any Minister would be deserving of severe condemnation who assented to the latter alternative without the strictest guarantees for the interests of this country; but he did not wish it to be supposed that he thought her Majesty's Government were likely to assent to such an arrangement.

After a few observations from Lord Lam-ington, Lord Stratheden withdrew the motion of which he had given notice, and the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-MONDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Sir C. DILKE stated, in answer to Sir S. Northcote, that the divergences of view which ad at an early period manifested themselves between the French and English Govern-ments on the Egyptian Question were now at an end; that the two Governments were in absolute accord with regard to the steps to be taken in certain future eventualities, which he hoped would not arise; and that they were confident that the course agreed upon would meet the assent of all the Great Powers as neet the assent of all the Great vell as of the Porte. He added that the English and French fleets had been ordered to proceed to Alexandria. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RELEASED SUSPECTS

Mr. Puleston having asked the Prime Minister whether he would produce the documentary evidence of the intentions of the recently imprisoned members of the House with reference to their conduct if released from custody, Mr. GLADSTONE explained that the documentary evidence referred to consisted of certain letters which had passed between members of the House, Consequently, its production would not come under any usual Rule. Indeed, it would diminish the responsibility

of the Government.

Mr. Parnell then interposed by reading a copy of the letter which he wrote to Mr. O'Shea, member for Clare, on the 28th ult., and which set forth the conditions relating to arrears of rent and the purchase clauses upon which it was absolutely necessary to settle the Irish land question, and the adoption of which would, in his opinion and that of his colwould, in his opinion and that of his col-leagues, be effectual in stopping outrages and intimidation of all kinds. Mr. Forster having inquired whether the hon. member had read the whole of the letter, Mr. Parnell replied that the copy from which he had read was furnished to him by Mr. O'Shea, and that it was possible that one paragraph had been omitted; but speaking for himself he had no objection to Mr. O'Shea communicating to the House the entire letter. Mr. O'Shea here rose and declared his readiness at the earliest opportunity to do so. He then resumed his seat, amid cries of "Read" from the Opposition, which were renewed with increased vigour when Mr. Forster moved from his seat on the third Ministerial bench and handed the letter itself to Mr. O'Shea, who at once proceeded to read it in extenso. The paragraph omitted from Mr. Parnell's copy was to the effect that Mr. Parnell and his friends would be enabled in future cordially to cooperate with the Liberal Party in for-warding Liberal principles, and that the Government at the end of the Session would, from the state of the country, feel themselves thoroughly justified in dispensing with further coercive measures. The reading of the paragraph evoked loud bursts of derisive cheers from the Conservative benches, which were answered, however, by counter cheers from the Liberal benches. Replying next to Lord J. Manners and other members, Mr. Gladstone stated that he had seen the letter, and that it was not the only one brought to him. But

ne repeated what he had already told the House, that there was not the slightest understanding between the Government and the hon. member for Cork, that the hon. member on his side asked nothing, and that the Government on theirs asked nothing. Sir S. NORTHCOTE putting a question reating to the course of business, Mr., Gladstone stated that it was not intended to make further progress with the Customs and Inland

Revenue Bill and the subject of Procedure until after the Whitsuntide recess.
Subsequently the House went into Committee on the Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt

and Illegal Practices) Bill. ARREARS OF RENT BILL.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose to ask leave to introduce a bill to make provision respecting certain arrears of rent in Ireland, and in doing so observed that inasmuch as his proposal would impose a new duty on the Land Commission, he was able to say that that body had of late made such satisfactory progress as to be capable of coping with that duty, He pro-posed that the House should legislate upon the Juestion of arrears alone, and not touch upon any other subject whatever connected with the Land Act. He regarded the question as a matter which it was in the interest of all parties to settle by an equitable arrangement, and the principle upon which the plan proceeded was one of compromise. The existing Land Act contained an important clause on the subject of arrears, and many particulars embodied therein would be available for the purposes of this bill. The question to be decided by the House was which of the two bases they would adopt. Would they proceed by the method of compulsion involving something in the nature of a gift, or would they make a futher effort in the direction of a loan combined with voluntary arrangement? The experience of last year did not encourage him

now submitted to the House, the right hon. gentleman explained that the limitation of value beyond which the Bill should not operate was £30 of Griffith's valuation, and this provision, he avowed, was taken from the proposal of the member for New Ross. The tenant would have to pay the rent for the year 1880-1881, and must give proof of his inability to pay arrears before he could make a de-mand, on the one hand, upon the funds of the State, or, on the other hand, upon his land-The plan would be worked through the Sub-Commissioners or the County Court Judges, and, so far as the contribution of the State was concerned, it would be a pure gift towards the liquidation of the arrears, and was not to exceed one year's rent or onehalf of the total arrears to be dealt with prior to November, 1880. When the tenant had got rid of the year's rent for got rid of the year's rent for -1881, and the State had made its contribution, the whole of the rest of the arrears would be cancelled. The time during which the applications to the Court would extend would be to the 30th of June, 1883. Then, following the Act of 1881, the Act of 1880, and the proposal of the member for New Ross, he proposed to take the contribu-tion of the State from the surplus of the Church Temporalities, and, if that were inadequate, to supply the deficiency from the Consolidated Fund. He could not, however, say with strict accuracy either the amount that would be required to extinguish the arrears or the amount available from the Church Fund. But the value of the residue of the Church surplus not already pledged could not be less than a million and a half sterling, and he had no reason to believe that the claims under the Bill upon the public fund for the liquidation of arrears would exceed, if they reached, two millions. He did not, however consider it prudent to state them at a lower amount than that.

After some further discussion, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

The text of "The Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Act, 1882," will be found, says the Daity Telegraph, to reproduce with exactitude the special features foreshadowed by Sir William Harcourt in his speech of Wednesday. It starts with a preamble which asserts that "by reason of the action of secret societies and combinations for illegal purposes in Ireland the operation of the ordinary law has become insufficient for the repression and prevention of crime, and it is expedient to make further provision for that purpose." The measure is divided into four parts. Part One deals with the Special Commission to try crime: Part Two with the particular offences included in the Act; Part Three with the "general of arrest, searching for arms, expelling aliens, and confiscating newspapers: Part Four is taken up with what are called "supplemental provisions and defini-

1. As regards the Special Commission which is to be substituted for jury trial in some cases, the words of the bill are as follow:—
The Lord-Lieutenant may from time to

time direct a Commission (or Commissions) to be issued for the appointment of a Court (or Courts) of Special Commissioners for the trial of persons charged with any of the fol-lowing offences, that is to say: Treason or treason-felony; murder or manslaughter; attempt to kill; aggravated crime of violence against the person; arson, whether by common law or by statute; attack on dwellinguse; and whenever it appears that in the case of any person committed for trial for any of the said offences a just and impartial trial cannot be had according to the ordinary course of law, the Lord-Lieutenant may by warrant assign to any such Court the duty of sitting at the place named in the warrant, and of there, without a jury, hearing and determining the charge made.

The Commission will consist of "Three

Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, other than the Lord Chancellor, to be named in the Commission." Unless the whole Court agree in the verdict, the prisoner is acquitted. Then follow the provisions to ensure a fair trial; one being the rule that witnesses for the defence can have their "reasonable expenses" paid by the Lord-Lieutenant, and that there will be an appeal from the three Judges. This appeal is to lie to "the Court of Criminal Appeal hereinafter mentioned," which is to consist of "not less than five Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, with the exception of the Lord Chancellor." The Judges shall sit according to a rota to be from time to time determined by the Lord Chancellor. Provided that a judge who sat in the Special Commission Court shall not sit in the Court of Criminal Appeal on any appeal against a conviction or sentence by that Special Com-mission Court to which he was a party. The determination of any appeal shall be according to the determination of a majority of the

judges who hear the appeal. 2. Offences under the Act are enumerated as follows:-Every person who wrongfully and without legal authority uses intimidation, or incites any other person to use intimidation (a), with a view to cause any person or persons, either to do any act which such person or persons has or have a legal right to abstain from doing, or to abstain from doing any act which such person or persons has or have a legal right to do; or (b) towards any person or persons in consequence either of his or their having abstained from doing any act which he or they had a legal right to abstain from doing, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act. In this Act the expression "intimidation" includes any word spoken or act done calculated to put any person in fear of any injury or danger to himself, or to any member of his family, or to any person in his employment, or in fear of any injury to or loss of his property, business, or means of living. Offenders against the Act also are those who take part in any riot or unlawful assembly take or hold possession of any house or land within six months after the execution of a writ of possession, without consent of the owner; commit an aggravated crime of violence against the person; or assault any constable, bailiff, process - server, or other minister of the law. It is a distinct offence against the Act to be a member of an unlawful association, or to solicit, or receive, or pay money for its use, or to wear its badge, or to take part in its proceedings. The Lord Lieutenant is further entrusted with power to prohibit any meeting which he has reason to believe to be dangerous to the public peace or safety," and any person present at such meeting becomes an offender against the Act. After sunset any person in a pro-claimed district found "out of his place of abode under suspicious circums'ances," may be arrested by a constable and summarily imprisoned by a justice of the peace, and become an offender under the Act. In such in his own favour.

a case the prisoner is allowed to give evidence 3. General Powers: If a constable finds in a proclaimed district any stranger under suspicious circumstances, he may arrest such stranger and bring him before a justice of the peace, and, unless such stranger satisfies the justice that he is in such place for a lawful object the justice may require him to give se-curity by entering into a recognizance with sureties to keep the peace and to be of good behaviour during the ensuing six months, and in default of his giving such security may commit him to prison until he gives such security. If, after the passing of the Act, the Lord-Lieutenant considers any newspaper, wherever printed, which is attempted to be circulated in Ireland, "to contain matter inciting to the commission of treason," or of any act of violence or intimidation, the Lord-Lieutenant may order that all copies of such newspaper containing that matter shall, when found in in proposing the latter method. Proceeding Ireland, be forfeited to her Majesty, and any to describe the provisions of the measure he constable duly authorised by the Lord-Lieute-

nant may seize the same. Where the Lord-Lieutenant has ordered any copies of a newspaper to be forseited under this section he may, if the printer or publisher of such newspaper can be found in Ireland, cause notice to be served on such printer or publisher, requiring such printer or publisher to give security to an amount not exceeding £200 not to print or publish any newspaper containing any matter inciting to the commission of treason or of any act of violence or intimidation.

Searches for arms and illegal documents are to be authorised in proclaimed districts by the Lord-Lieutenant. Renewing the "Alien Act," the Lord-Lieutenant is given power to "direct any alien to depart the power to "direct any alien to depart the realm." Then follow the directions as to the to apprehend absconding witnesses, and the power of the Lord-Lieutenant to order addiional constabulary to be employed in any district. As regards his power to levy com-pensation for murder or maining on a paricular district, this is what the bill says :-Where it appears that any one has been murdered, maimed, or otherwise injured in his person, and that such murder, maining, or injury is a crime of the character commonly known as agrarian, or arising out of any unlawful association, and a claim is made for compensation, the Lord-Lieutenant may by warrant nominate such person or persons as he thinks fit to investigate the claim, and in case of his awarding compensa-tion, the said sum shall be a charge payable by such district and in such instalments as the Lord-Lieutenant may by command order.

4. Among the "supplementary provisions" are to be found an important clause enacting that a person guilty of an offence against this act may be prosecuted within Dublin metropolis before a police magistrate, and elsewhere before two resident magistrates, and can be sentenced on summary conviction to not more than six months' imprisonment. The Lord-Lieutenant is given power to proclaim districts.

Then come details of the procedure of the courts, allowances to the judges, and such matters. Among the most important definitions in the Act the following is

undoubtedly to be reckoned:—

The expression "unlawful association" means an association formed or carrying on operations—(a) for the commission of crimes: or (b) for encouraging or aiding persons to commit crimes; and the expression "crime" for the purposes of this section means any offence against this Act, and also any crime punishable on indictment by imprisonment with hard labour, or by any greater punishment.

The last clause enacts that the duration of the act is to be "until the expiration of three years next after the passing thereof, and to the end of the then current session of Parlia-

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, MONDAY. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps, arrived at the Castle yesterday at a quarter before five o'clock from London. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon with Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and the Duchess of Albany also drove out. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Queen yesterday afternoon. Louise and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove this morning.

Prince Frederick William of Hesse visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Monday and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark, attended by the Countess of Morton, Colonel Teesdale, and Captain Honneus, were present at a ball given by the Marquis and Marquesa de Santurce at their residence in Kensington Palace Gardens on Monday evening.

The Marquis and Marchioness of London-derry have left Londonderry House for North Wales, and are prevented returning to London till after the middle of June.

The Earl and Countess of Loudoun have

arrived in Grosvenor-street from Willesley Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouche.

Viscount and Viscountess Gough and the Hon. Nora Gough have arrived at 77, Eatonplace, for the season.

General Lord Mark Kerr is confined to his

house by the effects of the accident he met with last week. He was trotting fast on the slippery wood pavement past the Albert-gate when the horse came down with the rider under it. Lord Mark struck the forewheel of the carriage of Mr. Jerningham, M.P., with his left shoulder and then rolled over. He was struck behind the left ear and deeply cut by the hind wheel of the carriage (the coachman pulled up admirably). Lord Mark's right foot—the stirrup bent—was under the horse, badly hurt. He will not be able to leave his room for some weeks. Lady Emily Foley has arrived at Buckland's Hotel, 43, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square,

from Stoke Edith Park.

NEW BARONETS .- The Gazette of Friday night officially announces that the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been granted to Mr. Henry Hussey Vivian, of Singleton, Swansea; Mr. Alexander Matheson, of Lochalsh, Ross; Mr. Frederick Acclom Milbank, of Well, North Riding of York; Mr. Michael Arthur Bass, of Rangemore Hall, Tatenhill, Stafford (with remainder in default of issue male to Hamar Alfred Bass, of Needwood House, Rollestone, Stafford); Mr. Joseph Whitwell Pease, of Hutton Low Cross and Pinchinthorpe, Gisborough, North Riding; Mr. John Bennet Lawes, of Rothamsted, Hertford; Mr. Charles Elphinstone Adam, of Blair-Adam. Kinross; Mr. Samuel Stephens Marling, of Stanley Park, Kingstanley, Gloucester; and Mr. Charles James Freake, of Cromwell House, Kensington.

MEETING OF THE IRISH PARTY.—A meeting of the members of the Irish Parliamentary Party was held on Monday afternoon in the Conference-room of the House of Commons, the object of which was to consider the course to be taken by them as a body upon the new Coercion Bill. The chair was first taken by Mr. M'Carthy, and afterwards by Mr. Parnell, the other members of Parliament present including Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Lalor, Mr. Bryne, Mr. Nelson, Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. R. Power, Mr. Corbet, Mr. E. J. Synan, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Finegan, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Shiel, Mr. Callan, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Lalir, Mr. Sayton, and Mr. M'Earlane taken by Mr. M'Carthy, and afterwards by Mr. Healy, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. M'Farlane. In consequence of the bill not being yet before the meeting it was impossible to hold the intended discussion upon its merits, and, after a desultory conversation of short duration, it was resolved to adjourn the meeting until Thursday afternoon next. Before that time the bill will be in the hands of members, and it will be fully examined in all its bearings.

THE LATE LORD F. CAVENDISH .- We (Times) THE LATE LORD F. CAVENDISH.—WE (TIMES) are requested by the Duke of Devonshire to state that he, Lady Frederick Cavendish, and other members of his family have received during the last week numerous resolutions of public bodies and letters from private individuals expressing deep sympathy with them on the death of his son. It would have been a satisfaction to them to have been able to send separate replies, but their immense number has rendered this impossible, and they desire in this manner to return their most grateful thanks for the kind feeling towards them which has thus been manifest

MORNING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15. QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,869.—FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1882

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

M Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 17-18, 1882.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL. On all hands it is admitted that the Prevention of Crime Bill is a remark able departure in criminal jurispruden ce. A study of the text of it shows that nothing very similar to it has hitherto been known to English law. If any precedents for it can be found, they are the Insurrection and Coercion Acts which figure so frequently in Irish history. It remains, of course, to be seen how far the Lord Lieutenant, with whom rests the initiative in almost everything, will deem it necessary to make use of the vast powers which he possesses under it. If he chooses to avail himself of these powers, the ordinary criminal law in regard to the gravest offences will be virtually superseded. The most interesting part of the Bill is that relating to the appointment of Courts of Special Commission-a term which of itself shows how far, through the troubles of the times, we have drifted away from constitutional practices, and which recalls the High Commission Court and other irregular tribunals. The whole of the new machinery is an unqualified confession to the world that the law with its present powers is a failure. The necessary condition of the success of our system of criminal procedure is the existence of a general feeling of antagonism to crime and a lively wish on the part of the good men and true of every district in which crime is committed that offenders shall be punished. Whenever this feeling is wanting or is weakened, the jury system breaks down. The difficulty arising from the presence of purely local prejudice may be got over in a constitutional way. A case may be moved by certiorari to some place where jurymen are indifferent or impartial. But where is such a spot to be found in Ireland? When disaffection is widespread, when juries everywhere

seem averse to convict in particular classes of offences, what alternative is there but to supersede the normal machinery altogether? The proposed Courts which will deal with agrarian and cognate crimes are to be created whenever the Lord-Lieutenant thinks that a just and impartial trial cannot be had according to the ordinary course of law. Each of them will consist of three Judges. They are to sit and determine cases without the assistance or check of a jury; but they must be unanimous in order to convict. Any person who is convicted by such a tribunal may appeal from it to a Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of no fewer than five judges. The latter will be authorised to affirm, vary, or quash the conviction or sentence on grounds alike of fact and law. In the Court of Appeal the decision of the majority will be binding. In order to enable its members to judge of the sufficiency of the evidence, it will be taken down at the trial by a sworn shorthand writer. Such is the manner in which it is proposed to deal with persons accused of treasony-felony, murder, or manslaughter, and certain other important offences. To foreign jurists this part of the bill might appear in no way remarkable. Such a tribunal as is proposed was part of the regular machinery of the criminal law in France and Germany until recent times. But no clearer sign of the pass to which matters have reached is to be found than the fact that the Government, with general approbation, propose to permit Lord Spencer to suspend trial by jury in the exercise of his discretion. Already many criticisms of the bill have been published. Some of them go to the root and principle of the bill; others, which are more more instructive, relate to details. It has been urged against the bill that, without going so far afield for new powers, much might be done to strengthen the efficacy of the law and to obtain convictions. The complaint is that juries

rarely convict even when evidence is forth-

coming. Generally that arises from sym-

pathy on the part of all the jurors with the

accused or dread of incurring popular dis-

approbation. Occasionally, however, a

guilty person escapes because, unanimity

being needed, one or two of the jury stand

out in defiance of law and fact. It has

occurred to some persons to be a mistake

that, before resorting to the very stringent

measures embodied in the bill, this ob-

stacle in the way of justice has not been

removed. Such a suggestion, however,

is of little value, and much more formida-

ble objections to the bill in its present form

may be conceived, Juries, it is admitted.

do not convict as they ought. But

Judges also, it is to be presumed, will not

convict if evidence be not forthcoming. If

they do, the Court of Appeal, consisting of

Judges who must be guided only by the

evidence recorded in the shorthand notes

before them, will be pretty sure to reverse

the decision of the Court below. What

likelihood is there that, in cases involving

life and death, the Special Commissions

will bring guilty men to justice? The

universal complaint has been that wit-

nesses, afraid of the vendetta of which

they may be the objects, do not come for-

ward; and, if that continues to be the case,

it is somewhat difficult to see what good the

Special Commissions will accomplish. In

the present temper of the public mind.

stringent measures intended to deal with

this difficulty would be welcomed; and

we may be sure that the authors of the bill

will be urged to do even more than they

have done in order to attain this capital

object. The most obvious way of getting

further evidence would be to permit

examination of the accused. It may

be doubted, indeed, whether public

opinion would tolerate the application to

persons suspected of any crimes, no matter

how grievous, of the inquisitorial process

which is practised in France. It is not

consonant with our habits to keep a man

immured for months, to examine him as

often as seems right to the inquisitor, to

repeatedly defer his examination, to expose

him to a protracted series of threats and

temptations, and seek to worm out of him

an admission or a confession. Englishmen

magistrates. In such a system lurk grave abuses, and no convictions would reconcile Englishmen to its use. The framers of the have been sensible of the really serious difficulty in the way of administration, and have inserted in it provisions designed to obtain and preserve evidence. One section, for example, empowers a magistrate in a district in which an offence has been committed to summon any one "whom he has reason to believe to be capable of giving material evidence concerning such offence." He need not wait until a charge is preferred against any one; he may summon whom he thinks fit, administer an oath, and bind him over to appear and give evidence. The magistrate may even, if he thinks a witness is likely to abscond, commit him to prison until such time as the evidence is required. The whole bill presupposes a fact which is unpleasant to contemplate the existence of a large section of the community hostile to the operation of the law. We have faced and triumphed over such difficulties in India and elsewhere. We may do so, too, in Ireland also. But the most hopeful among us will own that the obstacles are great, and the Government are bound to alter the machinery of the law so as to cope with them. The ordinary weapons of justice proving blunt and ineffective, they must of necessity be exchanged for others which in normal times might be justly condemned .- Times.

LORD COLERIDGE AND THE SALVA TION ARMY.

It is not usual, nor is it desirable, that the Lord Chief Justice should be called upon to take part in a parliamentary debate upon a topic which is shortly to come before him in a judicial capacity, but no exception can be taken to the remarks of Lord Coleridge on Tuesday in the House of Lords on the lawless attacks on the Salvation Army. Replying to Earl Fortescue, who had cal'ed attention to the brutal violence by which the roughs seek to suppress the right of public procession, Lord Coleridge laid down the law in terms almost identical with those which we have repeatedly used in reference to the subject under discussion. He said:-

"Every Englishman had an absolute and unqualified right to perform legal acts with the protection of the law. Walking through the streets in order and in procession, even if accompanied by music and the singing o hymns, was absolutely lawful, in the doing of which every subject had a right to be protected. On the other hand, there was hardly any act which could not be so done as to be-come a nuisance to the public peace, and the circumstances were such at times as to compel the local authorities to determine that such acts should not be done, because the public peace was thereby endangered. In such a case the duty of the magistrates was equally clear. to take care that there was no disturbance of any kind. Those conflicting rights might give rise to extremely delicate questions, but he felt sure that where the magistrates insisted on law and authority being respected there was little danger of the peace being disturbed.' Upon "one delicate question" of this kind Lord Coleridge is shortly to sit in judgment, so that he naturally refrained from expressing himself with more precision. As a practical question, however, there can be little doubt that the first duty of magistrates can be much more effectively discharged by suppressing the lawless attacks of the roughs on the pro cessionists than by arbitrarily limiting the absolute and unqualified rights" of latter out of deference to the violence of a class which has never yet failed to allow processions to pass in peace when the local authorities have shown a determination to deal vigorously with disorder. Of this the experience of Basingstoke affords the most conclusive proof .- Pall Mall Gazette.

THE ARREARS BILL.

All parties are agreed that arrears must be dealt with in some way, but it is a great mistake to suppose that there is no difference of opinion as to the propriety of adopting the proposals of Mr. Redmond's bill, and the conditions of Mr. Parnell's

coalition with the Liberal party :—
These proposals have not been made with a view to the interests or well-being of the nation at large; on the contrary, they have been devised to suit the enemies of the Constitution, and their incorporation in a Government measure, especially under the peculiar eircumstances disclosed on Monday does not in the least degree alter their character. The most important points to be noted at present are the extreme vagueness of the provisions for ascertaining the real inability of a claimant to pay; the appropriation of the whole of the Church surplus, and of something besides from the pockets of the British taxpayer, to the extinction of arrears; and the moral certainty that for every man temporarily satisfied with the assistance of the State we shall produce a couple of malcontents who think themselves as well entitled as any one else to a share of the good things going. On the second point it has to be remembered that Government is pledged to do something to set in operation the purchase clauses of the Land Act; and that whatever it does will cost money. If the whole of the Church surplus is now given away, the money must come out of the pockets of industrious and loval citizens in these islands. It is further to be said that we have not the least guarantee for the limitation of the cost of the Arrears Bill to the two millions of Mr. Gladstone's estimate. An extra million or two will leak away with great rapidity when the great aim is to make things pleasant for the Cabinet that has the dispensing of the money. Be the sum great or small, it will be a mere drop in the bucket. Neither two, nor five, nor ten millions will satisfy the insatiable Irish peasantry, which dearly loves money, and still more dearly loves to extort it from the base Saxon.-Globe.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times vrote on Wednesday:-Much astonishment is expressed here at the election of Mr. Sheridan by Mr. Parnell as a head pacificator and general suppressor of crime and outrage in furtherance of the indertaking or misunderstanding between him and the Premier or his plenipotentiary at Kilmainham. Mr. Sheridan was released from Kilmainham some time ago with other suspects, the peaceful state of his locality having, in Mr. Forster's opinion, justified his liberation. The first proof of tranquillity and order which was given on his return to the bosom of his family in Tobercurry, county Sligo, was a riot to celebrate his return, and an affray between the police and the people. Mr. Sheridan assured his friends that he had not abandoned his principles, and in proof of his sincerity he began to resume his practices; out, lest a warrant should be issued for his arrest, he escaped to Paris, where he was refreshed by new supplies from the exchequer, and invested with new authority. Assuming

A curious landlord and tenant case came before the Queen's Bench Division to-day for judgment, upon an order of the Justices of Mallow to restore Mr. Leader, a landlord, to the possession of certain lands in the barony of the town. The Lord Chief Justice, in delivering the unanimous judgment of the Court, quashing the order, said the facts presented a curious and mysterious state of things. James Nagle held the lands by lease. He died, leaving three sons - James, Edmund, and The landlord recognised as tenants the two former, while John continued with them in tilling the farm. For non-payment of arrears of rent, amounting to £155, an ejectment was brought in July, 1878, and in September of the following year judgment went by default. The writ for possession was issued on the judgment. This having been executed, Edmund was put into possession as caretaker at 6d. per week. On the 4th of December the Nagles executed to the landlord a bill of sale of the cattle and farming stock for £187, which, however, was not paid. They also signed an agreement undertaking to occupy as caretakers and manage the place at 12s. 6d. a-week wages. In these circumstances the landlord was entitled to get rid of them at any time. The 12s. 6d. aweek was paid until December, 1880, when the Nagles appealed to the Chancery Division of the Land League in Mallow—(laughter) -with what results did not appear. Notwithstanding, in January, 1881, mund Nagle took forcible possession of the farm, and his brother James seized the cattle. They remained in possession the whole year. and it appeared that Mr. Leader had allowed to be put in an execution at the suit of a creditor, in order, he said, that the Nagles should get as little as possible out of the place. Mr. Leader issued advertisements to sell out the Nagles, and they posted counter notices, and cautioned the auctioneer not to hand over the proceeds. Mr. Leader, assisted by six retainers, and with an escort of 40 police-constables, seized the stock. The Nagles, however, alleged that all this time they were tenants under the lease, having paid the arrears of rent. There was a good deal of obscurity and mystery in the case, so that it was not one for the exercise of the magistrate's summary jurisdiction in getting rid of a caretaker. Whether the proceedings at the Land League Court put an end to the caretakership he did not know, but the Court of Queen's Bench were unanimously of opinion that Mr. Leader's remedy was an action of

Miss Hannah Kelleher, of the Castleisland Ladies' Land League, was arrested at Castle-island on Wednesday on a charge of intimidation. She was conveyed to Tralee, and, at an investigation subsequently held before Mr. M'Dermott the accused was discharged for the want of evidence to sustain the charge.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

The Liverpool police, acting on a private etter received, boarded the steamer Egypt on Tuesday afternoon, just before she left the Mersey, for New York. The passengers and crew were all mustered on deck, and the vessel was then searched, when ten men were discovered stowed away in various parts of the peak and forecastle. They were taken to the landing-stage, and thence to the policeoffice, and will be brought up in the morning. Two of the men are of American appearance two or three are Irishmen fairly well and the others look like sailors and firemen.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Commons was engaged on Wednesday afternoon for the greater part of the sitting in discussing the Poor Removal (Ireland) Bill, introduced by Sir H. Bruce, preventing the removal of Irish paupers who have resided in any part of Great Britain for three years. Its rejection was removed by Mr. Cochran-Patrick on the ground that it would throw an unnecessary burden on the ratepayers of England and Scotland. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Salt expressed an opinion that the bill was imperfect; but thinking the subject ripe for settlement, he suggested that a bill should be introduced by the Government dealing with all the three Kingdoms, and referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Hibbert, while admitting a grievance, held that the bill would be unworkable. Mr. Pell thought that one year's industrial residence should confer irremovability and a settlement. Lord Emlyn looked forward to the abolition of the law of settlement, except in regard to seaports, and Mr. Forster contended that it was most unfair that Irish labourers, after spending a lifetime of labour in this country should be liable to be removed to Ireland, and he should be glad, therefore, if the Government could see its way to accept the Select Committee, where the law of settlement generally could be dealt with. Mr. Macartney, Mr. Pugh, Colonel Nolan, Sir J. Hay, Colonel Colthurst, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. O'Ramsay, and Sir H. Maxwell also spoke. Mr. Donson pointed out that the position of an Irishman in England was just the same as that of an Englishman or Scotchman. He

could gain a settlement by three years' residence without relief in a parish, and irremovability by one year's residence in a union. The number of removals had of late greatly diminished, though he did not deny that cases of hardship might occasionally occur. But this Bill would place an Irishman in this country in a better position than an Englishman, for it would give him complete irremovability, though he might have been on the tramp all over the country. This would not be fair to the English ratepayers, and he could not accept the Bill. At the same time, he stated that the Government were considering the question, and he hoped before the end of the Session to be able to bring in a Bill to mitigate and relax the law of settle-

ment and removal in England. Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. GIVAN expressed disappointment at the decision of the Government, after which the Bill was thrown out by 172 to 91.

The Allotments Bill was read a second On the House being moved into Committee on the Copyright (Works of Fine Art, etc.) Bill, Sir H. Wolff objected, and was speaking against it when the hour for adjourning the debate arrived.

Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned shortly after a quarter to

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE WORLD.)

One night last week it was whispered that an illustrious person had requested a certain popular lady to sent out invitations for a nce. Her home does not lie in the beaten track of an afternoon drive; yet, strange to say, the very next day two hundred cards were left at her door. It is believed that her punctilious acquaintances will have to take to neart a slightly varied reading of a wellknown text, that, though many have called,

but few are chosen. A pleasing new departure has been made in the attire of ballroom waiters. An association has been started, all the members of which adopt an extremely neat livery of black with gilt buttons, and knee-breeches with silk stockings. This precludes the gratification of their receiving hearty greetings as honoured guests of the house; but it improves the appearance of a supper-room, and, moreover the liveried attendants exact a larger fee than

arrested him if they had been allowed to do heard what was the net result of her visit to Brighton, but I decline to publish it, lest I should make other professionals envious and

the income-tax collectors aggressive.

I have heard—and every one, I am sure, will agree with me in hoping that I have heard correctly—that in his reply to Mr. Parnell's appeal for protection, the Home Secretary did not fail to point out, quite in his best manner, the difference between now and then-between the man who, so long as he was safe, could preach war literally to the knife against all aw and order, and him who, when the first shadow of danger fell across his own path, could come humbly, hat in hand, suing for the protection of the authority he had so impudently defied. Those who have the pleasure of Sir William Harcourt's acquaintance will feel confident with me that on no member of the Ministry, on no man, perhaps, in England, could such a task have devolved with a better certainty of its being adequately and completely fulfilled.

The break up of two important studs is announced to be on the tapis—Sandgate Park, where Mr. Carew Gibson has had fair success as a breeder of racehorses, and Dangu. The latter is the property of Count de Lagrange, and is of very large proportions; and it is announced that after the present season the well-known colours of that international sportsman will not be seen on the Turf. The loss to French racing will be almost irreparable, and even on the English Turf Count de Lagrange will be greatly missed. A few years ago Lord Falmouth proposed to bring in a rule of racing closing English races to Frenchmen unless the French races were opened to Englishmen. Fortunately, however, better counsels prevailed, the reciprocity rule was not proposed, and since that time Count de Lagrange has virtually added many thousands of pounds to English racing. This, in fact, has been the case throughout his connection with racing in this country, and figures would show that Count de Lagrange paid forty shillings for every sovereign his horses

won in England. The Duke of Norfolk combines in his character a good deal of latter-day prose with much of the romance of the Middle Ages; and his perseverance is illustrated by the fact that he is again sending his invalid son and heir to Lourdes, although a former pilgrimage proved unavailing. It must not be sup-posed, however, that his Grace's belief in the efficacy of the shrine interferes with the employment of the best human skill on behalf of the little earl who has been born with so many afflictions. All the great doctors have been consulted, and an eminent oculist relates how he treated rather brusquely an anxious and not very impressive father, who visited him with a baby and a nurse, and who, he afterwards heard from his servant, was the Premier Duke.

"Let us pray for the puir deil," said an old Scotch minister; "nobody prays for the puir deil." Though perhaps he is not past praying for, he is sometimes preached for, as he was at the unveiling of the Caxton memorial window at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by Canon Farrar, on the 30th ult.; and now he is to be sung for at a concert to be held at St. James's Hall on the 20th inst. Mr. Sims Reeves, Maybrick, Mmc. Rose Hersee, Miss Palmer, and many other musical celebrities have promised to sing; and Mr. Sidner Naylor, Mr. E. Faning, and Herr Wilhelm Ganz will conduct. The diabolus referred to is he of the printer's ink and types, who occasionally plays high pranks with the type arrangement, but on whose head the sins of authors are, I am assured, sometimes, unjustly cast. The Pension Corporation of the printers, for the relief of aged printers or their widows and orphans, is in great need of funds, and the concert referred to above, for which many artistes have kindly given their aid, is to help to replenish the depleted coffers.

Apropos of the pranks of printers, a paper published in a town not far from London, in describing a picture shown at an in lustrial exhibition in the neighbourhood, gave it as ' Mrs. Siddons as the tragic nurse." instead

of, it is hardly necessary to add, muse. I have received a letter from a military friend of mine in Ireland. There is some strong language at the beginning which will hardly do for this journal, so I have forwarded it to the Premier. My friend says: 'Clifford Lloyd, the most hated man in Ireland, dined with me last night. They have sworn to kill him; and on Monday (May 15) we are going to a lonely place together rook shooting, without police; but we both have a trifle of comforts provided for visitors besides rook-rifles. Lloyd has had rather a polite letter from America stating that they had been compelled to start three men to assassinate him.

An inquisitive member of Parliament recently put a question in the House of Commons as to the provision to be made for Cetewayo's wives, in the event of his wishing to enjoy their society while on a visit to this country This reminded me that a similar question was put to the Government in 1867, on the occasion of the contemplated visit to England of Abdul Aziz. Muşurus Pacha being consulted was able to inform the Foreign Office that the Sultan did not intend to be accompanied by any of his harem, but that in this. as in all other matters, he would throw himself upon the hospitality of this great country.

The cruise of the First Reserve Squadron, from Portland, about the middle of June, to, probably, Cadiz and Gibraltar, will be the ast commanded by the Duke of Edirburgh, bis Royal Highness's appointment as Admi-ral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves expiring in November. The Duke has thoroughly justified his selection for that responsible post, and will vacate it to the regret of all with whom it brought him into professiona contact. An efficient officer, he has done his work in no perfunctory spirit, and his name is identified with more than one beneficial change made in the department over which he has presided two years and a half, while the fact of his being the son of the Queen has invested his visits of inspection to the Coast-

guard stations with popular interest.

I hear that Dr. O'Reilly, the Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, is seriously ill, and the condition of his heart is said to cause grave anxiety to his medical attendants and

Mr. Biggar has another trouble on hand. He is defendant in a breach of promise suit, damages being laid at £5,000. Ah, Joseph framed to make women false!" Albert Smith used to sing, "C'est l'amour, l'amour, qui fait le monde go round, O!"

It appears that breaking blood-vessels runs in families like wooden legs; for Iroquois, like his stable companion Gerald, is reported temporarily hors de combat in consequence of an affliction of this sort. It is to be hoped that no permanent injury will result, as it will rob the racing season of a feature of great interest in the meeting of the American orses Foxhall and Iroquois in the Cups at Ascot. Goodwood, and Doncaster. No little consternation was created at New

market on the concluding day of the Second Spring Meeting, last week, by the discovery of a large piece of lead attached to the "trying scales" used by the jockeys before weighing-out at the official ones. Nothing of the sort has happened—or been discovered -since the notorious "faking" of the scales when Catch-'em Alive won the Cambridgeshire in 1863.

What a lucky escape the would-be purchaser of the half of Kingdom for £5,000, with certain contingencies, has had!

There is a story going round in civic circles to the effect that a lady, distinguished in that "suspect" should be exposed to the battery des promesses et des finesses et des obsessions ou des intimidations which is brought to bear upon an accused by French "suspect" should be exposed to the law of the Land League. Among the disguises which he assumed was brought to bear upon an accused by French "suspect" should be exposed to the law of the Land League. Among the disguises which he assumed was that of a priest. The police recognised the wolf in sheep's clothing, and would have "suspect" should be exposed to the law of the Land League. Among the disguises which he assumed was that of a priest. The police recognised the wolf in sheep's clothing, and would have "suspect" should be exposed to the law of the Land League. Among the disguises which he assumed was that of a priest. The police recognised the wolf in sheep's clothing, and would have "suspect" should be exposed to the law of the Land League. Among the disguises which he assumed was that of a priest. The police recognised the wolf in sheep's clothing, and would have "suspect" should be exposed to the law of the Land League. Among the disguises which he assumed was that of a priest. The police recognised the wolf in sheep's clothing, and would have "suspect" should be exposed to the law of the law of the land. Such a committed a strange and almost inexcusable breach of etiquette on the occasion of the recent visit of the Queen to Epping Forest. The lady had to make a small presentation to her Majesty, and in the centre, committed a strange and almost town, in which whole fami ies are engaged in other contains a committed a strange and almost the centre, committed a strange and almost inexcusable breach of etiquette on the cottages on the cottages on the outskirts of the centre, committed a strange and almost inexcusable breach of etiquette on the centre, committed a strange and almost inexcusable breach of etiquette on the centre, committed a strange and almost inexcusable reach of etiquette on the centre, committed a strange of the centre, committe

stead of kissing the Royal hand, she shook it person who made a similar mistake, and that was a young student of Trinity College, Dublin—now the staid vicar of a parish in Cheshire-whom nervousness overcame when he was first introduced to the presence of Royalty. Hudson, we know, once offered his arm to the Queen; but her Majesty, thinking doubtless that the "railway King" had matters on his mind more important than Court etiquette, accepted it with smiling

grace.
Mr. Hervey Foster, son of Sir Cavendish Foster, has had a serious accident in Ireland. In attempting to get a fast but vicious horse over a fence he was thrown, and his thigh was broken and his spine injured. Mr. Foster, who is secretary to the Essex Hunt, is one of the hardest riders in Essex.

(FROM "TRUTH".") Mr. Ponsonby Fane, who is the Lord Chamberlain's adviser, will do well to exercise a little more caution respecting the ladies who are admitted to the Drawing-rooms. There was a presentation last week which has caused quite a thrill of astonishment and indignation throughout the county in which the naughty lady has for many years lived unvisited. The slovenly custom of depending entirely on the discretion of the lady who makes the presentation is sure to lead to scandals inthe present strangely unsatisfactory state of "society," and if the Lord Chamberlain continues to be thus reprehensibly care-less concerning the antecedents of aspiring ladies, it will soon be a mark of distinction

not to go to Court.

The Duke of Albany is very unwell, and all the plans that had been made for a vachting cruise and a foreign tour have been abandoned. The Duke and Duchess will remain quietly at Claremont for a few weeks. and will then go to Osborne Cottage, East Cowes, for a couple of months, and in the autumn they will pay a long visit to the Queen at Balmoral.

The last craze in the yachting way has taken the form of a three-tonner. It is said that the sensaton of sailing on one of these craft in Sea Reach with a stiff E.N.E. breeze and an ebb-tide is akin to that of riding on the back of a dolphin. For my part, I cannot understand that there could be anything very agreeable arising from the feeling of being violently plunged head and shoulders into salt water every two or three minutes; but I am assured that the sensation, after the first experience, is not only pleasant, but particularly bracing to the system.

"Please, sir," said a programme boy, at the box entrance at Her Majesty's, during the Wagner Ring performance, "could you tell me how to pronounce the piece on the last night—Is it "Got-a-dammer-un?" "Oh!" replied the wag, with the utmost gravity. 'you had better, on presenting the programmes to-night, swear in the usual form. You won't be far out then." So he swore. until he was removed.

How badly the police are organised in Ireland is proved by the assassinations in Dublin. The intention to commit the crimes was known, it is evident, to many. They must have been fully discussed, and yet the police seem neither to have known or cared about what was going on in the councils of the secret societies. Have they no spies? If a man is ready to be hired to commit a murder, surely he is equally to be hired to secretly betray his associates. More fees for undergraduates, or rather for

their parents. A new statute has just passed its preliminary stage in the Congregation of the University of Oxford, which requires payment of a fee of 3s. 6d. from each undergraduate occupying licensed lodgings for a period of fourteen days.

I find that the "infant Robinson" has not been so wise as I thought, and that he has been foolish enough-or, as I suppose he would call it, chivalrous enough-to potter away his substance in payments to the numerous harpies who administered to his extravagance when under age. This is a mistake. The law lays it down that those under the age of twenty-one are not liable for debts in excess of amounts incurred by the purchase of necessaries, and it seems to me not only absurd that a youth on coming of age should allow himself to be ruined on account of liabilities for which neither the law nor common sense renders him responsible; but objectionable, because it is a direct encouragement to all who prey on inexperience. Youths under age are nowadays inundated with circulars from money-lenders, whilst the Westend tradesmen who still pursue the exploded system of long credit and excessive profit, supply them with all that they ask. Their supply them with all that they ask. calculation is, that the youth will, on coming into his money, behave, as they term it, "like a gentleman," that is to say, pay them

like a donkey. One of the many important subjects now engaging the attention of the authorities is that of the musketry firing of the army. Our inferiority was clearly demonstrated during the Boer war, and what the result would be were our troops to be engaged with those of the Continental armies, does not admit of contemplation. It is obvious that the present system of training is very far indeed from satisfactory. It consists of firing at known ranges, on level ground, with nerves unshaken, and without anything calculated to deter the men from taking a long and steady aim. What is absolutely essential is that the firing should be conducted under circumstances as nearly as possible similar to those of actual warfare, at moving objects in skir-

mishing order, and after a sharp march.

I heard recently an instance of Colonel H. Brackenbury's administrative ability, which is interesting just now. Some years ago he was appointed to the command of a battery of horse-artillery at Ipswich, which was spected by the General in command of the eastern district the same day that Colonel, then Captain, Brackenbury arrived. The men had been going on very badly, and the inspecting officer, in presence of everyone, told the new Captain to use whatever means he chose to bring about a better state of things, adding, "and whatever you think fit

to do shall have my best support."

When the General had gone, Captain Brackenbury formed the men up, and addressed them as follows:—"I ama stranger to ou, as all of you are to me, so I am anxious we should make a fair start together. None of you, I am sure, get into trouble and disgrace purposely, and I am always willing to give any one brought before me a fair hearing. Still, there are one or two things I am particular about, and which I punish severely The first is being absent from or drunk for any duty or parade; the second, neglect of any horse or horses in your charge. If you will meet me half-way, and give me no trouble in these matters, I will give you any leave you wish for. Sergeant-major, make out passes for all men entitled to them until the end of the month; that is to say, leave from everything except drills, parades, and duties.'

The men were perfectly astounded. They were actually going to be treated as men, not as machines. For a day or two they were rather loose, but afterwards there were always more men in barracks at night than there had ever been before. And why was this? Simply because they could go out any night and stop till reveille sounded in the morning if they so chose, and, therefore, feeling that they were free, and, what was more, trusted, they stayed at home. Crime disappeared completely, and the General gave Captain Brackenbury the highest character to the Horse Guards it was

possible for one man to give another. I was lately at St. Albans, and went into some of the cottages on the outskirts of the town, in which whole fami ies are engaged in straw-plaiting. I was surprised to learn how

earn about 10s. per week, after many hours of close daily labour. The children commence working at four or five years of age, and being thus deprived of the opportunity of fresh air and exercise, are generally puny and stunted in growth. Perhaps a few of the extra energetic London School Board Inspectors might be transferred to this district

with advantage.

Lord Rosebery has purchased Mr. Boehm's fine statue of Carlyle, which is exhibited in the Academy. It will be placed in the hall at

Last week quite a crop of fine edible mushrooms was discovered growing on the roof of Canterbury Cathedral.

Can anyone tell me why an iron bar is fixed across the windows of many second-class, but never across those of first-class, carriages? Is it supposed that the tenants of the former are more inclined to throw themselves out of windows, or to put their heads out of them in order to have their brains knocked out by some projection, than those of the latter?

THE "FREIHEIT" AND THE MURDERS IN DUBLIN.

At Bow-street Police-court, on Wednesday afternoon, before Sir James Ingham, who sat specially to hear the case, William Mertens, a German compositor, of 54, Whitfield-street, Tottenham-court-road, was charged on a warrant with having on the 13th inst. unlawfully printed and published in the Freiheit a scandalous, wicked, and seditious libel of and concerning the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Burke, and having in and by the said libel encouraged and endeavoured to persuade divers persons unknown, to whom the same was published, to commit the crime of murder in her Majesty's dominions and elsewhere. Mr. Poland prosecuted on behalf of the Crown; Mr.

Bennett, instructed by Mr. Smythe, defended.
In opening the case, Mr. Poland said it appeared the paper called the Freihert, according to the statement at the end of it, was published by the Communistic Working Men's Improvement Society," at the "Socialistic Democratic Printing-office, 54, Whitfieldbemocratic Printing-office, 54, Whitheld-street;" and on the 13th inst. the article forming the subject of the pre-sent charge was published under the heading of "Against tyrants all means are lawful." The article commenced with the words, "The reply of the (Irish) rebels," and read as follows:—"By far the most important point about this heroically bold act of popular justice is the fact that the energetic men, by the employment of forcible means, have so splendidly put out of the way the representatives of a Government based on brute force, have by their courageous deed shown that in the struggle against tyranny and plunder they consider any means lawful or justifiable, and that they will not hear of any compromises with the Government. In getting rid of Lord Cavendish (sic) and Mr. Thomas Burke by a few well-aimed thrusts of a dagger, and in doing this precisely at the moment when the hitherto leaders of the Land League had turned traitors to the party, the Radical elements of it have themselves assumed the leadership. Judge Lynch, whom Messrs. Parnell and his partners were going to depose, has shown that he is still alive. daunted courage, and with a sure hand. That Lord Cavendish (sic) was excusably only a poor simpleton in no way diminishes the ignificance of that admirable deed: on the contrary, the very fact only proves that the Irish revolutionists are carrying on a struggle not so much against persons as against an accursed principle. But, of course, they only show themselves practical men when they assail a principle they wish to remove in the person of its representatives, and destroy these whenever opportunity offers. In politics there is no such thing as murder, but only a removal of obstacles. This is a standpoint the faith here. the Irish have now reached, and good it is

for them they have done so. Mr. Poland remarked that the "heroically bold act" referred to was the murder of two defenceless men by four armed ruffians, and it would be idle to comment upon such mischievous language as that complained of in the article. A grave offence had been undoubtedly committed against the laws of England, and it must be shown that persons could not print or publish such matter as that contained in the article complained of. It was proposed to show by evidence that the prisoner was the person who occupied the premises in Whitfield-street; and, though he stated when arrested that he was but a workman engaged to set up the type and had not contributed the article, evidence would be produced with a view of proving his responsibility. At present it was only proposed to give evidence of the printing and publishing

and to ask for a remand.

Inspector Hagan, of Scotland-yard, was then called, and deposed to the arrest of the prisoner at 54, Whitfield-street, upon the warrant, which was read over to him in German. He replied, "What do you want with me? I have nothing to do with writing for the paper. I am only a workman and paid by wages. I have certainly rented this room and the workshop." In the workshop another man was engaged in setting up type for the publication of an article in the As the prisoner was preparing to leave he said to his wife in German to the others and tell them I am taken on the same charge as Most was. Then go to Mr. Burley, of the Central News, and tell him also. If you are in need of money he will give it you." His wife declined to go. After the prisoner was charged about 14 copies of the paper containing the article forming the subject of the present charge were found on the premises. A compositor named Louis Lang gave evidence to show that he had been engaged by the prisoner, and in the course of his employment he had assisted in setting up the type for the number of the Freiheit containing the article in question. About 1,200 copies were printed by Messrs. Bale and Sons, of Titchfield-street, and the greater part of these were despatched by the prisoner to various destinations. The prisoner was remanded, bail in two sureties in £100 each being allowed, subject to the usual notice to

MARTIAL LAW. Martial law has been talked about a great deal as the true remedy for the present condition of Ireland; yet many people seem to have rather a hazy conception of its real character and operation, and often ask how martial law would check or prevent the commission of outrages. It may be conceded, of course, that if a certain number of men are banded together for the purpose of assassina-tion who do not value their own lives at a feather in comparison with the object to be attained, and who would walk up to their intended victim and shoot or stab him in the midst of a crowd, it will be impossible for any kind of law effectually to prevent them. But with a little pains and resolution the number of enthusiasts and desperadoes of this class may be greatly limited; and as far as Ireland is be greatly limited; and as far as frelatin is concerned, we have yet to learn that they exist there at all. It is generally considered that the frequency of murder in Ireland is due to the absolute impunity at present enjoyed by the offenders. What would happen if they were as certain to be hanged as they are now the seem has still to be seen and as they are now the seem has still to be seen and as they are now the seem has still to be seen and as they are the seem and as they are the seem and as they are the seem and as the seem as the seem and as the seem as the seem and as the seem as the seem and as the seem as the seem and as the seem and as the seem and as the seem and as the seem as the were as certain to be hanged as they are now to escape has still to be seen. And any system which would minimize their chances of evading detection has certainly something to say for itself. Martial law is a code of law drawn up by the military commander who is entrusted with the preservation of order in any given destrict, and intended for the time being to suppressed the law of the law.

Head Office: - PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI,

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,870.—FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTILER

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 18-19, 1882. MR. GLADSTONE AS A PARLIAMEN-TARY LEADER. Effects must have causes, without a doubt; but causes are not always justifications. And when we ask for an explanation of the melancholy spectacle which now greets us in the House of Commons, it is not enough to point to the condition of Ireland. The state of Ireland need not have been what it is had Government acted with common prudence at the commencement of the present Session. They had abundant evidence before them that the state of that country was not such as to warrant the abandonment of the Coercion Act. Yet they were resolved, if possible, not to incur the odium of renewing it. They persevered against every warning they received, and in the teeth of the crimes that were being committed; and when everything began to show them that they could not continue in such a course.

when it was no longer possible to hope that anything would turn up, they fell back upon the desperate expedient of the Kilmainham Compact. The terrible tragedy of a fortnight ago proved the necessity for repressive measures of a more stringent character than might otherwise have sufficed, and the consideration of these may involve protracted opposition, and a serious consumption of time, too much of which had been already wasted. In brief, Irish business has occupied double the time which it need have done had public affairs been conducted with more tact and courage. The truth is that Mr. Gladstone lacks skill as a Leader of the House. His genius enables him to plan, his marvellous power of concentrated effort enables him to conduct alone, or all but alone, great measures to a successful close. But he seems incapable of that constant care which has enabled lesser men than he to guide the House of Commons easily in the despatch of business. The very force and fire which make him a great orator, the passionate self-assertiveness which gives him such a hold on the mind of many of his countrymen, are gifts which unfit him for the arts of management. He can rise to all the height of a great occasion; he can meet invective with invective; he has that inestimable gift of the orator, the power of making clear what it is well to make clear, and of making obscure what it is well to make obscure. He can even, when he pleases, be conciliating and persuasive. These are the arts which enable a Statesman to be master of men in masses. But Mr. Gladstone has never learnt how to deal with them as individuals. He lacks the tact and the temper, the patience and the peculiar industry which a Leader of the House must have if he wishes to get the work of the Session done. No Statesman of recent times has ever provoked so much personal opposition, as contrasted with purely political hostility. He not only fails to make the most of opportunities for facilitating business; he has an unhappy knack of creating occasions for impeding it. I; will not do to attribute his misfortunes, as some of his infatuated admirers do, to the envy his great gifts and the anger his high purposes create in the minds of weak and wicked opponents. His foes are too often those of his own household, and the symptoms of chafing and discontent, and of reluctant submission to his inexorable will, which from time to time make themselves conspicuous on the Ministerial side, testify far more clearly to his failure in leadership than the open discontent of the Conservative members. It is not always the duty of an Opposition to oppose.

SOLAR ECLIPSES.

The general course of business in the

House is a matter of concern to all parties;

those, at any rate, who claim to be ani-

mated by any national and patriotic spirit

would wish to see the work of the Session

done decently and in order, and, above

all, as promptly as the necessity of proper

decision permits. Just in proportion to

the defects of leadership are the occasions

of delay and friction. For the next few

days, no doubt, members will apply

themselves earnestly to the work before

them, because they know they that it

must be despatched; but it does not

improve their tempers to be told that they

business had been properly managed, the

necessity for curtailing their privileges in

this respect might easily have been avoided.

-Standard.

can only have half a holiday, when, if

The problems to be solved by solar eclipses seem to get more and more complicated on each successive occurrence. While fresh light is no doubt thrown on old problems, new ones seem to arise which make astronomers wish no doubt that an eclipse would last as long as Juliet prayed her bridal night might be. Seventy seconds is a terribly short time in which to solve problems of the most momentous importance, not only to science, but also, and probably therefore, to the general welfare of humanity. The short minute during which observers are permitted to look upon the sun shorn of that dazzling glory which renders him unapproachable is all too short to solve the difficulties which have beset astronomers since the discovery of the spectroscope method of examining the sun. As has been frequently pointed out, all the eclipses observed by this method put together have afforded little more than half an hour's observation. Fortunately those astronomers who, on the great principle of subdivision of labour, devote themselves exclusively to the investigation of the sun have discovered methods of testing and elaborating the knowledge acquired during these precious moments; not only so, but thanks to Mr. Lockyer and Dr. Janssen they are able at will to produce artificial eclipses. But no artificial eclipse can yield the advantages afforded by Nature's own method of producing the phenomenon. It is only during the few seconds when the moon shuts off from the earth the body of the sun that the magnificent and strange appearance aptly named the corona can be seen to the best advantage, It is evident from our Correspondent's telegram that some first-rate work was done on Wednesday morning at Sohag in the observation of this corona. Many new facts, we are told, have been discovered concerning the sun's atmosphere, of which the brilliant corona may be regarded as the outer part, and which reaches an enormous distance into space. We have said that every new eclipse yields | eclipse - which the natives. here as in India.

a crop of fresh problems, and so it is with the atest, for, as our Correspondent states, "Matters have not become much simpler," and the observers will bring home a fresh mass of work that will keep them investigating and theorising for a long time to come. One great desideratum for a knowledge of the structure of the sun was an adequate series of observations on the corona, on which there has been at least one line of mystery. This desideratum, it is evident from our correspondent's telegram, has been to a considerable extent supplied. A series of photographs of the exterior emanation from the sun has been obtained; and, thanks to the new and rapid methods of photography, these photographs can be now taken with the most wonderful rapidity. Besides this. a complete spectrum of the corona has been taken, a spectrum which, when compared with those of previous eclipses, will, we have little doubt, advance our knowledge of the position of the sun's atmosphere nearer and nearer to certainty. If any one is ignorant of what a spectrum is, he has only to take one of the prisms off a lustre, and look through it at the gaslight to see the beautiful rainbow band produced by the separation of the white light into its constituent colours. In spectra of the sun the colours are crossed at intervals by lines which indicate the presence in the portion of the sun of certain substances, some of them known, but some of them unknown, though what these are has been conjectured. One of these, 1,474, has, we are told, been at last determined with perfect precision. A perfect knowledge of the real nature and relations of these lines is of the utmost importance towards a real acquaintance with the nature of the corona; and it is, therefore, satisfactory to find that good work has been done in this direction. An admirable system of subdivision of labour was adopted by the various eclipse parties of England, France, and Italy; and an eminent Italian spectroscopist, Signor Tacchini, devoted special attention to the red end of the spectrum of the corona, as well as of the protuberances. The corona is a wonderful phenomenon; .but these protuberances are probably still more wonderful-strange red tongues of fire shooting out for thousands of miles beyond the edge of the eclipsing moon. Another significant observation was the bright hues observed before and after totality at different heights by Mr. Lockyer. The standard spectrum, to which all others have been referred, is that of the German scientist Fraunhofer; and such a difference-a difference, however, expected from previous eclipses-has been observed by Mr. Lockyer between these lines as observed by him and those of Fraunhofer as to open up fresh fields for speculation. How far and other observations bear on Mr. Lockyer's now well-known theory of the unity of matter, of the essential oneness of the so-called chemical elements, it is not for us to say. This was one of the problems on which it was hoped light would be thrown by the recent eclipse. It was hoped that it would be possible to discover whether there really existed in the sun any of the accepted simple elements in a state of decomposition that would show that such element, in the form with which on this earth we are familiar, was a compound. We must say that many observations, not only of our sun, but of other and far hotter suns, point in the direction indicated by Mr. Lockyer's theory; and if still further light

servation of rings by Mr. Lockyer in the grating which is adjusted to the spectroscope refers to a subject which excited considerable attention during the eclipse of 1878, at which Mr. Lockyer was one of the observers. This observation helps to an understanding of the substances with which we have to deal in the sun-their temperature and chemical condition. Another point on which it was hoped light would be shed by the present eclipse was the much-discussed question of an elevenyear period of solar activity, as indicated to some extent by the changes which take place among the spots that mark the sun's surface. In the eclipse of 1871 the corona had a certain position with reference to the sun's equator, a position which had materially changed in the eclipse of 1878. Now, 1871 was what is called a maximum year of sunspots, while 1878 is classed as among the minimum years. In the present year, on the other hand, the spots have been noticed to be greatly on the increase, and had a further change been observed in the position of the corona, a change approximating to the position of 1871, it would have gone far to confirm the belief so commonly accepted by scientists, with more or less modification, of the periodicity of sunspots, and hence of the intensity of the sun's heat. Of the vast practical importance of such observations we need not speak; it has been insisted on over and over again. So far as we can make out, the statement in the end of the telegram as to the strength of the spectrum as compared with 1871 and 1878 may have some reference to this point; but in this and many other matters we must wait for detailed information, which will doubtless soon be forthcomning. Taken as a whole, to judge from the telegram of our Correspondent, this has been one of the most fruitful eclipses on record so far as the variety and importance of the observations

be east on this strange and interest-

ing line of inquiry by the results of

the present eclipse, a great gain

to knowledge will have been made. The

apparently mysterious allusion to the ob-

THE ECLIPSE.

are concerned .- Daily News.

The Daily News has received the following telegram from its special correspondent with the Eclipse Expedition :-

SOHAG, MAY 17. This eventful morning was the finest we have yet had, cool and without a cloud. A crowd of natives in picturesque cosgreat tumes lined the road and the hill between the camp and Sohag. The shore of the Nile, expet before the observatories, was packed with dahabeeahs bringing the governors of the provinces and other notables to observe the eclipse and do honour to the strangers. Thanks to Moktar Bey, in charge of the camp, and a force of soldiery, there was no confusion. Along a line of 300 yards the French, English, and Italian observers were left in undisturbed possession of tents and observatories. Nevertheless, while the sky darkened and assumed a leaden hue, the hills bounding the Nile bathed in purple, the great silence gave way, and from river and palm-shaded slope arose a shout of wonder and fear, which reached is climax at the moment of the sun's disappearance; nor ceased then, for, in addition to the horror of an attribute to the act of a dragon—there appeared in the heavens on the right of the sun an unmistakable scimetar. The eclipse had, in fact, revealed the existence of a new comet. Despite the short totality, many valuable results have been obtained. I am permitted to send a copy of the collective telegram sent to the various Governments, showing many new facts touching the sun's atmosphere; though matters have not become simpler, which means more work. The layer to which much absorption has been ascribed seems vanishing from existence. The band K in the spectrum of the corona fully explains the eclipse colouring. The collective note is as follows: -

"Unprecedented facilities have been accorded by the Egyptian Government for the observation of the eclipse. A plan was agreed upon between the English, French, and Italian expeditions. Among the results the most satisfactory are photographs of the corona and a complete spectrum obtained by Schuster on Abney's plates. H and K are the most intense lines. A study of the red end of the spectrum of corona and protuberances was made by Tacchini. A comet near the sun was a striking object; it was photographed and observed by the naked Bright lines were observed before and after totality at different heights by Lockyer, with intensities differing from Fraunhofer's lines; by Lockyer and Trépied an absolute determination was made of the place of the coronal line 1,474 in Kirchhoff's scale; by Thollon and Trépied the absence of dark lines in the coronal spectrum was noted. Tacchini and Thollon, with very different dispersions, noted many bright lines in the violet. Thollon observed spectrum of the corona, and Schuster photographed it. The hydrogen and corona line were studied in the grating of the spec-toscope by Buisiens, and with direct vision prism by Thollon. Rings were observed in the grating by Lockver of the first, second and third order. The continuous spectrum is fainter than 1878, stronger than 1871. An intensification of the absorption lines was observed in group B, at moan's edge, by Trépied and Thollon. — (Signed), Lockyer, Tacchini, and Thollon."

When our cases are packed we shall start directly home.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the Standard wrote on Thursday night:—There is no trace of the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The detectives are following up every avenue of information and adopting various suggestions offered to them; but they state that, without the aid of an informer, they cannot possibly bring the as-sassins to justice. The report is general throughout the city to-day that the murderers escaped in the garb of priests, and are now on their way to America. The police have discovered what is believed to have been an attempt to divert their inquiries on the morning of the 9th of May. Three days after the Park assassinations five letters arrived in Dublin, bearing the postmark of Passage, near Cork. These missives were not stamped. Four of them were addressed to "Mons. de Lucy, 18, Damestreet," but there were no enclosures. The fifth was to the same address, but was Munster Bank cheque for £287 in his favour. The cheque form was a genuine one, and had been obtained over the counter of the bank in Cork on application. Previous to being filled up the drawer signed himself "John William Towers." When the letters were presented at at Dame-street, by the postman, who demanded the postage-fees, the people residing there refused to take them, as no such persons as De Lucy or Strickland had any office or connection with the place. Subsequently the documents came into the hands of the detectives, who, upon investigation, discovered that no one of the name of John William Towers had any account in the Munster Bank. and consequently there were no funds to meet the cheque. A special meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland was held here to-day, Sir George Hodgson presiding. Sir Frederick P. Butler moved :-" That this Society, representing the agricultural interests of Ireland, takes this opportunity of expressing its indignation and horror at the assassinations which have of late disgraced this country, the most recent example of which was that of the Chief and Under-secretaries. and beg to express their opinion on the subject, and he believed the terms of the resolution would recommend it to their approval. They should condemn all outrages, for the life of the poor man was as dear to him as the life of the rich man, and the assassination of one should be condemned equally with the assassination of the other. Major Barlow seconded the motion, which was carried.

A man, supposed to be an Emergency bailiff, was attacked on Thursday night near Ballinacurra, and beaten with sticks. The effects were such as to necessitate his removal to hospital. The occurrence was reported to the constabulary, who are investigating the particulars of the outrage. Acting on the private information which the authorities have received, the police still continue their precautions for the safety of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, special stipendiary for Clare and Limerick. Detectives follow Mr. Lloyd wherever he

Information was obtained, in Sheffield, on Thursday, which may afford some clue to the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. On the 24th of April, a firm in Sheffield sold to a customer in Dublin what is termed a "Zulu knife." This is a formidable weapon, just such an one as would have inflicted the wounds which were found on the bodies. On the day before the murder the Sheffield firm received a telegram for three more knives of this description. The weapons were forwarded immediately, and would reach Dublin on the morning of the murder. James Twomey, who was arrested at Youghal, charged with being concerned in Dublin murders, was again brought up before the Magistrates on Thursday. He stated he was a discharged soldier of the Rifle Brigade. The Head Constable, however, applied for a further remand of the Prisoner, which was granted.

The Cumberland poiice have apprehend two Irishmen just arrived in that county. An anonymous letter received by the Newcastle police warned them that a man connected with he Phœnix Park murders had passed through Newcastle and travelled probably into Cumberland. The Workington police thereupon ap-prehended an Irishman named Michael Macroy, who had suddenly become possessed of £30. He was remanded pending further inquiry. A stowaway, named Fitzgerald, has been arrested at Millom, on the charge of coming on the steamer Strathdown from Belfast as a stowaway. On the voyage he said he knew something about the murders.

At the Liverpool Police-court on Thursday, the ten young men arrested on Wednesday afternoon as stowaways on board the steamer Egypt, outward bound to New York, and some of whom it was at first thought might have connection with the Dublin murders, were brought up before the stipendiary magistrate. The police intimated that there was nothing sufficient to detain them in connection with the murders, and the Prisoners were each fined 40s. and costs.

The "Mystery" AT CHATSWORTH.-It has been stated in several papers that great consternation had been caused at Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, at the receipt of a suspicious parcel, supposed to contain explosives. The parcel was on Wednesday dashed against a wall, and every pre-caution taken in opening it, when it was found to contain nothing more terrible than a few geological specimens that had been sent to the

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Thursday being Ascension Day the House Lords did not sit. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock. Mr. Trevelyan took his seat on his re-election for the Border Burghs.

Sir J. E. Wilmor presented a petition from 5,000 inhabitants of Hampshire, praying for further inquiry into the case of the Claimant, on the ground that the real Arthur Orton is an inmate of a lunatic asylum at Paramatta, Australia.

Mr. REDMOND gave notice to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland on Monday whether it was a fact that under the Chief Secretaryship of the right hon, the member for Bradford (Mr. Forster) police patrols were constantly on duty in the neighbourhood of the Viceregal Lodge; whether they were maintained up to the day of the recent assassination; if then they were suddenly withdrawn, who was responsible for such withdrawal, and what

steps were taken in the matter. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Cowen gave notice that in the event of the amendment of the hon. menber for Dungarvan being negatived he would submit another-That while this House is desirous of aiding her Majesty's Government in any measure that may be desirable for preventing, detecting or punishing crime, it disapproves of the restrictions and penalties intended to be imposed on the free expression of public

The Speaker reminded the hon, member that if the amendment of the hon. member for Dungarvan were negatived no other amend-

MR. SHERIDAN.
Mr. GLADSTONE (replying to M. Leighton)—
There is a warrant dated the 21st December, 1881, out against Mr. Sheridan. It is not cancelled, but the authorities have been unable to execute it. Mr. Sheridan was arrested under a similar warrant on the 15th March. 1881. That, sir, is all the information I have to give. As to the latter part of the question Whether the Government intended to avail themselves of Mr. Sheridan's co-operation in preserving order in the West of Ireland") I am not aware of any reason that the hon. member has for putting such a question to me -("Oh, oh," and cheers)—and I must decline to answer, at any rate until the hon. gentleman has given me some intelligible account of his reasons for supposing that there is co-operation in any shape between Mr. Sheridan and the Government. (Cheers.) Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to Mr. Tottenham.

expressed regret that this Bill was not ready for distribution that day. It would, he believed, be ready on Saturday, and there would be no difficulty in mastering its details.

THE HOLIDAYS AND THE COURSE OF BUSINESS. In answering questions from Sir S. North-cote as to the Whitsuntide holidays, Mr. GLADSTONE said he must appeal to the House for still further indulgence before giving a definite answer. There were three matters to be kept in view—and first and foremost came the Prevention of Crime Bill, a speedy disposal of which was essential to the dignity of the House and the interests of Ireland. If, therefore, the second reading debate were not concluded in one night he would ask the House for a Morning Sitting. On Monday the second reading of the Arrears Bill would be taken, and it would be necessary to ask for a vote of credit for a month. The Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill would be commenced at the Morning Sitting on Tuesday, and would be continued de diem in diem. It had been suggested that the House should make the patriotic sacrifice of postponing its Whitsuntide holidays, but he feared that if once it detached itself from the tradition of Whitsuntide there would be little chance of getting a week after. He proposed, therefore, that the House should work steadily on through the week up to Saturday, if necessary. and by Tuesday or Wednesday next he hoped to be able to make some definite arrangement. In answer to Mr. Anderson, Mr. Gladstone said, amid cheers from the Ministeria benches, that, if necessary for making progress with the bill, he would not scruple to ask the House to sit on Derby Day.

PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL. On the second reading of this bill,

Mr. O'Donnell, being informed that the greater part of the long amendment of which he had given notice was irrelevant, contented himself with saying, "No" reading. In a long speech full of details as to evictions and outrages, the misdoings of the police, and the "colossal ineptitude" generally of Mr. Foster's administration, he contended that outrages were the outcome of evictions, and were only resorted to by the people in self-defence when the law failed to give them protection. Until the operations of the "crow-bar brigade" were stopped and the murders perpetrated by the police punished, no coercion would avail to put down

Colonel Colthurst, though he had opposed last year's Act, declined to take the responsibility of a similar course on the present occasion. He denied that in his part of the country at least, outrages were connected with evictions; on the contrary, they were perpetrated to enforce the "No-rent" manifesto. But, while supporting the bill, he pointed out several defects in it, and specially complained of the provision assessing compensation for murder and outrage on districts, which, he thought, ought to be a tax on the

Mr. RATHBONE exhorted both sides of the House to approach the question in a spirit devoid of party rancour and to refrain from bandying imputations of base motives. Mr. Bryce thought the bill strong in the

wrong direction, and pointed out that the power to make domiciliary visits was the only clause which dealt with the real difficulty-the detection of crime. He objected also to the lumping together of political and ordinary offences, as well as to the clauses interfering with public meetings and sup-

pressing newspapers.

Mr. Leamy reviewed the clauses of the bill, and maintained that if it were carried out in all its severity the new Chief Secretary would be as unpopular as the old one in three

Mr. Rein, while admitting the necessity of the Bill, objected to the mixing up of the judicial and executive functions. Mr. LABOUCHERE suggested a long string of

amendments and mitigations which he thought would render the Bill less objectionable, and in the course of some general observations on the political situation advised Mr. Gladstone to stand firm against the Whigs, asked whether there was to be a "Treaty of Bradford," and gave it as his opinion that if Mr. Goschen and Mr. Forster would go over the Radical party would be all the stronger.

Mr. Magfarlane attributed the necessity for

this Bill to the exasperating effects of the administration of Mr. Forster, whom he likened to Pharoah and Jonah. What was wanted in Ireland was not more law, but a better police and measures which would enlist public opinion on the side of the law The discussion was continued by Colone

O'BEIRNE and Mr. RICHARDSON, who supported the Bill, believing that it would be a terror only to evil-doers, by Dr. Lyons, who strongly objected to the suspension of trial by jury and the jurisdiction proposed to be given to the stipendiary magistrates, and by Mr. O'Sullivan, who held that the Arrears Bill

of itself would suffice to stop outrages.

Mr. Redmond maintained that those parts of the Bill which were designed to snrpress crime would be ineffectual, while the clauses directed against the freedom of the Press and the right of public meeting would put down constitutional agitation and play into the hands of the secret societies.

After some observations from Mr. S. Leigh-

Mr. TREVELYAN said that the Irish Executive thoroughly approved the Bill, and was of opinion that without some such measure government was impossible. By way of proving the preamble of the Bill—that the ordinary law is insufficient for the repression of crime—he went through the statistics of agrarian outrages

since 1870, showing that while they gradually diminished under the operation of the Act of that year, containing newspaper clauses as well as clauses relating to search, compensation, etc., they gradually rose after 1875, when Sir M. Hicks-Beach repealed these clauses. The Westmeath Act, which gave power of arbitrary arrest in a single ceunty, succeeded; but that the Act of last year, which followed that model, had not been so successful was proved by the fact that the outrages had risen ast year to 4,400. Something else, therefore, was required, and it was the unanimous recommendation of those who knew Ireland that the example of 1870 should be followed. That was the justification for the clauses which were taken from that Act, and the necessity for changes in the tribunals was also proved by the comparative figures of crime and conviction which he read, and also by the fact that the crime of intimidation had almost altogether escaped. As to the dfficulty of obtaining evidence it was expected that the clauses empowering magistrates to examine witnesses, even when no arrest had been made, to search for the instruments of crime, and to detain witnesses would be valuable in that direction, and the clauses as to fine and compensation it was expected would assist in the detection of crime. At the same time, it was intended to introduce improvements in the organization of the police and in the composition of the detective force. The Irish Executive strongly insisted on the power of dealing with public meetings and treasonable newspapers, especially those which came from broad. The clauses might be open to modification in Committee, but the Government presented the Bill as one not against liberty but crime, and they believed that when th people understood that it was to be administered without flinching the vast majority who were sick of the system of terror, would rally round the cause of law and order.

Mr. Gibson welcomed the speech of the new Chief Secretary as an earnest that justice was to be done to all classes and that the primary duty of government would be fulilled, and he was glad to find that the real difficulty of the problem seemed to be recognized. He believed that the Bill was a real attempt to grapple with crime, that it would not jeopardize legitimate liberty, and that it involved no inconvenience which a law-abiding citizen might not encounter if it would increase the probability of detecting crime. He was glad to hear that no terms were to be kept with the assassin Press, and approved of the power to dea! with public meetings; and with regard to the summary jurisdiction of magistrates, he hoped there would be no attempt to weaken the clause. He objected, however, to the proposed appeal from the Judges, and urged that there should be a power to change the venue. As there would be no power of arbitrary arrest under the Bill, it could not be called coercion; but he impressed on the Government that a firm and impartial administration of it was as important as the terms

Mr. Dixon and Mr. A. Elliot supported the Mr. Dillon maintained that no case had been made out for suspending trial by jury, for the failures to convict arose not from intimidation, but from popular sympathy. He admitted that while it lasted the Bill would put down the Land League, but the League would rise again and the whole work of the last two years would have to be gone through

Mr. Sullivan went seriation through the clauses of what he regarded as a tyrannical, cruel, and destructive measure, insisting that would stifle all political life, and turn Ireland into one vast prison for politicians. On the motion of Mr. Sexton, the debate was adjourned until Friday at two o'clock. Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 10 minutes past

WHERE ARE THEY?

He must be sanguine who for a moment imagined that, when the ship Scuthia cast anchor outside Sandy Hook bar, the United States Marshal and his deputies had only to board her in order to capture the Phœnix Park assassins. Indeed, it is to be feared that they have no occasion to seek a foreign shore to secure their safety. Dublin to them is a sanctuary :-

Every port would naturally be watched, and every vessel carefully searched. For a while, at least, the great city would appear to them the safest harbour of refuge. And it is there, in all probability, they must be sought. That they have not already been found is an awful commentary on the state of affairs in Ireland. A gang of men bloodstained and exeited ride off from the scene of their crime in full daylight, and nobody knows whither they went, nor, in police phrase, is there any clue to their whereabouts. What inference is to be drawn from this but that a gigantic the sympathies of the lower orders are with crime? We have heard much of the burst of indignation among all classes of the Irish known. All sorts and conditions of men and parties promptly and energetically disclaimed Land League was suspected, we were confidently told that every member of that association looked at the crime with horror. Did we hint that the Fenian Brotherhood were the investigators, we were met with the assurance that Fenianism discountenances assassination. At whose door, then, are we to lay the crimes that have dishonoured Ireland? Did Lord Mountmorres owe his death to supernatural agency? Was Mrs. Smythe killed by an electric current? Are the men and women fired at in their own homes to blame Russian Nihilists? No: we must unwillingly conclude that Irish crime is the produce of the soil, and has the sympathy of a large section of the Irish

THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

Two hundred years have not yet passed since the first effort was made to render the Eddystone harmless; yet no better illustration of the march of science during a couple of centuries could be desired than that which is afforded by a comparison af the new lighthouse which is to be declared open by the Duke of Edinburgh to-day with the one erected on the rock by Henry Winstanley in 1696-98. Built almost entirely of timber, the foundations being supported by upright iron-rods inserted into the granite rock; lighted with tallow candles; and presenting both by its polygonal form, and still more by its unnecessary decoration with projecting bal-conies, cranes, flagstaffs, and huge weathercock 21ft. in height, the utmost possible wind and sea-Winstanley's lighthouse would in the present age provoke nothing but derision from the most unskilful of engineers. Yet at the time at which it was erected it was unquestionably a triumph of engineering skill, as well as a marvellous example of the victory of human perseverance and determination over almost insuperable obstacles. The difficulties and dangers successively encountered and overcome by Winstanley and his small band of fellow-labourers read more like the pages of a romance than a record of facts; and whatever were the defects of the plan and execution, no one can doubt the confidence, fatal to the architect himself, which he felt in his ultimate success, or deny him the honour due to a man who first succeeded in robbing the Eddystone of its terrors. Winstanley has

himself recorded the experiences of probably himself recorded the experiences of probably the first party who ever spent a stormy winter night upon the rock; but neither he nor any of his companions lived to tell the horrors of the fatal night of the 26th of November, 1703, during which every vestige of his lighthouse was swept away, saving only the iron supports fixed into the rock itself. During the part helf-contury the art of lighthouse build. next half-century the art of lighthouse building made great advances; and although the engineers of the present day have many advantages over those of the latter half of the eighteenth century, the difference in plan between the present Eddystone Lighthouse and that erected by Smeaton in 1756-59 is as nothing in comparison with the contrast between the Smeaton and the Winstanley Lighthouse, or even its successor built by John Rudyerd in 1706-8. Experience has, of course, warned the present designers to avoid the defects, and enabled them to improve upon the good points, in the design of their renowned predecessor; while the im-provement in tools and machinery, and the introduction of steam as a mode of transit, have cleared away many of the obstacles against which Smeaton and his comrades had to contend. But splendid as the construction of the new lighthouse is, and long-lived as we have every reason to hope it may be, we cannot claim for our own age one tithe of the originality which marked the now disused beacon-tower when compared with its predecessors. Rudyerd improved so far upon the design of Winstanley as to build a round tower in place of an octagonal one, and to use granite in alternate courses with timber in the construction of the base upon which his lighthouse stood. But the necessity for iron uprights to strengthen the timber superstructure, and the employment of timber for the building itself, still remained; and when, on the 2nd of December, 1755, the candleroom caught fire, there was no hope of saving the building; the destruction of which was consequently as complete, though fortunately not so fatal, as that of Winstanley's lighthouse fifty-two years before. It is almost needless to say that Smeaton's beacon-tower, which for the last 120 years has occupied the Eddystone "House Rock," differed from its predeces sors in being built entirely of stonethe exterior of granite, and the interior of Portland stone. Commencing by a careful preparation of the rock itself, whose sloping surface would otherwise have rendered a stone building unsafe, Smeaton cut the slope into a series of broad horizontal steps, upon each of which he engrafted blocks of granite in such a manner as to render the shifting of a single block almost an impossibility; and thus raised an artificial foun ation from the level of the lowest step to that of the highest, seof the lowest step to that of the inglest, securing thereby a horizontal surface upon which to place the house. Then for a height of 12ft. he constructed a circular column of solid masonry, from the summit of which the house itself rises to a height of 85ft. above high-water mark, throwing the light to a distance of 12% miles round the rock. In form, too, it presented a marked contrast to the former lighthouses: Smeaton having originated the modern form of lighthouse, tapering from the foot to the cornice, so as to offer as little resistance as possible to the seas in a storm, and to encourage them to d their force in rushing up the wall instead of beating upon a vertical opposing surface. The same system both of grafting the stones and of shaping the exterior of the lighthouse has been adopted in the new structure; which, with the advantages of 55ft. in height and greatly improved in-ternal arrangements, will afford very much better accommodation for the resident lightkeepers and their stores, and will also show the light at an additional distance of five miles. The building of Smeaton's house occupied the summers of four years; his first visit to the rock being made on the 2nd of April, 1756, and the light being kindled on the 16th of October, 1759. During this period every vicissitude of the treacherous weather in the Channel was experienced; and on two occasions the engineer and his band of labourers were carried away by storms in the small buss," or sailing-vessel, which served them as a store-ship and as means of transit to and fro. Yet no casualty causing death attended the work, nor was there the slightest accident which care and foresight on Smeaton's part could have avoided. The gradual decay, not of the building itself, but of the rock upon which it was founded, which after a lapse of a hundred and twenty years led to the determination to build a new lighthouse on the Eddystone and to remove Smeaton's, is a matter which has been so frequently mentioned of late as to require no detailed notice. Smeaton was himself aware of the flaw in the rock, but regarded it as unimportant, and did not even press the offer which he made to fill it with cement and make it secure. Had he done so, it is probable that his masterpiece would still have been safe and sound; but the wearing action of the waves, and the consequent vibration of the tower, have now so weakened its upper portions that for some years much anxiety has been felt for its fate in rough weather. The new lighthouse, which has occupied rather more than three years in building, stands about 100ft. south-east of the old one, and is, like it, built of granite. The rock upon which it stands is completely covered at high water; and to secure a sound foundation it has been excavated to a depth of 21/2 ft., the excavation being filled in with solid masonry, the solid base rising 22ft, in height and being 44ft. in diameter. Upon this massive cylindrical column the house itself stands, having a diameter of 35ft. at the bottom and 18 1/2 ft. at the top beneath the lantern-room. The arrangements for lighting are very perfect. Smeaton had originally to content himself with candles such as his predessors had used; but subsequently sixteen Argand lamps were substituted, and the light was rendered intermittent by a revolving screen which obscured it once in every minute. The new house will not only show an intermittent light, visible at a distance of over seventeen miles, as an indication of the Eddystone itself; but has also a fixed light as a warning for an adjacent reef, and two large bells, one on each side of the lantern-room, which will be sounded at frequent intervals during foggy weather. The entire task of erecting the house has been in the hands of the Trinity House engineer, Mr. Douglass, whose name will no doubt in future be associated, as the name of Smeaton has hitherto been, with that of the Eddystone Rock. As soon as the new lighthouse is formally opened the old one will be removed; and, though the site upon which it is to be re-erected has not yet been finally chosen, the people of Plymouth have shown that they will not suffer so splendid a memorial of the great engineer, whose

The Duke of Edinburgh inaugurated the new Eddystone Lighthouse on After the interesting ceremony, his Royal Highness returned to Plymouth, and was entertained at luncheon at Guildhall. Replying to the principal toast, the Duke said it was remarkable that the work had been community before the time when was remarkable that the work had been completed eighteen months before the time when it was expected the beacon would be erected. Commodore Luce, of the American Navy, who was among the guests, and whose health was proposed by the Duke, made a felicitous little speech, dwelling on the community of interest and feeling between the English and American peoples.

masterpiece has done so much for the safety

of the shipping of their port, to perish for want of a fitting position or of the funds necessary for placing it there.—St. James's

Gazette.

REJECTED RECRUITS. It is to be observed, says the Broad Arrow, that in the conversations which have taken place in Parliament upon the recruiting ques-tion no notice has been taken of the consiEVENING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20.870 .- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1882

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 18-19, 1882.

MR. GLADSTONE AS A PARLIAMEN-TARY LEADER. Effects must have causes, without a doubt; but causes are not always justifications. And when we ask for an explanation of the melancholy spectacle which now greets us in the House of Commons, it is not enough to point to the condition of Ireland. The state of Ireland need not have been what it is had Government acted with common prudence at the commencement of the present Session. They had abundant evidence before them that the state of that country was not such as to warrant the abandonment of the Coercion Act. Yet they were resolved, if possible, not to incur the odium of renewing it. They persevered against every warning they received, and in the teeth of the crimes that were being committed; and when everything began to show them that they could not continue in such a course, when it was no longer possible to hope that anything would turn up, they fell back upon the desperate expedient of the Kilmainham Compact. The terrible tragedy of a fortnight ago proved the necessity for repressive measures of a more stringent character than might otherwise have sufficed, and the consideration of these may involve protracted opposition, and a serious consumption of time, too much of which had been already wasted. In brief, Irish business has occupied double the time which it need have done had public affairs been conducted with more tact and courage. The truth is that Mr. Gladstone lacks skill as a Leader of the House. His genius enables him to plan, his marvellous power of concentrated effort enables him to conduct alone, or all but alone, great measures to a successful close. But he seems incapable of that constant care which has enabled lesser men than he to guide the House of Commons easily in the despatch of business. The very force and fire which make him a great orator, the passionate self-assertiveness which gives him such a hold on the mind of many of his countrymen, are gifts which unfit him for the arts of management. He can rise to all the height of a great occasion; he can meet invective with invective; he has that inestimable gift of the orator, the power of making clear what it is well to make clear, and of making obscure what it is well to make obscure. He can even, when he pleases, be conciliating and persuasive. These are the arts which enable a Statesman to be master of men in masses. But Mr. Gladstone has never learnt how to deal with them as individuals. He lacks the tact and the temper, the patience and the peculiar industry which a Leader of the House must have if he wishes to get the work of the Session done. No Statesman of recent times has ever provoked so much personal opposition, as contrasted with purely political hostility. He not only fails to make the most of opportunities for facilitating business; he has an unhappy knack of creating occasions for impeding it It will not do to attribute his misfortunes, as some of his infatuated admirers do, to the envy his great gifts and the anger his high purposes create in the minds of weak and wicked opponents. His fees are too often those of his own household, and the symptoms of chafing and discontent, and of reluctant submission to his inexorable will which from time to time make themselves conspicuous on the Ministerial side, testify far more clearly to his failure in leadership than the open discontent of the Conservative members. It is not always the duty of an Opposition to oppose. The general course of business in the House is a matter of concern to all parties ; those, at any rate, who claim to be animated by any national and patriotic spirit would wish to see the work of the Session done decently and in order, and, above all, as promptly as the necessity of proper decision permits. Just in proportion to the defects of leadership are the occasions

SOLAR ECLIPSES.

of delay and friction. For the next few

days, no doubt, members will apply

themselves earnestly to the work

before them, because they know that it

must be despatched; but it does not

improve their tempers to be told that they

business had been properly managed, the

necessity for curtailing their privileges in

this respect might easily have been avoided.

can only have half a holiday, when,

The problems to be solved by solar eclipses seem to get more and more complicated on each successive occurrence. While fresh light is no doubt thrown on old problems, new ones seem to arise which make astronomers wish no doubt that an eclipse would last as long as Juliet prayed her bridal night might be. Seventy seconds is a terribly short time in which to solve problems of the most momentous importance, not only to science; but also, and probably therefore, to the general welfare of humanity. The short minute during which observers are permitted to look upon the sun shorn of that dazzling glory which renders him unapproachable is all too short to solve the difficulties which have beset astronomers since the discovery of the spectroscope method of examining the sun. As has been frequently pointed out, all the eclipses observed by this method put together have afforded little more than half an hour's observation. Fortunately those astronomers who, on the great principle of subdivision of labour, devote themselves exclusively to the investigation of the sun have discovered methods of testing and elaborating the knowledge acquired during these precious moments; not only so, but thanks to Mr. Lockyer and Dr. Janssen they are able at will to produce artificial eclipses. But no artificial eclipse can yield the advantages afforded by Nature's own method of producing the phenomenon. It is only during the few seconds when the moon shuts off from the earth the body of the sun that the magnificent and strange appearance aptly named the corona can be seen to the best advantage, It is evident from our Correspondent's telegram that some first-rate work was done on Wednesday morning at Sohag in the observation of this corona. Many new facts, we are told, have been discovered concerning the sun's atmosphere, of which the brilliant corona may be regarded as the outer part, and which reaches an enormous distance into space. We have said that every new eclipse yields

a crop offresh problems, and so it is with the latest, for, as our Correspondent states, "Matters have not become much simpler," and the observers will bring home a fresh mass of work that will keep them investigating and theorising for a long time to One great desideratum for a knowledge of the structure of the sun was an adequate series of observations on the corona, on which there has been at least one line of mystery. This desideratum, it is evident from our correspondent's telegram, has been to a considerable extent supplied. A series of photographs of the exterior emanation from the sun has been obtained; and, thanks to the new and rapid methods of photography, these photographs can be now taken with the most wonderful rapidity. Besides this, a complete spectrum of the corona has been taken, a spectrum which, when compared with those of previous eclipses, will, we have little doubt, advance our knowledge of the position of the sun's atmosphere nearer and nearer to certainty. If any one is ignorant of what a spectrum is, he has only to take one of the prisms off a lustre, and look through it at the gaslight to see the beautiful rainbow band produced by the separation of the white light into its constituent colours. In spectra of the sun the colours are crossed at intervals by lines which indicate the presence in the portion of the sun of certain substances, some of them known, but some of them unknown, though what these are has been conjectured. One of these, 1,474, has, we are told, been at last determined with perfect precision. A perfect knowledge of the real nature and relations of these lines is of the utmost importance towards a real acquaintance with the nature of the corona; and it is, therefore, satisfactory to find that good work has been done in this direction. An admirable system of subdivision of labour was adopted by the various eclipse parties of England, France, and Italy; and an emi-nent Italian spectroscopist, Signor Tacchini, devoted special attention to the red end of the spectrum of the corona, as well as of the protuberances. The corons is a wonderful phenomenon; but these protuberances are probably still more wonderful-strange red tongues of fire shooting out for thousands of miles beyond the edge of the eclipsing moon. Another significant observation was the bright hues observed before and after totality at different heights by Mr. Lockyer. The standard spectrum, to which all others have been referred, is that of the German scientist Fraunhofer; and such a difference—a difference, however, expected from previous eclipses-has been observed by Mr. Lockyer between these lines as observed by him and those of Fraunhofer as to open up fresh fields for speculation. How far these and other observations bear on Mr. Lockyer's now well-known theory of the unity of matter, of the essential oneness of the so-called chemical elements, it is not for us to say. This was one of the prob-lems on which it was hoped light would e thrown by the recent eclipse. It was hoped that it would be possible to discover whether there really existed in the sun any of the accepted simple elements in a state of decomposition that would show that such element, in the form with which on this earth we are familiar was a compound. We must say that many observations, not only of our sun, but of other and far hotter suns, point in the direction indicated by Mr. Lockyer's theory; and if still further light east on this strange and interesting line of inquiry by the results of the present eclipse, a great gain to knowledge will have been made. The apparently mysterious allusion to the observation of rings by Mr. Lockver in the grating which is adjusted to the spectroscope refers to a subject which excited considerable attention during the eclipse of 1878, at which Mr. Lockyer was one of the observers. This observation helps to an understanding of the substances with which we have to deal in the sun-their temperature and chemical condition. Another point on which it was hoped light would be shed by the present eclipse was the much-discussed question of an elevenyear period of solar activity, as indicated to some extent by the changes which take place among the spots that mark the sun's surface. In the eclipse of 1871 the corona had a certain position with reference to the sun's equator, a position which had materially changed in the eclipse of 1878. Now, 1871 was what is called a maximum year of sunspots, while 1878 is classed as among the minimum years. In the present year, on the other hand, the spots have been noticed to be greatly on the increase, and had a further change been observed in the position of the corona, a change approximating to the position of 1871, it would have gone far to confirm the belief so commonly accepted by scientists, with more or less modification, of the periodicity of sunspots, and hence of the intensity of the sun's heat. Of the vast practical impor-

reference to this point; but in this and many other matters we must wait for detailed information, which will doubtless

WHERE ARE THEY? He must be sanguine who for a momen magined that, when the ship Scythia cast anchor outside Sandy Hook bar, the United States Marshal and his deputies had only to board her in order to capture the Phœnix Park assassins. Indeed it is to be feared that they have no occasion to seek a foreign shore to secure their safety. Dublin to them is a sanctuary :-

tance of such observations we need not

speak; it has been insisted on over and

over again. So far as we can make out,

the statement in the end of the telegran

as to the strength of the spectrum as com-

pared with 1871 and 1878 may have some

soon be forthcoming. Taken as a whole,

to judge from the telegram of our Cor-

respondent, this has been one of the most

fruitful eclipses on record so far as the

variety and importance of the observations

are concerned .- Daily News.

Every port would naturally be watched, and every vessel carefully searched. For a while, at least, the great city would appear to them the safest harbour of refuge. And it is there. in all probability, they must be sought. That they have not already been found is an awful commentary on the state of affairs in Ireland.

A gang of men bloodstained and excited ride off from the scene of their crime in full daylight, and nobody knows whither they went, nor, in police phrase, is there any clue to their whereabouts. What inference is to be drawn from this but that a gigantic conspiracy exists across the Channel, and that the sympathies of the lower orders are with crime? We have heard much of the burst of indignation among all classes of the Irish when the news of the assassination became known. All sorts and conditions of men and parties promptly and energetically disclaimed any fellow feeling with the murderers. If the Land League was suspected, we were confi-dently told that every member of that association looked at the crime with horror. Did we hint that the Fenian Brotherhood were the investigators, we were met with the assurance that Fenianism discountenances assassination. At whose door, then, are we to lay the crimes that have dishonoured Ireland? Did Lord Mountmorres owe his death to supernatural agency? Was Mrs. Smythe killed by an electric current? Are the men and women fired tric current? Are the men and women fired at in their own homes to blame Russian Nihilists? No; we must unwillingly conclude that Irish crime is the produce of the soil, and has the sympathy of a large section of the Irish

THE ECLIPSE.

The Daily News has received the following telegram from its special correspon-

dent with the Eclipse Expedition :--Sonag, May 17. This eventful morning was the finest we have yet had, cool and without a cloud. A great crowd of natives in picturesque cos-tumes lined the road and the hill between the camp and Sohag. The shore of the Nile, except before the observatories, was packed with dahabeeahs bringing the governors of the provinces and other notables to observe the eclipse and do honour to the strangers. Thanks to Moktar Bey, in charge of the camp, and a force of soldiery, there was no confusion. Along a line of 300 yards the French, English, and Italian observers were left in undisturbed possession of tents and observatories. Nevertheless, while the sky darkened and assumed a leaden hue, the hills bounding the Nile bathed in purple, the great silence gave way, and from river and palm-shaded slope arose a shout of wonder and fear, which reached its climax at the moment of the sun's disappearance; nor ceased then, for, in addition to the horror of an eclipse—which the natives here as in India, attribute to the act of a dragon—thereappeared in the heavens on the right of the sun an un-mistakable scimetar. The eclipse had, in fact, revealed the existence of a new comet. Despite the short totality, many valuable results have been obtained. I am permitted to send a copy of the collective telegram sent to the various Governments, showing many new facts touching the sun's atmosphere; though matters have not become simpler, which means more work. The layer to which much absorption has been ascribed seems vanishing from existence. The band K in the spectrum of the corona fully

explains the eclipse colouring. The collective note is as follows: nprecedented facilities have been accorded by the Egyptian Government for the observation of the eclipse. A plan was agreed upon between the English, French, and Italian expeditions. Among the results the most satisfactory are photographs of the corona and a complete spectrum obtained by Schuster on Abney's plates. H and K are the most intense lines. A study of the red end of the spectrum of corona and protuber-ances was made by Tacchini. A comet near the sun was a striking object; it was photo-graphed and observed by the naked eye. Bright lines were observed before and after totality at different heights by Lockyer, with intensities differing from Fraunhofer's lines; by Lockyer and Trépied an absolute deter-mination was made of the place of the coronal line 1,474 in Kirchhoff's scale; by Thollon and Trépied the absence of dark lines in the coronal spectrum was noted. Tacchini and with very different dispersions, noted many bright lines in the violet. observed spectrum of the corona, and Schuster photographed it. The hydrogen and coronal ine were studied in the grating of the spectoscope by Buisiens, and with direct vision prism by Thollon. Rings were observed in the grating by Lockyer of the first, second, and third order. The continuous spectrum is fainter than 1878, stronger than 1871. An intensification of the absorption lines was observed in group B, at moon's edge, by Trépied and Thollon.—(Signed), Lockyer, Tacchini, and Thollon."

When our cases are packed we shall start directly home

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, THURSDAY. The Queen drove out with the Duke and Duchess of Albany yesterday afternoon, and visited Count and Countess Gleichen, at St. Brime Sunninghill. Princess Beatrice, at-Norèle, and Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B., went to London. Earl Granville, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mlle, de Perpigna, arrived at the Castle yesterday afternoon. Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen. Mlle. de Perpigna, the Hon. and Very the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family in the evening.

Princess Beatrice and the Princess of Hesse arrived at the Castle at twelve o'clock to-day from London. The Duke and Duchess of Albany left the Castle in the afternoon for Claremont. The Hon. Mrs. Morton and the Hon. Alexander Yorke were in attendance. Her Majesty's visitors have left the Castle. The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Teesdale, left London on Thursday on a visit Lord Carrington at Wycombe Abbey for the purpose of inspecting the 3d Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry (Royal Bucks Militia), of which Lord Carrington is the lieutenant-colonel.

THE NORTH WEST RIDING ELECTION. The official declaration of the result of the poll in the North West Riding of Yorkshire was made at Bradford on Friday. The figures

were as follows :— Mr. Isaac Holden (L.) Hon. A. Gathorne Hardy (C. 7.865

Majority 2,027 The Northern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire is a long straggling constituency whose western frontier marches with the eastern border of Lancashire, and which exends from Westmoreland to the immediate neighbourhood of Leeds. It contains only two parliamentary boroughs—Bradford and Halifax—both of which returned Liberals at the last general election. Created by the Reform Act of 1867, the North West Riding has never been represented by a Conservative, except for two years between 1872-1874. In 1868 there was no contest. In February, 1872. at a bye-election, consequent on the death of Sir Francis Crossley, a Conservative was returned, the numbers polled being:—Mr. F. S. Powell (C.), 6,961; Mr. Isaac Holden (L.), S. Powell (U.), 6,961; Mr. Isaac Holden (L.), 6,917. At the general election of 1874 the Liberals regained the lost seat, the result of the poll being as follows:—Lord F.C. Cavendish (L.), 8,681; Sir M. Wilson, Bart. (L.), 8,598; Mr. F. S. Powell (C.), 7,820; Mr. W. Tison (C.), 7,725. Liberal Majority, 851. At last general election in 1880 the numbers polled were :-Lord F. C. Cavendish (L.), 10,878; Sir M. Wilson, Bart. (L.), 10,732; Mr. F. S. Powell (C.) 7,140; Mr, S. C. Lester C.), 7,097. Liberal majority, 3,738.

A NEW BARONET .- The Lord Mayor (Mr Alderman Ellis) received, on Friday, through the Prime Minister, an intimation that the Queen had been graciously pleased to confer upon him the honour of a baronetcy, in com-memoration of her Majesty's recent visit to

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. Thursday being Ascension Day the House

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock Mr. Trevelvan took his seat on his re-elecion for the Border Burghs.

Sir J. E. Wilmor presented a petition from 5,000 inhabitants of Hampshire, praying for further inquiry into the case of the Claimant, on the ground that the real Arthur Orton is an inmate of a lunatic asylum at aramatta, Australia. Mr. Redmond gave notice to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland on Monday whether it was a fact that under the Chief Secretaryship

of the right hon, the member for Bradford (Mr. Forster) police patrols were constantly on duty in the neighbourhood of the Viceregal Lodge; whether they were maintained up to the day of the recent assassination; if then they were suddenly withdrawn, who was responsible for such withdrawal, and what steps were taken in the matter. (Cheers.) Mr. J. Cowen gave notice that in the even

of the amendment of the hon, menber for Dungarvan being negatived he would submit another-That while this House is desirouof aiding her Majesty's Government in any measure that may be desirable for preventing detecting, or punishing crime, it disapproves of the restrictions and penalties intended be imposed on the free expression of public

The Speaker reminded the hon, member that if the amendment of the hon, member for Dungarvan were negatived no other amend-ment could be put.

ment could be put.

MR. SHERIDAN.

Mr. GLADSTONE (replying to M. Leighton)—
There is a warrant dated the 21st December,
1881, out against Mr. Sheridan. It is not
cancelled, but the authorities have been unable to execute it. Mr. Sheridan was arrested under a similar warrant on the 15th March 1881. That, sir, is all the information I have to give. As to the latter part of the question themselves of Mr. Sheridan's co-operation in preserving order in the West of Ireland") I and not aware of any reason that the hon. member has for putting such a question to mo —("Oh, oh," and cheers)—and I must decline to answer, at any rate until the hongentleman has given me some intelligible account of his reasons for supposing tha there is co-operation in any shape between Mr. Sheridan and the Government. (Cheers.

THE ARREARS BILL. Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to Mr. Tottenham expressed regret that this Bill was not ready for distribution that day. It would, he believed, be ready on Saturday, and there would be no difficulty in mastering its details.

THE HOLIDAYS AND THE COURSE OF BUSINESS.

In answering questions from Sir S. Northcote as to the Whitsuntide holidays, Mr. Gladstone said he must appeal to the House for still further indulgence before giving a definite answer. There were three matters to be kept in view-and first and foremost came the Prevention of Crime Bill, a speeds disposal of which was essential to the dignity of the House and the interests of Ireland. If, therefore, the second reading debate were not concluded in one night he would ask the House for a Morning Sitting. On Monday the second reading of the Arrears Bill would be taken, and it would be necessary to ask for a vote of credit for a month. The Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill would be commenced at the Morning Sitting on Tuesnd would be con It had been suggested that the House should make the patriotic sacrifice of postponing its Whitsuntide holidays, but he feared that if Whitsunfide nonaxys, but he readed that in once it detached itself from the tradition of Whitsunfide there would be little chance of getting a week after. He proposed, therefore, that the House should work steadily or through the week up to Saturday, if necessary and by Tuesday or Wednesday next he hoped o be able to make some definite arrangement In answer to Mr. Anderson, Mr. Gladstone said, amid cheers from the Ministerial benches, that, if necessary for making procress with the bill, he would not scrupl ask the House to sit on Derby Day.

PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL.

On the second reading of this bill, Mr. O'Donnell, being informed that the reater part of the long amendment of which he had given notice was irrelevant, contented himself with saying, "No" to the second reading. In a long speech full of details as to evictions and outrages, the misdoings of the police, and the "colossal ineptitude generally of Mr. Foster's administration, h contended that outrages were the outcome of evictions, and were only resorted to by the people in self-defence when the law failed to them protection. Until the operations of the "crow-bar brigade" were stopped and the murders perpetrated by the police punished, no coercion would avail to put down

Outrages.
Colonel Colthurst, though he had opposed ast year's Act, declined to take the responsibility of a similar course on the present occasion. He denied that in his part of the country at least, outrages were connected with evictions; on the contrary, they were perpetrated to enforce the "No-rent" mani-festo. But, while supporting the bill, he pointed out several defects in it, and specially complained of the provision assessing com-pensation for murder and outrage on districts. which, he thought, ought to be a tax on the whole of Ireland.

Mr. RATHBONE exhorted both sides of the House to approach the question in a spirit devoid of party rancour and to refrain from bandying imputations of base motives.

Mr. Bryce thought the bill strong in the

wrong direction, and pointed out that the power to make domiciliary visits was the only clause which dealt with the real difficulty-the detection of crime. He objected also to the lumping together of political and ordinary offences, as well as to the clauses interfering with public meetings and suppressing newspapers.

Mr. Leany reviewed the clauses of the bill.

and maintained that if it were carried out in all its severity the new Chief Secretary would be as unpopular as the old one in three

months.

Mr. Reid, while admitting the necessity of the Bill, objected to the mixing up of the judicial and executive functions.

Mr. LABOUCHERE suggested a long string of amendments and mitigations which he thought would render the Bill less objectionable, and in the course of some general observations on the political situation advised Mr. Gladstone to stand firm against the Whigs, asked whether there was to be a "Treaty of Bradford," and gave it as his opinion that if Mr. Goschen and Mr. Forster would go over the Radical party would be all the stronger.

Mr. MACFARLANE attributed the necessity fo this Bill to the exasperating effects of the ad-ministration of Mr. Forster, whom he likened to Pharoah and Jonah. What was wanted in Ireland was not more law, but a better police and measures which would enlist public opinion on the side of the law.

The discussion was continued by Colonel O'BEIRNE and Mr. RICHARDSON, who supported the Bill, believing that it would be a terror only to evil-docrs, by Dr. Lyons, who strongly objected to the suspension of trial by jury and the jurisdiction proposed to be given to the stipendiary magistrates, and by Mr. O'Sullivan, who held that the Arrears Bill of itself would suffice to stop outrages.

Mr. Redmond maintained that those parts of

the bill which were designed to suppress crime would be ineffectual, while the clauses directed against the freedom of the Press and the right of public meeting would put down constitutional agitation and play into the hands of the

secret societies. After some observations from Mr. S. LeighMr. Trevelyan said that the Irish Executive thoroughly approved the Bill, and was of opinion that without some such measure government was impossible. By way of proving the preamble of the Bill—that the ordinary law is insufficient for the repression of crime—he went through the statistics of agrarian outrages since 1870, showing that while they gradually diminished under the operation of the Act of that year, containing newspaper clauses as well as clauses relating to search, compensation, etc. they gradually rose after 1875, when tion, etc., they gradually rose after 1875, when Sir M. Hicks-Beach repealed these clauses. The Westmeath Act, which gave power of arbitrary arrest in a single county, succeeded; but that the Act of last year, which followed that model, had not been so successful was proved by the fact that the outrages had risen last year to 4,400. Something else, therefore, was required, and it was the unanimous recommendation of those who knew Ireland that the example of 1870 should be followed. That was the justification for the clauses which were taken from that Act, and the which were taken from that Act, and the necessity for changes in the tribunals was also proved by the comparative figures of crime and conviction which he read, and also by the fact that the crime of intimidation had almost altogether escaped. As to the difficulty of obtaining evidence it was expected that the clauses empowering magistrates to examine even when no arrest had been made, to search for the instruments of crime, and to detain witnesses would be valuable in that direction, and the clauses as to fine and compensation it was expected would assist in the detection of crime. At the same time, it was intended to introduce improvements in the organization of the police and in the composition of the detective force. The Irish Executive strongly insisted on the power of dealing with public meetings and treasonable newspapers, especially those which came from abroad. The clauses might be open to modi-fication in Committee, but the Government presented the Bill as one not against liberty but crime, and they believed that when the people understood that it was to be adninistered without flinching the vast majority who were sick of the system of terror, would

rally round the cause of law and order. Mr. Gibson welcomed the speech of the new Chief Secretary as an earnest that justice was to be done to all classes and that the primary duty of government would be fulfilled, and he was glad to find that the real difficulty of the problem seemed to be recog-nized. He believed that the Bill was a real attempt to grapple with crime, that it would not jeopardize legitimate liberty, and that it involved no inconvenience which a law-abiding citizen might not encounter if it would increase the probability of detecting crime. He was glad to hear that no terms were to be kept with the assassin Press, and approved of the power to deal with public meetings; and with regard to the summary jurisdiction of magis-trates, he hoped there would be no attempt to weaken the clause. He objected, however, to the proposed appeal from the Judges, and urged that there should be a power to change the venue. As there would be no power of arbitrary arrest under the Bill, it could not be called coercion; but he impressed on the Government that a firm and impartial administration of it was as important as the terms of the Bill itself.

Mr. Dixon and Mr. A. Elliot supported the

Bill.
Mr. Dillos maintained that no case had been made out for suspending trial by jury, for the failures to convict arose not from intimidation, but from popular sympathy. He admitted that while it lasted the Bill would put down the Land League, but the League would rise again and the whole work of the last two years would have to be gone through again.
Mr. Sullivan went seriation through the

clauses of what he regarded as a tyrannical, cruel, and destructive measure, insisting that it would stifle all political life, and turn Ireland into one vast prison for politicians.

On the motion of Mr. Sexton, the debate was adjourned until Friday at two o'clock.

Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 10 minutes past

THE MURDERS IN IRELAND. ALLEGED CONFESSION BY ONE OF THE

MURDERERS The Dublin correspondent of the St. James's Gazette wrote on Friday: -The Freeman's Journal to-day devotes eight columns to what it describes as "an extraordinary statement purporting to be the history of the murders in Phoenix Park by one of the murderers." It was received from London, bearing the London postmark May 17. The statement is certainly a very remarkable one : but copies have been received elsewhere, and it is generally thought to be a hoax. The manuscript is very close, neat, and, notwithstanding its length (twenty-nine pages of large-sized paper), is without blot or erasure. After a long introduction, the origin and history of "The Irish Assassination Society" is given. The society, the writer says, has its president, and branche all over Ireland, and a few in England, Scotland, and Wales. On Lord Frederick Cavendish's appointment a meeting was convened, and the perfidy of Mr. Gladstone denounced. The murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish was then arranged; and it was decided not to take Mr. Burke's life unless he helped Lord Frederick Cavendish to resist. The prepara-tions for the assassination are then described: how those selected for the business were disguised and armed with knives; the meeting with the victims in the Park; and the actual committal of the murder. "Mr. Burke," it is said, "struggled like a tiger, and Lord Frederick Cavendish struggled violently, though generous enough not to raise an alarm. His last words were: 'I forgive you. Prosperity to poor Ireland; peace to poor Ireland.' After the deed the murderers proceeded on the car to the rendezvous and reported themselves, and measures were taken by the society for their safety. A solemn toast was drunk to the deceased statesmen." The statement concludes with 'the following sentence: Whether all that herein appears be truth or only a substratum thereof, one thing must be conceded: that in justice to the actual perpetrators of the deed, they must be credited with the purest, if the most mistaken, intentions for what they have done for Ireland.

Another abstract of the contents of the paper says that it states that twenty-four persons were concerned in "the deed of blood sides the actual murderers, and that they acted as scouts and were at hand to assist the assassins should they be in danger. It also says that the assassins have escaped England-one in the garb of a priest, another dressed as an officer of the line, the third as a naval lieutenant in undress uniform, and the fourth as a well-dressed civilian. In effecting their escape they frequently had to use great efforts to prevent laughing, when they saw soldiers and policemen dofling their caps to "his reverence." The story goes on to relate how the assassination society met, and the president had demanded the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish because he represented a principle which must not be given trial. It was eventually decided, however, not to kill that nobleman if he would consent to be kidnapped, and only to resort to the knife if he refused to come away for a few days and consult with the society. It was never intended to murder Mr. Burke at all unless he attempted to protect Lord Frederick Cavendish. The document then goes on to describe the manner in which the plot was carried out: how Lord Frederick Cavendish was signalled all through the park, and how the moment he was joined by Mr. Burke they pounced out was joined by upon him. The writer then proceeds:—"As the four of us made over to where the two gentleman were walking they halted and looked at us inquiringly. Mr. Burke at once addressed us, saying 'Well,

two gentlemen are said to have made a desperate defence. Lord Frederick Cavendish's last words are given as having been,
"I forgive you; prosperity to poor Ireland;
peace to Ireland." The writer then goes on
to describe most minutely the escape, and explains how the murderers rendered an account of themselves to their president, and
expressed a regret that the two gentlemen
should have so courted death as to render
their assassingtion necessary." their assassination necessary. The assassins practised with their terrible knives on rag lummies for some time before the murders. In conclusion, the writer claims that the assassins attended the funeral of Mr. Burke and also that of Lord Frederick Cavendish, and expresses the greatest sympathy with the relatives, but at the same time declares that love of country is stronger than any other

In commenting on the statement, the Freeman's Journal says :- "Notwithstanding the primal improbability of an assassin writing o us the history of his crime, the production before us bears several marks of authenticity

The Dublin correspondent of the Standard wrote on Thursday night:—There is no trace of the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavenof the murderers of Lord Frederick Caven-dish and Mr. Burke. The detectives are following up every avenue of information and adopting various suggestions offered to them; but they state that, without the aid of an informer, they cannot possibly bring the as-sassins to justice. The report is general throughout the city to-day that the murderers escaped in the garb of priests, and are now on their way to America. The police have discovered what is believed to have been an attempt to divert their inquiries on the morning of the 9th of May. Three days after the Park assassinations five letters arrived in Dublin, bearing the postmark of Passage, near Cork. These missives were not stamped. Four of them were addressed to "Mons. de Lucy, 18, Damestreet," but there were no enclosures. The fifth was to the same address, but was directed to Jonas Strickland, and contained a Munster Bank cheque for £287 in his favour. The heque form was a genuine one, and had evidently been obtained over the counter of the bank in Cork on application. Previous to being filled up the drawer signed himself "John William Towers." When the letters were presented at at Dane-street, by the postman, who demanded the postage-fees, the people residing there refused to take them, as no such persons as De Lucy or Strickland had any office or connection with the place. Subsequently the documents came into the hands of the detectives, who, upon investigation, discovered that no one of the name of John William Towers had any account in the Munster Bank. and consequently there were no funds to meet the cheque. A special meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland was held here to-day, Sir George Hodgson presiding. Sir Frederick P. Butler moved:—"That this Society, representing the agricultural interests of Ireland, takes this opportunity of express-ing its indignation and horror at the assassinations which have of late disgraced t country, the most recent example of which was that of the Chief and Under-secretaries, and beg to express their opinion on the subject, and he believed the terms of the resolution would recommend it to their approval. They should condemn all outrages life of the poor man was as dear to him as the life of the rich man, and the assassination of one should be condemned equally with the assassination of the other. Major Barlow seconded the motion, which was carried

A man, supposed to be an Emergency bailiff, was attacked on Thursday night near Ballinacurra, and beaten with sticks. The effects were such as to necessitate his removal to hospital. The occurrence was reported to the constabulary, who are investigating the particulars of the outrage. Acting on the private information which the authorities have received the police still continue their precautions for the safety of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, special stipendiary for Clare and Limerick Detectives follow Mr. Lloyd wherever he

Information was obtained, in Sheffield, on Thursday, which may afford some clue to the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. On the 24th of April, a firm in Sheffield sold to a customer in Dublin what is termed a "Zulu knife." This is a formidable weapon, just such an one as would have inflicted the wounds which were found on the bodies. On the day before the murder the Sheffield firm received a telegram for three more knives of this description. The weapons were forwarded immediately, and would reach Dublin on the morning of the murder. James Twomey, who was arrested at Youghal, charged with being concerned in Dublin murders, was again brought up before the Magistrates on Thursday. He stated he was a discharged soldier of the Rifle Brigade. The Head Constable, however, applied for a further remand of the Prisoner which was granted.

The Cumberland police have apprehend two Irishmen just arrived in that county. An anonymous letter received by the Newcastle police warned them that a man connected with the Phœnix Park murders had passed through Newcastle and travelled probably into Cumberland. The Workington police thereupon apprehended an Irishman named Michael Macroy. who had suddenly become possessed of £30. He was remanded pending further inquiry. A stowaway, named Fitzgerald, has been ar-rested at Millom, on the charge of coming on the steamer Strathdown from Belfast as a stowaway. On the voyage he said he knew something about the murders.

At the Liverpool Police-court on Thursday, the ten young men arrested on Wednesday afternoon as stowaways on board the steamer Eaupt, outward bound to New York, and some of whom it was at first thought might have connection with the Dublin murders, were brought up before the stipendiary magistrate. The police intimated that there was nothing sufficient to detain them in connection with the murders, and the Prisoners were each fined

PAINTINGS ON CHINA.-The large exhibition of paintings on china now open at Messrs. Howell and James's galleries seems to us to represent an enormous waste of time and The skill shown in the best work is very great, and the methods employed in the art are rapidly attaining a perfection which allows the china-painter to appropriate almost all the subjects hitherto abandoned to his rivals on paper and canvas. In these galleries we have the impressionist Corotpatieries we have the impressionist Corot-like landscapes painted on large oblong sur-faces and framed just like ordinary pictures, we have innumerable portraits, and still-life pieces painted exactly in the same style and dimensions as the still-life pieces of any picture gallery. It is evident that almost any-thing can be painted on china; so much is proved by these exhibitions. But they also prove, we venture to think, that only a very small percentage of the subjects treated ought even to have been painted on china at all, and that the particular art they encourage is one which has no future, and which is sure to decline with the spread of a sounder artistic training.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,871.-FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MAY 22-23, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON. MAY 20-21, 1882.

THE MINISTERIAL MUD-BATH. The Saturday Review describes the mudcure as a therapeutic institution of ancient date, but one which has not been frequently used in public by an English Ministry That Mr. Gladstone's Government is suffering from very irritating complaints is probable and indeed certain; but whether its members have correctly judged the means of remedy remains to be seen. It may at any rate be said that for thoroughness of application the cure leaves nothing to desire. The combination of folly and impropriety which was disclosed on Monday and Tuesday last stands alone. That Mr. Parnell or his agent offered the assistance of the Land League organization and future support to Liberal policy, and that within a few hours or days Mr. Parnell walked out of Kilmainham a free man, the Irish Secretary at the same time resigning officethese are facts admitting of no more argument than that Mr. Gladstone is Prime Minister of England or that there are milestones on the Dover road. All that can be done is to deny not the facts but the connection between them: and this Mr. Gladstone does deny, with all the strength of indignant eloquence. The three defences may be summed up thus. "Disgraceful bargain!" says Mr. Gladstone furiously; "there never was any bargain at all." "Disgraceful was any bargain at all." bargain!" says Sir William Harcourt; "eyery prudent Government makes bargains; there was nothing disgraceful about this, and if you say there was, come on! 'Disgraceful bargain!" says Mr. Chamber-"Well, now I come to think of it, there were some odd conditions about it. But I am a plain man, with a short memory. and I forgot one, and I thought the other absurd; and that is the long and the short of it, as it seems to a simple man of busi-It is a very interesting question what effect this curious mixture of scandalous transaction, of pitiful prevarication, and of brazen denial of plain facts, is likely to have on the country. Any man may lose his head when he has to undertake the argumentative cleansing of a Ministry from

make a putrid sea of the Atlantic. The Spectator wonders whether there is a single Tory of any mark who believes genuinely in the "scandal" of the socalled exposure of which Monday and Tuesday were devoted. The Cabinet decided what any thirteen sensible Englishmen must have decided under the circumstances to release men whose detention they no longer regarded as a security for the order

such a mud-bath as that of this week. The

mire in which Mr. Gladstone and his col-

leagues have involved themselves would

The Economist maintains that there was no formal bargain, Government pledging itself to nothing; but there was certainly that if the arrears were settled and the suspects released the Land League would confine itself to constitutional resistance, and would, in particular, help the Government to put down outrages. There is no reason why Government should deny this, and one hardly understands why it is done, were it not for the necessity of not destroying Mr. Parnell's influence with his followers in Ireland. The conduct of the Government was perfectly natural. That it was wise one is not sure. A very lenient treatment of treason makes submission easy, and that is a good thing; but then it makes treason also easy, and that is a very bad thing. In Ireland it might be expedient to make treason excessively serious-in fact, the one unforgivable offence-and so compel every man who tried that form of agitation to take his life in his hands, and descend openly into the streets.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

The Times says that it is the shame which all men feel at the present condition of Ireland which finds expression in the attitude of the Government and in the measure it has introduced. From that attitude there must be no retreat, and in the Bill there must be no material change. The times are too serious for vacillation and timidity, and the country will mot brook concessions weakly made to suit the exigencies, real or supposed, of party combinations. The errors of the past must be avoided; and the one endeavour of all must be, in the Prime Minister's own concluding words, "that we may meet the difficulty as becomes soundhearted men and loyal citizens."

The Standard does not question that Mr. Gladstone is as deeply convinced as any one of the absolute necessity for legislation that will put down crime, open and and secret, with a strong hand. But the Conservative speakers yesterday did well te remind the country that we are without any guarantee that the present measure will do this. Its value depends upon the way in which it is administered. That is a point on which the relations existing between the Government and Mr. Parnell may well excite solicitude.

The Daily Telegraph accepts the result of tthe division as amply testifying that the Prevention of Crime Bill is no party measure, but an act of necessity approved by Parliament and the nation; and referring to Mr. Parnell's suggestion of the possible retirement of himself and his followers from Parliament, remarks that if they elected to retire into the partial obscurity of a private station, Ireland would not remain wholly unrepresented in the House of Commons, by men as fully entitled to speak in her name as those who would then be at liberty to go back baffled whence they came. Though the nation will apprehend and appreciate the countless possi-bilities of evil hidden behind Mr. Parnell's Threat, it will go on with its work of restoring peace, and if possible happiness, to Arela nd with as much determination to do t he right thing as if, in the language of Mrs. Micawber, he said to the House of Commons, and to the political abstraction called public life, "I will never desert you." Should, however, Mr. Parnell s acceed in the naturally difficult task of ersuading his followers to leave the Gopersuanting the training to the training the training the training the training training the training mestion, there is no doubt that, inspired my past experience, they will not be anxious or another compact similar in any respect

t e the Treaty of Kilmainham. The Daily News admits that in one sense he Bill is a strong measure, but contends hat its strength is diffused instead of being (concentrated. The sweep of the net is

unnecessarily wide and its meshes are dangerously large. The House cannot better employ itself in Committe than in so correcting its provisions as to restrict it to the object and make it efficient for the purpose of destroying secret association of murderers and outrage-mongers. The character of Mr. Gladstone's reference to the criticisms of Mr. Bryce and other Liberal speakers shows that the Government will not reject advice and is not deaf to remonstrance.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

Although it has become somewhat less menacing, the situation in Egypt, the Economist declares, cannot yet be said to have undergone any substantial improvement. The rebellious Ministers have, it is true, professedly returned to their alle-They are now profuse, not to say giance. abject, in their apologies; and while they were last week openly threatening the deposition of the Khedive, they are now summarily suppressing one or two native newspapers that have dared to write in a spirit hostile to him. Thus, so far as appearances go, there has been a great and very pleasing, as well as sudden change. But the change is on the surface only. No one believes that Arabi Pacha and his associates have really repented of their former sins Their plans have failed. On his part, the Khedive is evidently dissimulating. It is impossible that he can have forgiven those by whom he has been subjected to such gross indignities, or that he can wish the conduct of affairs to remain in the hands of men who are plotting for his deposition, if not against his life. Whether he is temporising in obedience to orders from Constantinople, where the active intervention of France and England is viewed with alarm, and where a hastily patched-up agreement which might obviate that intervention would be welcomed, or whether he is merely seeking to gain time till the arrival of outside help will enable him to deal summarily with his late opponents, is as yet uncertain. But that he is merely temporising is beyond doubt. The present lull, therefore, is not the solution, but simply the postponement, of the crisis. Now there may be doubts as to whether this country ought ever to have assumed the responsibility it has done for the good government_of Egypt. But, whether rightly or wrongly, the responsibility has been undertaken, and must be fulfilled. We are bound to see the country provided with a reasonably strong and honest Administration, and to support the authority of the ruler whom we have nominated. The really critical stage of the proceedings has thus not yet been reached, and the present calm may prove to be only the lull before the storm.

The Saturday Review declares that the first sign that has been given of anything like a national movement has been the expression of an almost unanimous desire to get rid of the inventor of the movement itself. The fleets cannot go away until the one object of their coming has been achieved, and the Khedive and the general body of the population have been relieved from the dictation of the army. But Arabi has got so far on the road to conciliation and submission that he may not impossibly be willing to efface himself, and, if he is judiciously managed, may consent to retire out of a country that will be only too happy to pay him well for going. When once he was gone a new Ministry, strongly supported by the Khedive and the Western Powers, might have little difficulty in disbanding the army, and procuring from abroad, and probably from Turkey, or forming in Egypt itself, a small force, principally of a police kind, on which the Khedive could rely.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND. FURTHER OUTRAGES.

It is rumoured in Dublin that crape has been found affixed to Cardinal McCabe's door. and that a representation of a collin on paper was left on the doorsteps at his residence in Rutland-square. Cardinal McCabe visited the Lord-Lieutenant at Dublin Castle on

Saturday.

The policy of conciliation recently inaugurated has not, says the Limerick correspondent of the *Times*, produced as yet much hopeful favour in the districts where intimidation provailed. A man named Michael tion prevailed. A man, named Michael Nolan, was stoned even from the confessional in Nealinglass Roman Catholic Chapel Thursday (Ascension Day), the sanctity of the day and of the place affording no protection to him. His offence is that, in order to earn his bread, he had done some work for Mr. Rawson, who is Boycotted. The mob in the neighbourhood of Limerick have recently resumed the insolent and defiant demeanour which had been for a time subdued. A young horse, the property of Mr. Rawson, and worth £50 or £60, was maliciously injured on Thursday night. A wound was found in one of the fore legs, which it is believed was

of the fore legs, which it is believed was caused by a revolver bullet.

A man belonging to one of the factions inhabiting the country between New Pallas and Doon was attacked on Friday and savagely beaten with loaded whips in Limerick. He now lies in Barrington's Hospital in a dying condition. The police went in pursuit of his assailants and arrested three of them near assainants and attack was made on the police, one of whom received a blow from a stone on the head. They, however, succeeded

The train due in Limerick from Ennis at six o'clock on Friday evening was threequarters of an hour late, owing, it is reported, o an outrage perpetrated between Ennis and Clare Castle. As the engine passed under a bridge seven men were observed leaning over the parapet, and one of them was seen to fling a stone, which struck the engine driver, Denis Corbet, on the head, inflicting a very danger ous wound. The guard had to act temporarily in his stead, and the injured man was taken on to Limerick. No arrests have been made Fifteen police have been told off for special duty, guarding Mr. Clifford Lloyd, two constables for his secretary, Capt. Bell, and two for Sir Henry Goodriche, Bart., Special Resident Magistrate, but not attached to any dis trict. The men are on duty night and day, and relieve each other by turns.

A desperate assault was committed on bailiff named Dwyer on Friday evening. is said to have effected a seizure on Friday morning for non-payment of rent, and at Arthur's Quay he was set upon by a man who dragged him into the river, and, it is stated, tried to drown him. Both men were rescued with considerable difficulty, the bailiff's assail-

ant managing to effect his escape.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., has received a telegram from Mr. Sheridan, The latter gentleman states he has just returned to Paris, and learned of Mr. Forster's statement in the House of Commons charging him with having returned to Ireland in various disguises, in order to carry on the Land League agitation. Mr. Sheridan writes that there is no foundation for the statement in question, and that he has not revisited Ireland or assumed dis

guises, as alleged.

The following suspects were released from Naas gaol on Friday :- Messrs. L. Gilhooly,

Bantry, co. Cork; Michael Ryan, Galway; and P. D. Flynn and R. Kerr, Ballycumber. Cornelius Kelleher was released from

A man named Thomas M'Erroe, said to be a painter, was arrested at Enniskillen on Friday on suspicion of being concerned in the Phenix Park assassinations. He afterwards stated that he was a pedlar. He would give no reference to any person in any part of Ireland. He had a brown faded overcoat with him, which he threw away in the street. He took a ticket for Belcoo, and got of the train at Florence-court. He returned to town again, and, having bought an overcoat, was again, and, having bought an overcoat, was going to the train when he was arrested. He was afterwards remanded by the magis-trates. He had been in America for 32 years, and returned to this country about six years

A demonstration of Orangemen was held in Belfast on Friday night at which resolu-tions were passed stating that the members of the loval Orange Institution desired to express their abhorrence and detestation of the numerous brutal outrages perpetrated in Ireland during the past two years, culminating in the murder of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and their hope that the perpetrators may be brought to speedy justice; that the meeting desired to record its sympathy with those who have been bereaved also; and called upon the Government to adopt such measures as will restore order in Ireland, and lead to the cessation of those outrages by which the Empire has been disgraced. The meeting pledged itself to strengthen the hands of the Executive in carrying out such measures as may be necessary to protect life and property in the country, and to maintain the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. The

proceedings were very enthusiastic. One of the results of the Phoenix Park tragedy may probably be the construction of a new detective force for all Ireland, the Metropolitan Detectives being absorbed into the extended constabulary department for the detection of crime. The Dublin Detective Division comprises only 44 men, but the multitudinous duties put upon them leaves, at the outside, only about a dozen at the disposal of the inspector for actual detective work. The proposition has been made to organise completely new system, having a special di-rector—a man of experience and position and that a very superior class of men should be asked to join. It is stated that Colonel Bradford, agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana, and now in England on furlough, will undertake the organisation of the force.

Captain Dugmore, who was recently committed to Tullamore Prison for refusing to give bail on conviction by the magistrates of inciting non-payment of rent, has been released on giving the required bail. He had applied to the Queen's Bench to have the proceedings quashed, but the application was refused.

Florence McCarthy, an Irishman, has been arrested at Broomielaw, Glasgow, on suspi-cion of being concerned in the Phoenix Park murders. The man's clothes were blood-stained, and he had a deep wound in the neck. His nose was also cut. Another man who was with him escaped.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, accom panied by Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, left Windsor shortly before eight o'clock on Priday night for Balmoral. The royal party, attended by Lord Bridport, the Evelyn Moore, Captain Edwards, Mr. Sahl, Dr. Reid, and Mlle. Norele, drove to the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, where a special train had been prepared for their conveyance to the North. In accordance with a special order, none of the public were admitted to the departure platform, which was protected by a small detachment of policemen, the route from the Castle, along which many of the residents had assembled, being kept by the borough constabulary, while the Palace Guard was mounted on the hill opposite King Henry VIII.'s gateway. The train left at 7.55, and travelled over the Great Western Railway to Leamington, which was reached at 10.23. Here tea was served, and at 10.43 the journey was resumed. At halfpast nine o'clock on Saturday morning the train reached Perth, where there was a stay of an hour for breakfast, which was served in the station committee-rooms. On alighting the Queen was received by Lord Provost Hewat, and the magistrates, Mr. Smythe, of Methyen: Mr. Guthrie Lornie, of Birnam Mr. Greig, of Hassintullich; and Sheriff Barclay. The journey was resumed at half-past ten; and before leaving, the Queen, who was loudly cheered by the large crowd that assembled, accepted a basket of orchids which had been sent by Dr. Patterson, Bridge of Allan. The train arrived at Ferryhill a few minutes after the advertised time. Here the restrictions which had been placed upon the admission of the public to other stations were not applied, and an unusually large number of persons had gathered. After a stay of a few inutes the Queen proceeded.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Teesdale, returned to Marlborough House on Friday evening from visiting Lord and Lady Carrington at Wycombe Abbey. The Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark. attended by the Countess of Morton and the Marquis of Hamilton, left Marlborough House on Friday morning, on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. Their Royal Highnesses lunched with Prince and Princess Christian, and returned to London

n the afternoon m the atternoon.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Field-Marshal
Commanding-in-Chief, held a Levee at the Horse Guards, Whitehall.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn are expected to arrive at Hampden House, from Ba-ron's Court, soon after the Whitsun holidays. The Duke of Westminster arrived at Chester from London on Friday, and as lieutenant-colonel commandant took charge of the Earl of Chester's regiment of yeomanry cavalry

now up for annual training at Chester.

The Earl and Countess of Rosse have arrived at 5A, Cork-street, for the season.
Sir Charles and Lady Graves Sawle and family have returned to their residence in Eaon-place, from Paris. Sir Reginald Cathcart has arrived at Tho-

nas's Hotel.
The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kenyon

ave arrived at 16, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall Dr. Patterson, Bishop of Emmaus, will be translated to the Roman Catholic See of Hexbam and Newcastle, vacant by the death o

Miss de Burgh continues in the same critical state. After being seen by Sir James Paget and Dr. Collins on Friday morning, the following bulletin was issued:—Miss de Burgh passed a very quiet night. She continues al-

most unconscious, but there is a slight im-provement in her general condition. Late on Friday evening Dr. Collins stated that Miss de Burgh had gone on very well during the day, and there was a slight improvement during the afternoon.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Lords on Friday som conversation took place on the Education Act of 1883, which Lord Norton moved should be referred to a Select Committee. The motion was not pressed. Several Bills were

At the morning sitting of the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote made an

advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned

his regret that the Bill had not been distributed on Friday morning, but it would be said, be available for distribution on Friday night. Presuming that the Prevention of Crime Bill would be read a second time on Friday, he certainly intended asking the House to take the Arrears Bill on Monday. In reply to a further question, the Premier intimated that in the event of the second reading not being taken at the morning sitting he would have to consider whether he should appeal to the House to go on with the Prevention of Crime Bill at the evening sitting. As to what would happen after Whitsuntide, it would be premature yet to determine whether there would be any Whitsuntide holidays. Mr. Sexton resumed the debate on the second reading of the Prevention of Crime Bill, which he adversely criticised at considerable length. He made some severe remarks on Mr. Forster and his administration. He traced the right hon, gentleman's un-paralleled failure to his possession of personal vanity, which was, in his mind, uppermost. Mr. Forster had shown that he could neither conduct himself with discretion in office nor with dignity out of it. Taking in detail the

clauses of the Bill, he declared they would destroy public life in Ireland. The intimidation clauses would make criticism a crime and exposure of tyranny a felony. Mr. Gladston ollowed Mr. Sexton, and had not proceeded far in his speech when interrupted by the ar-rival of Black Rod with a summons to the other House. The right hon, gentleman availed himself of the interval to enter into conversation with Mr. Charles Russell and some members below the gangway. Returning to the discussion of Mr. Sexton's speech he observed tha the was with him in the opinion that con-ciliation, or rather justice, should be the mainspring of English policy towards Ireland. But ustice meant justice everywhere, and, he added amid general cheering, it includes the do-ing of justice to evildoers. For himself he placed infinitely more reliance on measures for removing discontent in land than upon measures for cheland than upon measures for checking the expression of discontent, He paid an eloquent tribute to the attitude of the English people on receipt of the news of the assassi-nation in Phœnix Park. He had, he said never seen a nobler attitude on the part of a great people. The introduction of the bill, he admitted, had been hastened by the tragedy in Phoenix Park, but it was not founded upon it. He solemnly declared that the va-rious clauses of the bill were not framed with regard to those persons of rank and station who had fallen by the hand of the assassin but had their growth in contemplation of the misery that had been created far and wide among the people of Ireland who had suffered from outrage. It was legislation for the people of Ireland themselves. Alluding to the murders in Phænix Park, the Premier, in an impressive passage, observed that there was a horse and a driver, there were four men on a car, the deed took place in daylight, a long distance was traversed, and the murderers disappeared amid the environs of a great city. There must have been many witnesses in whose power it was to give evidence leading to the detection of the murderers. What was the minimum of fair inference? might be that there was some small sphere of sympathy with the murderers, but beyond that there was the broad shadow of terrorism, and it was with this the bill was designed to deal. Whilst indicating the possibility of modification in Committee on points which he did not think it desirable then to particularise, he declared that the bill must pass in its main lines. Between this bill and the Arrears Bill there were near relations. The two were inseparable, and the Government would not be a party to the abandonment of either. Their desire was to

ask Parliament to apply their full energies to ask Parliament to apply their full energies to the speedy passage of both. Mr. Parnell urged that more time should intervene before the House was asked to go into Committee on the bill. He said he believed in the good in-tentions of the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary, but he could not see how any man ould be good enough or bold enough to be entrusted with the liberties of the people. Gladstone fought the Land League in a way that had made them recognise the greatness of their adversary, and he regretted that the right honourable gentleman had now turned aside from the path of conciliation. Healy expressed his belief that the Arrears Bill would put an end to out-rages in Ireland, but he offered uncompromising resistance to the present mea-sure, and pleaded the right of Irish people to govern Ireland, and to get whatever was good out of the country. After some remarks from Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Storey, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that if reason were shown for postponing con-sideration of any clause in Committee it could be done. But he thought sufficient amend-ments might be drawn up to occupy the morning sitting on Tuesday. Mr. Mitchell Henry opposed the bill, and Mr. Callan spoke up to a quarter to seven amid a buzz of general conversation. On the division its second reading was carried by 383 votes against 45. The announcement of the figures was received without demonstration from either side. It was some minutes past the usual time for adjournment when the figures were announced. On resuming at nine o'clock the first order was Committee of Supply, and Mr. George Howard moved an amendment that the time had now come for the opening on Sundays of museums and galleries supported by national funds. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Burt. Mr. A. McArthur opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be injurious to the best interests of the working classes, a proposition which was warmly supported by Mr. Onslow, Mr. Talbot, and Mr. Broadhurst, the latter gentleman appealing to the House ducks and drake to make of the working man's days of rest."
Mr. Caine and Mr. Slagg supported the motion, the former stating that if the amendment vere carried he should move an addition pro-

viding that museums and picture galleries should not be opened before one on Sundays, and should be closed on one other day of the week. Mr. Collings, answering the working man argument, asserted its fallacy since the proposal was not that people must, but that they might visit picture galleries and libraries on the Sunday. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, rising shortly after midnight, commenting on Mr. Onslow's opposition to the motion, expressed his surprise that a gentleman who advocated the opening of publichouses on Sunday should oppose the opening of picture galleries and museums on the same day. It looked, Sir Wilfrid remarked, amid loud laughter, as if he established religion of the country was the worship of Bacchus. Mr. Stuart-Wortley supported the amendment, qualified by Mr. Caine's addition. Mr. Mundella said the question was entirely one for settlement by publi opinion, and the public had declared against

THE DRAMA.

the motion. On a division the resolution was

lost by 208 to 83,

GLOBE THEATRE. . Far from the Madding Crowd, as adapted by Messrs. Thomas Hardy and Comyns Carr from the novel by the former, bids fair to increase its hold upon the interest of playgoers. Produced at a theatre with a definite reputation for pieces of this order, it would scarcely fail to be a marked success by reason not only of its own intrinsic merits, but of the fine earnest acting of Mr. Charles Kelly as Gabriel Oak, and of Mrs. Bernard Beere, who steadily improves in the realisation of her conception of Bathsheba Everdene. On Saturday night the drama was preceded by a new comedicta from the pen of Mr. C. Mar-sham Rae, First in the Field. This neatly-Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote made an appeal to the Government not to proceed with the Arrears Bill on Monday, since the Bill had not been printed. The Premier expressed admits that he is indebted to a French source,

appears to be a version of Suzanne et les Deux Vieillards, already introduced to us at the Court Theatre in the Two Old Boys of Mr. James Mortimer. The ingeniously-devised plot wittily sets forth the complication which arises when a couple of old gentlemen decide that one or other of them must marry his youthful ward. At first General Dennistoun and his brother William, a rather oldfashioned country squire, profess great dis-inclination for the task which they have set themselves, and each is anxious that the other should become Beatrice Seymour's happy husband. an appeal to chance has settled that William is to be the fortunate man, the General becomes jealous, and shows indignant astonishment that the girl should display such perfect satisfaction with the decree of fate, whilst his brother hails his had luck with ill-suppressed glee. Miss Seymour's contentment with the prospect of marrying her elderly guardian is, of course, only a ruse, and the rash step taken by General Dennistown to prevent his brother from winning the prize enables the young lady to choose for herself a husband more suitable to her years and tastes. The gift of the play lies in the changes of attitude in the two 'elders," and the point of these was admirably brought out on Saturday night by Mr. Charles Kelly as the discontented General, and Mr. Arthur Wood as his self-complacent brother. The contrast between the two men and the similarity of their amicable hypocrisy were alike illustrated with finish and easy force. Mr. H. George made a fair representative of the heroine's more acceptable admirer, but the part of the heroine demands art more polished han Miss Maggie Hunt has yet acquired. First in the Field is a lever de rideau of more than average interest, and Mr. Rac, who had, we believe, written his adaptation before the production of Mr. Mortimer's, deserves credit for the taste and skill with which he has ac-complished his modification of the amusing

original. - Observea. The promise given by such an experiment as Mile. Etelka Borry's appearance the other day in *Reparation* cannot well be great. Much is necessarily against the actress, and only a very little is in her favour when she acts for the first time in a language not her own in an inferior play not familiar to her auditors. It is much more likely that the lady's courage and determination will be applauded than that any satisfactory estimate of her capabilities will be made. Of the piece chosen by Mile. Borry little need be said. It is an adaptation of Mosenthal's Madeline Morel ; and Madeline Morel has for its subject the justification, repentance, and ultimate social redemption of a lady whose career has been that of a Dame aux Camélias. Its sentiment, which has the disadvantage of being dreadfully long-winded, has to English ears a false ring about it, and its happy end robs of the dramatic truth of Dumas' famous work. At the Gaiety matinee in question Reparation was fairly well played all round, especially by Mr. Neville Doone, as Madeline's infatuated lover, a very adequate and interesting impersonation of a character which might easily have become either maudlin and sickly or stiff and unsympathetic. Mlle. Borry cannot be said to have succeeded in making the heroine an interesting or probable personage; to do so would, however, be no small feat. But the Hungarian actress was at least able to prove that to a fair demand of the resources of her art she adds an exceptionally good pronunciation of the English language. For her sake it is to be hoped that she may find or make the opportunity of appearing before London playgoers in a more happi rôle. Amongst her supporters, Mr. W. H. Vernon and Miss Willes, as well as Mr. Doone, gave valuable assistance; and in a small part Miss Goldney gave considerable

No changes have taken place at the Haymarket, Adelphi, Lyceum, and Princess's To the Olympic Moths have drawn some good houses. The Mascotle, transferred to the Strand Theatre, is enjoying prolonged popularity. At the Prince of Wales's, Court, Royalty, Comedy Theatre, the Savoy, Avenue, Surrey, and Standard the performances have remained unaltered. At the Grecian Waiting for the Verdict has been repeated. At Astley's has been continued *The Two Orphans*. At Sadler's Wells *The Octoroon* has effectively displayed the talents of the company.

London Assurance has now succeeded The School for Scandal in the very interesting round of revivals at Vaudeville. Its performance at a matinée here a week or ago gave every indication of success; and it needs now only to be noted that, with Mr. Farren, Mr. Neville, and Mr. Thorne still in their prominent places, with Miss Ada Caven-dish more fully at home as Lady Gay, and Miss Alma Murray again a charming Grace Harkaway, the witty piece goes brilliantly this from first to last. The next production at theatre is to be Lord Lytton's Money, promised for next Saturday morning.

Mr. Toole promises a burlesque rustic sketch by Mr. H. J. Byron, *The Villainous* Squire and the Village Rose, originally produced at the first dramatic file at the Crystal Palace. The little piece has now been rewritten, and new music has been composed by Mr. J. Fitzgerald. The Squire will of ourse be Mr. Toole himself

Little Miss Muffit is the name of the new ece at the Criterion; Manteaux Noirs is that of the new comic opera for the Avenue Theatre. In this latter Messrs. Marius, F. Leslie, and H. Bracy; Miss St. John, Miss M. Byron, and Miss M. Branscombe will be

engaged.

The demolition of old buildings, and erection of a new one, are already in full swing at the Pandora Theatre, Leicester-square. A special feature of the theatre will be its spacious foyer, far larger than that of any other house in London, except Drury Lane and Covent Garden. This handsome room, which is complete except as regards the con-templated raising of its roof to double its present height, was last night utilised for an extremely pleasant and largely attended soirée Bohemienne. The theatre itself will not be ready for opening before December next.

The eldest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Phelps, the distinguished actor and manager. has expired after a severe illness, which had for the last month allowed but little hope to be entertained of her recovery. Miss Eleanor Phelps died on Saturday, May 13th, at 93. Portland-street, Oxford-street, W.

Miss Genevieve Ward arrived from America on Friday evening. She had been absent nine months, during which time she visited seventy-three cities and travelled nearly twenty

MR. O'SHEA AND MR. FORSTER.

Mr. W. H. O'Shea, M.P., writes as follows to the London papers:-Lest there should linger in the public mind the slightest misconception as to my repudiation of Mr. Forster's public version of my private conversation, I beg that you will insert the fol-lowing statement. My assertion that I had been in frequent communication with him Mr. Forster has had the coolness to describe as incorrect. I retort that besides previous communications I talked the whole situation over while walking with him from the House of Commons to the Irish Office and while standing outside the latter building on Wednesday, the 26th of April. On Friday, the 28th, I walked with him from the Irish Office, through the Park, to Downing-street, stopping several times on the way, as men often when in earnest conversation. Among the matter of our discussion was a foolish answer which he had drafted to Mr. Cowen's question respecting the imprisoned members and which he was fortunately not allowed to give in the House of Commons, I had

another conversation—a short one—with him later in the day, at the Irish office, and a third interview of some length in his room in the House of Commons, to which I was invited by him through the Irish Solicitor-General. During this last one, he suggested the best plan for visiting Kilmainham unostentatiously. But I confess he appeared nervous and demoralized, and I was obliged to point out and make him correct an extraordinary error in the letter which he handed me addressed to Captain Barlow, Deputy Chairman of the Irish Prisons Board. That error was nothing less than the substitution of another name for mine in the order for special facilities which he had just written. The order must be in Captain Barlow's possession. Let it be produced, for Mr. Forster's worst enemy cannot suggest its being concocted. Now as to the emorandum alleged by Mr. Forster to represent my conversation with him on the 30th of April. In it he informed the Cabinet that I had used the following words :- "The concotting and outrages will now be used to put them down." The following are the facts:— I myself know nothing about the organisation e Land League. But I told Mr. Forster that I had been informed by Mr. Parnell the day before that if the arrears question were settled, that organisation would explain the boon to the people and tell them that they ought to assist the operation of the remedial measure in the tranquillisation of the country. I added that Mr. Parnell had expressed his belief that Messrs, Davitt, Egan, Sheridan, and Boyton would use all their exertions, if placed in a position to do so, to advance the pacification, and that Mr. Sheridan's influence was of special importance in the west, owing to the fact that he had been the chief organiser of the Land League in Connaught before his arrest, while Mr. Beyton had held a similar appointment in the province of Leinster. On these points I had heard no more, I knew no nore, and I said no more.

DESTRUCTION OF QUEENBORO' PIER.

About four o'clock on Friday afternoon the new pier at Queenboro' was totally destroyed by fire. This (Saturday) morning, writes a correspondent of the Standard, one can see the vast extent of the disaster the pier, which recently bore so gay and festive an appearance upon the disembarkation of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany, had sustained. The material of which the pier was con-structed was line food for the flames, which were fanned by a strong easterly wind. Despite the efforts of the police, seamen, and dockyard riggers, with their manual fire-engines, and a copious supply of water, it was impossible to subdue the flames until an early hour this morning. The fire broke out so suddenly, and extended so rapidly, that the whole pier seems to have been transformed almost instantaneously into a huge body of flame. The railway servants had to run for their lives. There was no time to lose, or they would have been cut off. All the buildings within 25 yards of the sea wall are destroyed, and there are unmistakable traces that the flames extended for a distance of 50 yards. Twelve trucks laden with merchandise, which were at the head of the pier for their contents to be transferred to the steamship Prince Henry, were consumed. The Prince Henry also took fire, but by dint of great exertions the flames were extinguished, and she returned to Flushing during the The captain was in London when the fire broke out. Three immense cranes were destroyed. The schooner Constance, lying alongside the pier, which was burnt to the edge, was laden with coals, which emitted dense volumes of smoke, seen for many miles around. It is said that among the merchandise consumed is a large quantity of silver goods. The railway company also suffer a great loss by the destruction of the whole of their account books. Most of the telegraphic apparatus, instruments, and batteries were destroyed also a large stock of provisions, sufficient for a month's requirenents, which had just been laid in by Mr. A. W. Home, of the Fountain Hotel, Sheerness, purveyor to the Royal Zeeland Steamship Company. Every assistance has been rendered from Sheerness Dockyard, and by a body of Kent County Constabulary, under Superintendent Mayne, while Mr. A. W. Churchward worked hard; but all efforts to save the pier were futile. The destruction of property cannot fall short of £50,000. The cause of the fire still remains a mystery but the balance of probabilities are in favour of the theory that it arose from an accident of some sort rather than that it was the work of an incendiary. Last night a telegram eame from Queensboro' to detain some women who came by train from Sheerness, but upon Superintendent Mayne examining them they gave a satisfactory account of their proceedings, and were allowed to go on their journey. Mr. Cockburn, of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, arrived by special train last night, and is personally directing matters, and making arrangements for carrying on the Flushing traffic. The Sheerness Commissioners placed their pier at his disposal, but the offer was declined for obvious reasons, as it is in a very dilapidated condition, and would searcely be able to bear the strain of the heavy luggage which is despatched daily to and from the Continent. The place of embarkation is also a quarter of a mile from the station, and there is no tramway, or easy means of transit for goods down the pier. The passengers and mails for Flushing were, therefore, conveyed last night via Dover, where a special steamboat was in reading Two of the railway company's servants, Queenboro' men, named Giles and Highsted, are missing, and there is no doubt the poor fellows have lost their lives. Active search is being made for their remains. John Parnum the head porter, had a very narrow escape. He was in a room, and was hemmed in by the flames, but broke through, being scorched somewhat. One of the passengers, a Roman Catholic priest, and a porter named Ham-mond, finding all other means of escape cut off, saved themselves by jumping into the water, and were picked up. Mr. M. Harris, general manager, Mr. Godbold, district superintendent, and others of the chief railway officials, accompanied by the leading hands of the pier staff from Queenboro', proceeded to Dover at eleven to-day to make arrangements for working the steamships from that port until Qucenboro' Pier is reconstructed,

RECENTLY PROVED WILLS .- The Illustrated London News states that letters of administration of the personal estate of Baron Nathan James Edward de Rothschild, late of 38, Avenue Friedland, Paris, who died on October 25 last, without leaving any will, were granted in London on the 9th inst. to the Baroness Thérèse Laura de Rothschild, the widow. The value of the personal estate to be dealt with under the English grant amounts to upwards of £530,000. The will of Mr. Willis Henry Lowe, late of Marlborough House, Lower Addiscombe-road, Croydon, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 1st inst., the value of the personal estate amounting to over £48,000. The testator gives his freehold residence, Marlborough House, Middlesex Hospital, and £200 each to the Hospital for Women, Soho-square, and the Croydon General Hospital. The wills of the following testators have been proved for the respective amounts of personalty under-mentioned:—Lieutenant-General Robert Can-non, late of Folkestone, over £74,000; Mr. Joseph Harris, of Westcotes, Leicester, under £35,000; Mr. Thomas Camp, late of Hatfield, Herts, farmer, over £27,000; the Reverend Herts, lariner, order than the first of Winash George Weare Braikenridge, late of Winash Brislington, and of Claremont, Clevedon, Somersetshire, over £24,000; the Honourable Spencer Dudley Montagu, late of Hare Hatch, ar Twyford, Berks, over £24,000 : and Sir William Payne Gallwey, late of Thirkleby Park, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, over £9,000.

No. 20.872.—FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 21-22, 1882.

EGYPT AND THE POWERS. It remains to be explained how it is that though, as we are assured, England and France, Turkey, and the remaining European Powers, one and all desire the maintenance in Egypt of existing International arrangements, their influence should not have been united to convince the promoters of revolution that they would not be allowed to execute their designs. We do not mean that it was necessary to air afresh the European Concert, much less that it would have been wise to send a European Squadron to Alexandria. But would it not have been possible to make it plain that the English and French Ironclads have anchored off that port with the hearty assent and co-operation of Turkey, and with the cordial approval of Italy and the German Powers? Had that been done resistance would have been out of the question. As it is, no one can say with any confidence what are the real views of Germany and Austria, with which the Italian Cabinet is closely acting. As for Turkey, the

Western Powers have rather awkwardly taken care to weaken their own position by leaving it to the Porte to protest against what they are doing. The Turkish Despatch of the 17th instant is a moderate and reasonable document; but its perusal by the Egyptian People will serve to convince them that England and France do not enjoy the sympathy or the confidence of the Sultan, and that the rights of the latter may still be played off against the pretensions of the former. If Earl Granville has really overcome the repugnance of M. de Freycinet to the employment of Turkish troops for the restoration of order on the banks of the Nile, why has the fact not been plainly notified both at Constantinople and at Cairo? The Turkish Despatch of the 17th instant would not then have been written; and Arabi and his friends would have understood that the means of compelling their submission had been agreed upon and were ready for use. The Porte would not, in that case, have felt it necessary to point out that, "to assure us that the rights of the Sultan will suffer no infringement, and to forbid us any interference in an Ottoman province, are contradictory assertions which it is difficult to reconcile." It can hardly be doubted that, had the approach of the English and French ironclads been accompanied with the public notification that they would, in case of need, be followed by Turkish troops, the necessity would never have arisen. How it may be now it is impossible to say. The ironclads of themselves will not suffice to control the licence of a land force acting under the orders of Arabi; and thus the very concealment of the plan which had been reluctantly adopted, may eventually lead to its being put into execution. It has been suggested that a Conference should be convened to consider the Egyptian Question. To a Conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople, as a recognition of the rights of the Sultan, there might be no objection. But what is there for a Congress to consider?

The Constitution of Egypt is intelligible enough; and it can scarcely be necessary to summon a Congress to assert that must be respected. What is needed is that the Khedive should have the power, like other Rulers, of performing his State duties without interference by an armed rabble. The disbandment of the Army would be a useful precaution, but There are some diplomatic difficulties in the way. The strength of the Egyptian Army is regulated by a Firman granted by the Sultan. It would be a breach of International Law for the Western Powers to demand that its numbers should be diminished, unless they preferred the demand in co-operation with the Sultan. Whether we like it or not the Sovereignty of the Sultan in Egypt is a fact we must begin by recognising. To ignore it is to destroy the authority under which England and France, no less than the Khedive, exercise what power they possess in Egypt. A Conference is not wanted to confirm the various rights of the various Powers. It could only be needed, if the object were to alter existing International engagements respecting that country. To maintain and uphold the legal status quo is enough. But that legal condition of affairs must be placed beyond the reach of attack. In a word, the Western Powers have only to enable the Khedive to govern Egypt in the manner in which his Ministers engaged to rule and administer it. He is the guardian of the rights of the Sultan, and also of the limited control that has been conferred upon England and France. The Army has attempted to prevent him from fulfilling these obligations, and he is powerless to resist the Army, unless assistance be rendered him from without. It is not fair to expect Tewfik to maintain his ground, without assuring him of the material aid indispensable for its maintenance. If the Army is to be retained, the best way to secure its allegiance will be to punish those of its leaders who have laboured to seduce it into subordination and rebellion. Neither the Egyptian Army nor the Egyptian people will believe in the earnestness of England and France if the leaders of the late disturbances are not removed from their commands. The punishment or removal of the ringleaders will be sufficient to overawe the main body of the Army. Less than this will not suffice, and it is for the Western Powers to decide whether even that step will prevent the possibility of

future mischief .- Standard. THE BATTLE OF PALL MALL. The Saturday Review observes that the attempt to dragoon the members of the Reform Club has broken down completely. Mr. Chamberlain's star would, indeed seem not to have been of late in the ascendent. He and his partisans cannot complain if the matter is regarded as a personal one, and if at the same time this personal matter is made the subject of private comment. For, unluckily for themselves, the publicity was begun on their

Had it not been for the loud outeries of Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham henchmen at the insult to their chief, and for the extraordinary organisation of forces which was marshalled to repair his wrong, the thing would have been nothing more than a week's gossip in rooms such as those exclusion from which has been made the subject of this heart-burning. But the private matter was not allowed to remain private. Gods and men were called to witness the wrongs of a happy, a deserving, a patriotic family. "Lady Rockminster has took us up," said Thackeray's innocent par-

venue; "Lord Hartington has took us up, the House of Chamberlain doubtless thought if it did not exactly say it. But, alas! the patronage of Lord Hartington was an ineffectual in the one case as that of Lady Rockminster in the other. For all men are not yet slaves, and to have companions of one's mollia tempora rammed down one's throat, even if the rammer is manned by a whole Cabinet of Ministers and peers, is not always agreeable. If, however, the matter were merely a personal one, it would, despite the publicity that has been given to it, be unworthy of comment in any columns that do not devote themselves to tittle-tattle. But it is sufficiently notorious that the personal part of the matter is at the same time a represen-tative one. The Reform Club was not fillipped with this three-man beetle-this engine applied, with all the joint and varying forces of Lord Hartington, Lord Granville, and Mr. Bright, merely out of love for Mr. Chamberlain's beaux yeux. It was, we were told loudy, a matter of principle. A ticket of admission into a club cannot yet be begged like a tettre de cachet or a ward of the Crown.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL. The Standard has received the following

telegram from special correspondents:-LUCERNE, SUNDAY NIGHT. Switzerland's celebration of the St. Go-thard Railway is to take place here to-morrow. Every preparation has been made worthily to honour the achievement of this grand engineering work. The quays, the bridge, the street, and the approach to the station are profusely decorated with garlands The colours of the twenty-two Cantons, of course, predominate, and many Italian and German flags are displayed. About six o'clock a thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain, broke over the town, causing great apprehensions for to-morrow. It is now eight o'clock, and the weather looks more promising. Two trains have arrived at the station, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the inhabitants, the roar of cannon which woke the echoes of the hills and the playing of military bands. The first of these trains passed through the new Tunnel, bringing the Italian guests. Among these were eight members of the Italian Cabinet, nine of the Senatorial Bureau, and fifteen of the Chamber of Deputies. Amongst others were Count Ticino, Chevalier Minghetti, Gen. Menabrea, and Signor Cairoli. The second conveyed the German and Swiss guests. Among the former were Herren Bitter, Von Boetticher, Von Puttkammer, and other members of the German Federal Council; Dr. Lasker, Dr. Dellbruck, representatives of all the German State Railways, and the three Presidents of the German Reichstag. Among the Swiss were Herr Bavier, the President of the Republic, and all the members of the Swiss Federal Council. In all some six hundred and fifty guests have been invited, being about three hundred Italians, two hundred Swiss, and one hundre I and fifty Germans. GENOA, SUNDAY NIGHT.

On the arrival here of the train which is taking the Italian guests to attend the opening of the St. Gothard Railway the local authorities gave a banquet in heir honour. Signor Baccarini proposed a toast to the success of the Tunnel, maintaining that this colossal work would tend to promote peace and civilisation, and would still further establish intimate relations between Italy and Germany. This was received with great applause. Herr von Kendell, in responding, aid he was happy to observe the marvellous progress that Italy had made, sustained as it had been by her rulers. He proposed the health of the Queen of Italy, a toast which

was also heartily applauded. The festivities by which it is proposed to celebrate the opening of the St. Gothard Tunnel will last for four days. Begun eleven years ago, the great subway under the Kastelhorn was pierced from Goeschenen to Airolo by the 29th of February, 1880, but though the headings of the principal Alpine bore met on that date, it has required more than two years to complete the minor works so as to enable ordinary traffic to proceed without interruption from the Swiss to the Italian side of the mountains. To Dr. Escher. the eminent Swiss statesman, is due the initiation of the proposal to run a road under instead of over the St. Gothard Pass, and the city of Zurich, which will benefit largely by the construction of the railway, took the leading part in promoting the undertaking. The silk and cotton manufactures of that town are at present shipped from such distant ports as Havre, Marseilles, aud Antwerp, but in future, instead of having to bear the cost of a three or four days' journey, they will reach Genoa in sixteen hours. The original capital of the St. Gothard Railway Company was £4,080,000, Germany, Italy and Switzerland each raising one-third of the amount though it is understood that the actual cost of the works has exceeded the sum by at least one-half. The primary surveys were made and the line of the Tunnel laid out M. Gelpke, and from time to time the enterprise has been under the con-trol of MM. Gervig, Hellway, and Bridel. On opening the tenders, advertised for in the spring of 1872, that of M. Louis Favre, of Geneva, was found to be the lowest, his offer being to run the great Tunnel under the Gothard, and line it with masonry and other necessary adjuncts for £2,000,000, or £122 12s. per yard run. His contract was accepted, and the work pushed on with such vigour that though the Gothard Tunnel is a mile and three-quarters longer than the sister one under Mont Cenis, it was completed in much less time than that pioneer work, which occupied thirteen years and a half in construction. It is sad to think that M. Favre did not live to reap the honour, if not the rewards of his skill, for he died of apoplexy three years ago, while busily superintending his labourers in the heart of the mountain which it was the crowning ambition of his life to pierce. Dynamite and compressed air drills were the principal appliances summoned to aid the engineers, and by these means they were enabled to progress at an average rate of from twenty to twenty four feet per day. The rocks through which they dug their way were for the most part a hard granitic gneiss, much fissured, generally free from water. At the Italian end, gravel, sand, and pebbles were for the first time met with, in addition to occasional gypsum, tale, and mica-shot. That which gave as much trouble as any was a layer of plastic clay. This substance impeded progress for a long time, as it transmitted, to use M. Ethelston's words, "the pressure of the superincumbent or adjacent material to the centring, and so severe was this semi-fluid pressure that the heavy granite voussoirs of he tunnel were frequently crushed." difficulties of ventilation formed another serious obstacle to the progress of the work. The navvies were mainly drawn from Italy; five shillings a day for eight hours' work in a vitiated atmosphere, rarely below 100 degrees, half naked, and often in water, being insufficient to attract English shovelmen. Congestion of the brain, irregular action of the heart, anæmia, and other more obscure diseases, were the common result of prolonged labour in the tunnel. A deathly pallor characterised their faces. Many stooped like old men, and often in coming out of the tunnel they had to support their tottering steps with a staff. Altogether, out of the 4,000 workmen who first and last have been engaged in its construction, between 60 and 70 have lost their lives. The most striking fruit of their toil is a tunnel of nine miles and 468

yards, of a maximum width of 26 feet 3 inches, and a height to the crown of the

arch of 19 feet 8 inches. At Goschenen the rails are, according to M. Ethelston's

survey, 3,638 feet above the sea, and at Airolo,

between the Swiss and Italian ends of the Tunnel, which, we may remark, runs nearly due south. The well-known Devil's Bridge on the St. Gothard Road, and the western boundary of the village of Andermatt, are almost exactly above it. The culminating point of the mountain range under which the Tunnel is run is 9,387 feet above the sea. This point occurs at a distance of 4% miles from the Goschenen end, and is 4,600 feet above the level of the rails. The gradient of the Tunnel changes from an ascent to a descent at a distance of 437 yards to the north of the centre, the gradient on the Swiss side being at the rate of 1 in 171.82. Afterwards there is a fall at the rate of 1 in 2,000 for about three-eighths of the distance, and 1 in 500 for the remaining five-eighths of the course from the central change to the Airolo end. The great tunnel is, however, only one of several, there being, in the twenty miles of which the line through the mountain chain consists, several smaller ones three or four miles long, as well as many galleries and bridge-like cuttings. Among these minor borings the spiral Tunnels are the most interesting, like the locks in a canal. "When, on account of a sudden change in the levels of the valley, a considerable lift is re-quired, the line is run into the side of the mountain, and the Tunnel being constructed with a sharp curve and steep gradient, the line, at a much higher level, crosses its former course." A road, constructed at a cost of £7,000,000, must, even with the liberal subsidies of the Swiss, German, and Italian Governments, always be an expensive one to travel over, if it is to pay any dividends to its shareholders. But a line which will enable passengers to avoid the difficult and often impassable Gothard Road, and goods to be despatched direct from the remotest part of Italy to the Atlantic harbours, cannot fail to be crowded by traffic. From the point where the St. Gothard Railway commences, at Immensee on the Lake of Zug, to where it joins the Italian system, it is 152 miles long, and the nature of the country traversed may be gathered from the fact that 17 per cent. of its entire mileage is through the 59 Tunnels which give it passage. For the greater part of the way it will run on single lines, but arrangements have been made for crossing the trains at every station, and for widening the Tunnels, if necessary, without stopping the traffic.

IRELAND. The Dublin correspondent of the Times wrote on Sunday:—The excitement which was so intense in the beginning of the week has now subsided, and a dead calm has followed the political storm. People appear to have abandoned all hope that the perpetrators of the massacre on this day fortnight will be brought to justice, and would rather, if posbury the recollection of the horrible deed. The circulation of a sensational report purporting to have been written by one of the assassins has brought the painful sub-ject into prominence again and added to the indignation already felt. The narrative is a palpable concoction and has elicited a strong expression of disgust and shame on the part of the public. There is, however, no change in the situation as regards the efforts of justice to overtake the assassins. Not a fact has come to light which can in the least help the police, and they are settling down more firmly in the belief that this crime of surpassing atrocity, unprecedented in its circumstances and in the general horror and sympathy it has evoked throughout the world, must be added to the long black list of undetected murders which extends from a period long anterior to that of Lord Norbury, for the discovery of which a reward of equal amount to that now offered was equally unavailing. Public attention is now turned to the proceedings in Parliament and the prospects of the country as well as of political parties. The rapidity with which the new Coercion Bill has passed the second reading has encouraged a hope that the Government are at length fully sustained in their resolutions to put an end to anarchy and crime and allow commercial enterprise and industrial activity to revive under the genial influences of peace and order. The fact that Mr. Parnell and his friends did not assume towards the bill the attitude of irreconcilable hostility which so impeded and impaired the measure now in force is regarded as signifi-cant and hopeful. Much anxiety is felt, however, as to the fate of the bill in Committee. and it is feared that some of the most indispensable and salutary provisions will be so mauled and mutilated, if not altogether excluded, that the residue will be of little value. No greater mistake can be committed than to pass any half measure which will have all the odium of coercion attached to it without the efficiency for its purpose which is its only justification. The objection raised by the Judges to the substitution of a judicial triumvirate for the present abortive ury system has raised a difficulty which it is to be hoped will not prove insuperable. is natural enough that Judges should feel unwilling to take upon themselves a responsibility which would be at once grave and obnoxious to public odium. But the question will persistently recur, what alternative have Government to adopt? It is admitted that juries have failed, through fear, favour, or affection, to do their duty. They have been publicly reproached for it from the Bench itself, and Judges have pointed out boldly and indignantly the scandal of allowing criminals to escape where there was abundant evidence to convict them, or of being unable to agree and rendering trials abortive where no 12 men of intelligence and honesty could have any difficulty in making up their minds. It is true that in some exceptional cases, and notably at Cork, during the Winter Assizes, when larger panels were constructed out of a group of counties and the venue was removed from local influences, convictions have been obtained in several important cases. Similar results have attended the efforts of the Crown prosecutors in other provinces in exceptional cases; but even at the Winter Assizes, where the advantage of this more comprehensive and flexible system is shown, justice has too frequently failed; while at the ordinary assizes it has seldom succeeded. It will be very hard by any ingenious manipulation to construct a perfectly fair and intelligent jury panel upon which dependence can be placed in the present circumstances of the country, when men's business, character, and even life, may be endangered if they have the courage to find honest verdicts. It should not be forgotten that even after the successful Winter Assizes of Cork, in which the Crown was unusually successful in obtaining convictions, the juries were openly denounced by a firebrand priest for the verdicts they gave. When this was done in the city of Cork before the Judge had concluded the Assizes, it may be inferred that in smaller centres, where the social demoralization is more widely spread and intimidation is more powerful, few juries would be found courageous enough to brave the perils to which the exercise of an honest judgment would expose them. This consideration is distinct from any regard to their general qualifications as men of intelligence, education and experience. It is notorious that some lamentable and ludicrous exhibitions of ignorance have been made even by special jurors. At the same time there can be doubt that the jury system might be, and

ought to be, materially improved; and that

if the Crown had the power of unpacking the

panel, of weeding out jurors of doubtful character or of known prejudices, the chance of

obtaining a jury at once capable and con-

scientious would be largely increased. It

would still, however, be only a better chance.

There can be no certainty that the juries will

have integrity and intrepidity to do full justice his lungs."

3,756 feet, or a difference of 118 feet | between the Crown and the prisoner at the bar so long as freedom of action and of opinion is suspended by the dominant power of organized intimidation.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT ON THE KILMAINHAM TREATY.

A Manchester correspondent writes to the

Daily Telegraph: -This (Sunday) afternoon

Mr. Michael Davitt presided over an enthu-siastic gathering of Irishmen in the Free Trade Hall here. He said he did not know

whether his liberty was conditional upon his support of the bad Whig policy or not, but

garded all consequences that might follow

from doing the duty of an Irishman, he in-

tended to speak what he felt-hear, hear)-

had through his political career disre-

and if the Whigs sent him back to prison for the third time, he would put up with it, as he had done in the past. He was at present out under the conditions of a ticket-of-leave, which conditions he treated with the same contempt as he did three years ago. The change which had come over public opinion on the subject of the land reform since his nearceration in Portland was so vast in its import to the cause with which he was identified that he was anxious to justify the movement, for at last a revolution in the popular mind had been effected. Three years ago when the cry of the land for the people went up from the meeting in the West of Ireland it was treated with astonishment by our own countrymen and branded at once as com-munis ic and wicked in England. Yet the land question was now the principal one in political affairs. It was not ridiculed as ruinous and impossible by the late Lord Beaconsfield. (Hisses, and cries of "No, no.") He must say that he did not approve of that exhibition of feeling. He (Mr. Davitt) never carried resentment into the tomb. Lord Beaconsfield was their enemy while he lived, but they must be just to his memory, and when they had shown mankind that they had learned the lesson and knew how to be just they would prove that they deserved to be free. (Cheers.) He propounded his famous theory that three profits must necessarily be recognised in agriculture—yet scarcely had his cloak of leadership fallen upon Lord Salisbury than the landlord's profit was recognised as an additional evil in the rural economy of Ireland, and peasant proprietary found a lodgment in the programme of the English House of Lords. Two years ago the agitators were put down as Utopian dreamers, yet one of the most respected bishops of Ireland had since proclaimed that the land of every country was the common property of its people. (Cheers.) No one lamented the murders and outrages that had taken place in Ireland more than he did-(cheers)-and no one would be found more ready and earnest to prevent them in future—(cheers)—but to charge the perpetra-tion upon the Land League movement, as most English papers were doing, was as unjust as to bring home to the French reformer of 1789 the atrocities of the Reign of Terror. (Loud cheers.) The hostility of the Tories towards the extension of popular privileges, as defined by the political rivals, was exactly similar to that of the people of England towards movements and measures in behalf of popular rights in Ireland. English statesmen would not trouble to initiate remedies for the ances of Ireland but assumed the s antagonistic stand as was so loudly condemned when assumed by one party towards another. What he would like to ask was, "Islandlordism worth what its support is costing England? 'No," and loud cheers.) Landlordism had never succeeded in obtaining the moral recognition of the Irish people, and not for a single moment had Irishmen ceased to look upon the landlord as a social enemy, and without the presence of the military and the police the property of the landlords in Ireand would not be worth a month's purchase. It was for England to decide what policy to oursue. Mr. Gladstone—(loud hisses)—might and a temporary expedient by fixing rents by the undisguised despotism with which he meant to combat Irish land reformers, might satisfy some and frighten other Irishmen from further efforts to effect a complete settlemen of the Irish social problem, but he deceived himself egregiously-(loud cheers)-if he believed that the Land League movement was about to efface itself all the world over, canse he had been converted to Mr. Parnell's views upon the arrests, and because he had accepted the services of a Mr. O'Shea in effecting the treaty of Kilmainham. (Loud cheers.) He thought it well just to remind the jubilant Whigs, who believed they had captured the whole of the Irish party through he diplomacy of a political go-between from Clare, that the Land League movement was organised to effect the complete abolition of Irish landlords - (loud cheers) - and that until that work was fully and completely accomplished, there could be no alliance be tween the people of Ireland and the Whig party in this country. Mr. Gladstone wanted Ireland to give a trial to a second attempt to settle the Irish land question, but the people of Ireland would refuse to give any further trial to Irish land legislation. Instead of proceeding in a couragous manner, which recent failures reasonably warranted, he again pro ceeded with an experimental measure, which handed both tenant and landlord over to the lawyers. The country would now see the use that Mr. Gladstone was about to make of the Phoenix Park tragedy. The Land League movement was to be crushed, and every barrier that could stand between the people and landlord vengeance was to be removed, in order that no political action should interfere with the subtle policy of the Whig Government in supporting a doomed system. The consequence would be that the people of Ireland could never place confidence in the English Government. That Act placed the administration in the hands of Dublin Castle -that department being a centralised despotism without a parallel in the history of constitutional government. Those in whom the people of Ireland had reposed confidence were to be gagged. The landlords would be left with unlimited power, and there would be the equally unlimited power of secret combinations, and what the result would be could not be told. Vengeance was to be pitted against vengeance. The settlement of the agrarian war was to be left between the Clifford Lloyds—(hisses)—and the wild justice of revenge born of landlord oppression. Mr. Gladstone been in the confidence of the secret powers with which he pretended alone to grapple, he could not more completely have played into their hands. It was only when the people despaired of justice at the hands of their rulers, and saw their hereditary enemies unopposed by any protective movement, that occult agencies were looked upon There was no power at the disposition of Mr. Gladstone short of the extermination of the Irish race that could grapple effectually with secret movement when it was made to appear the only protector of a wronged and trampled people. (Loud cheers,) He laid moral responsibility of all the outrages of the ast twelve months upon the Whig Administration, with its coercive incitements to vengeance, and said if Mr. Gladstone was earnest in his efforts to put down crime he must go to the source of all agrarian outrage and remove Irish landlordism, and sweep away Dublin Castle, and show that he could repose

the same confidence in Ireland as had been reposed in Canada. (Cheers.) SERIOUS ILLNESS OF LORD JUSTICE HOLKER. -The Central News learns that Lord Justice Holker's illness, which was at first believed to be of a slight character, has taken a very serious turn. Last night his lordship had relapse, and on Saturday his condition gave rise to great anxiety. The following bulletin was issued on Saturday morning:-"Lord Justice Holker has been dangerously ill all night, the effects of the chill having involved

MUSIC. ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Two operas were last week added to the repertory of the current season at the Royal Italian Opera. In *Mignon*, produced on Tuesday last, Mme. Albani, as the heroine, presented so graceful and pathetic an impersonation, and sang so delightfully, says the Observer, that she distinctly added to her already high reputation. Encores of the aria. "Non Conosci," the "Swallow Song," and the "Styrienne" were enthusiastically demanded, and throughout the opera the popular prima donna elicited genuine and hearty applause. Mme. Valleria, as Filina, made good use of the opportunities afforded by the $r\^{o}le$ for the display of her great ability in the execution of florid music, and her acting was sprightly, natural, and piquant. Mlle. Stahl, who undertook the part of Federico for the first time, and at short notice, was less successful than at her début as Amneris, in Verdi's Aida, but her rich tones were heard to advantage in the Gavotte. A new tenor, M. Lestellier, made a successful debut as Wilhelm Meister. M. Gailhard as Lotario, M. Soulacroix as Laerte, and Signor Scolara as Giarno, filled their respective rôles efficiently, and full justice was lone to the choral and orchestral music. M. Dupont conducted. Mme. Adelina Patti on Thursday last made her rentrée for the sea-son, as Catarina, in L'Etoile du Nord. The theatre was filled by a brilliant audience, who greeted the great artist with an enthusiastic welcome. To criticise her inimitable acting and perfect vocalisation in the rôle of Catarina would be waste of time. It will suffice to say that both as actress and vocalist she maintained her position as the greatest operatic artist the world has seen, and fully earned the fervent plaudits which rewarded her exertions. Mme. Valleria (Rascovia), Mlles. Velmi and Ghiotti (the Vivandières), M. Lestellier (Danilowitz), M. Gailhard (Peter the Great), M. Dauphin (Gritzensko) and the numerous repre-sentatives of minor characters, gave valuable aid; and the opera, with its gorgeous spectacular effects, splendid vocal music, and delightful orchestration, was so successful, that its early repetition would be politic.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA. Drury Lane Theatre, handsomely furnished and redecorated, was reopened on Thursday last for the performance of Herr Richard Wagner's Lohengrin by the "Grand German Opera Company," brought hither from Hamburg and other paris of Germany by Herr Hermann Franke and Herr Pollini. These gentlemen have laboured hard to secure success, and have wisely engaged Herr Hans Richter as conductor, a post for which he is eminently qualified. The band includes over eighty per-formers, amongst whom are many of our hest instrumentalists: the choir of nearly 100 singers has been selected from leading theatres in Germany; the scenery, decorations, cos-tumes, etc., have been brought by Herr Pollini from the Hamburgh opera, which he successfully directs, and some of the most eminent singers on the German lyric stage have been engaged for leading parts. Lohengrin was on Thursday last impersonated by Herr Winkelmann, an artist of high rank, equally successful in depicting violent and tender emotions. His acting was equal in merit to his singing, and he was the best of all Lohengrins up to this time seen in England. The Elsa was Fr. tic force, combined with natural grace and tenderness, and sang with such impressive elocution, that she at once won her way to favour, and was rewarded with enthusiastic applouse at the and of every act. Herr Kraus was a capital Telramund, and Fr. Garso-Dely, a highly-dramatic Ortrud. Of the minor parts it is needless to speak. Frau Rosa Sucher and Herr Winkelmann eclipsed all lesser luminaries, and their vivid impersonations of Elsa and Lohengrin will long be remembered So admirable a representation of Lohengrin had never before been witnessed in England. The band, under the inspiriting direction of Herr Hans Richter, played splendidly; the choristers, carefully trained by Mr. Carl Armbruster, sang in remarkably effective style, and acted like live human beings, instead of standing stock-still while exciting action was taken place. To Herr Hock much credit is due for the misè-en-scene, and the joint direc-

tors may be congratulated on a striking suc-On Saturday night Wagner's second lyric work, Der Ftiegende Hollander, was produced, with Fr. Rosa Sucher (Senta). Fr. Schefsky (Mary), and Herren Wolf (Erik), Landau (the Steersman), Ehrke (Doland), and Gura (the Aollander) in the cast. The opera is less interesting than Lohengrin, and afforded to Fr. Rosa Sucher less favorable opportunities for the display of her powers than had been found in the rôle of Elsa. She, nevertheless, presented a graceful, impressive, and pathetic impersonation of Senta, and was frequently rewarded with hearty applause, an exception made in her case only to the tacit law against applause, while the curtain is "up," which prevails at German opera houses. Herr Gura acted well, but did not always sing in tune. The other characters were satisfactorily filled, and the choral singing was exellent. The band, under Hans Richter, played splendidly. Lohengrin will be repeated next Thursday, and amateurs may be recommended to profit by this opportunity of seeing Rosa Sucher and Herr Winkelmann as Lohengrin .- Observer.

THE DRAMA. GLOBE THEATRE. Far from the Madding Crowd, as adapted by Messrs. Thomas Hardy and Comyns Carr from the novel by the former, bids fair to increase its hold upon the interest of playgoers. Produced at a theatre with a definite reputation for pieces of this order, it would scarcely fail to be a marked success by reason not only of its own intrinsic merits, but of the fine earnest acting of Mr. Charles Kelly as Gabriel Oak, and of Mrs. Bernard Beere, who steadily improves in the realisation of her conception of Bathsheba Everdene. On Saturday night the drama was preceded by a new comedictia from the pen of Mr. C. Marsham Rae, First in the Field. This neatlywritten little piece, for which the author admits that he is indebted to a French source, appears to be a version of Suzanne et les Deux Vieillards, already introduced to us at the Court Theatre in the Two Old Boys of Mr. James Mortimer. The ingeniously-devised plot wittily sets forth the complication which arises when a couple of old gentlemen decide that one or other of them must marry his youthful ward. At first General Dennistoun and his brother William, a rather oldfashioned country squire, profess great disinclination for the task which they have set themselves, and each is anxious that the other should become Beatrice Seymour's happy husband. Then when an appeal to chance has settled that William is to be the fortunate man, the General becomes jealous, and shows indignant astonishment that the girl should display such perfect satisfaction with the decree of fate, whilst his brother hails his bad luck with ill-suppressed glee. Miss Seymour's contentment prospect of marrying her elderly guardian is, of course, only a *ruse*, and the rash step taken by General Dennistown to prevent his brother from winning the prize enables the young lady to choose for herself a husband more suitable to her years and tastes. The gift of the play lies in the changes of attitude in the two 'elders," and the point of these was admirably brought out on Saturday night by Mr. Charle Kelly as the discontented General, and Mr Arthur Wood as his self-complacent brother The contrast between the two men and the similarity of their amicable hypocrisy were alike illustrated with finish and easy force. Mr. H. George made a fair representative of the heroine's more acceptable admirer, but the

First in the Field is a lever de rideau of more than average interest, and Mr. Rae, who had, we believe, written his adaptation before the production of Mr. Mortimer's, deserves credit for the taste and skill with which he has accomplished his modification of the amusing original.—Observea.

The promise given by such an experiment as Mile. Etelka Borry's appearance the other day in Reparation cannot well be great. Much is necessarily against the actress, and only a very little is in her favour when she acts for the first time in a language not her own in an inferior play not familiar to her auditors. It is much more likely that the lady's courage and determination will be ap-plauded than that any satisfactory estimate of her capabilities will be made. Of the piece chosen by Mlle. Borry little need be said. It is an adaptation of Mosenthal's Madeline Morel; and Madeline Morel has for its subject the justification, repentance, and ultimate social redemption of a lady whose career has been that of a Dame aux Camélias. Its sentiment, which has the disadvantage of being dreadfully long-winded, has to English ears a false ring about it, and its happy end robs it of the dramatic truth of Dumas' famous work. At the Gaiety matinée in question Reparation was fairly well played all round, especially by Mr. Neville Doone, as Madeline's nfatuated lover, a very adequate and interesting impersonation of a character which might easily have become either maudlin and sickly, or stiff and unsympathetic. Mlle. Borry cannot be said to have succeeded in making the heroine an interesting or probable personage; to do so would, however, be no small feat. But the Hungarian actress was at least able to prove that to a fair demand of the resources of her art she adds an exceptionally good pronunciation of the English language. For her sake it is to be hoped that she may find or make the opportunity of appearing before London playgoers in a more happily chosen rôle. Amongst her supporters, Mr. W. H. Vernon and Miss Willes, as well as Mr. Doone, gave valuable assistance; and in a small part Miss Goldney gave considerable

No changes have taken place at the Haymarket, Adelphi, Lyceum, and Princess's. To the Olympic Moths have drawn some good houses. The Mascotte, transferred to the Strand Theatre, is enjoying prolonged popularity. At the Prince of Wales's, Court, Royalty, Comedy Theatre, the Savoy, Avenue, Surrey, and Standard the performances have remained unaltered. At the Grecian Waiting for the Verdict has been repeated. At Astley's has been continued The Two Orphans. At Sadler's Wells The Octoroon has effectively

displayed the talents of the company.

London Assurance has now succeeded The School for Scandal in the very interesting round of revivals at Vaudeville. Its performance at a matine here a week or two ago gave every indication of success; and it needs now only to be noted that, with Mr. Farren, Mr. Neville, and Mr. Thorne still in their prominent places, with Miss Ada Caven-dish more fully at home as Lady Gay, and Miss Alma Murray again a charming Grace Harkaway, the witty piece goes brilliantly this from first to last. The next production at theatre is to be Lord Lytton's Money, promised for next Saturday morning.

Mr. Toole promises a burlesque rustic sketch by Mr. H. J. Byron, The Villainous Squire and the Village Rose, originally proaced at the first dramatic fete at the Crystal Palace. The little piece has now been rewritten, and new music has been composed by Mr. J. Fitzgerald. The Squire will of

course be Mr. Toole himself. Little Miss Muffit is the name of the new piece at the Criterion; Manteaux Noirs is that the new comic opera for the Avenue Theatre. In this latter Messrs. Marius, F. Leslie, and H. Bracy; Miss St. John, Miss M. Byron, and Miss M. Branscombe will be

The demolition of old buildings, and erection of a new one, are already in full swing at the Pandora Theatre, Leicester-square.

A special feature of the theatre will be its spacious foyer, far larger than that of any other house in London, except Drury Lane and Covent Garden. This handsome room, which is complete except as regards the contemplated raising of its roof to double its present height, was last night utilised for an extremely pleasant and largely attended soirée Bohemienne. The theatre itself will not be

ready for opening before December next. The eldest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Phelps, the distinguished actor and manager, has expired after a severe illness, which had for the last month allowed but little hope to be entertained of her recovery. Miss Eleanor Phelps died on Saturday, May 13th, at 93,

Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, W. Miss Genevieve Ward arrived from America on Friday evening. She had been absent nine months, during which time she visited seventy-three cities and travelled nearly twenty thousand miles.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

A volume of essays on Aristotelian subjects is promised from Oxford at the end of the year. Dr. Evelyn Abbott will write on the "Poetics," Mr. R. Nettleship on the "Logic," Mr. Edwin Wallace (whose elaborate edition of the "De Anima" is nearly ready) on the "Psychology," and Mr. A. C. Bradley on the "Ethics."

The Academy says that the first two volumes of Professor Knight's edition of Wordsworth are in the press; but, owing to the discovery of important details illustrative of the poems of 1801, 1802, and 1803, chiefly derived from the MS. journals of Dorothy Wordsworth, the publication is delayed for a few weeks.

The next part of the "Anecdota Oxoniensia" series will be "Aristotle's Physics, Book VII.: a transcript of the Paris MS. 1859 collated with the Paris MSS. 1861 and 2033 and a MS. in the Bodleian Library, with an introductory account of these MSS.," by Mr. Richard Shute, senior student and tutor of Christ Church.

Messrs. Longmans announce as in prepara-tion a book upon the Irish Massacres of 1641, their causes and results. It will consist of a selection from the depositions preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, with an introduction by Mary Hickson, and a preface by J. A. Froude.

The same publishers, says the Academy, also have in the press a volume of private notes of Francis Bacon, believed to have been written about 1594, and hitherto unpublished, They have been edited, with illustrative passages from Shakspere, by Mrs. H. Pott; and Dr. Abbott has written a

Preface.
Mr. T. P. Taswell-Langmead has been appointed to the professorship of Constitutiona Law and History at University College, and Mr. Frederick Pollock to that of Jurisprudence. Applications have been invited from candidates for a chair of civil engineering and

surveying.

Mr. G. W. Stow, well known by his geological surveys of Griqualand West and of Natal, is dead. Mr. Stow was at the time of his death manager of the South African and Orange Free State Coal and Mineral Mining Association, and he was engaged on a work on the influx of the native races into the southern portion of Africa, and another on the Bushmen tribes.

Mr. Paget Mosley read a paper at the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute On a New Method of Mining Coal." which demands, says the Athenæum, most attentive consideration. Cartridges made of caustic lime, being kept perfectly dry, are placed in a bore hole in the coal and saturated with heroine's more acceptable admirer, but the part of the heroine demands art more polished than Miss Maggie Hunt has yet acquired.

The bole in the coal and saturated with water. By the slacking of the lime an enormous expansive force is produced which brings down the coal. At Shipley Colliery

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No. 20,872.-FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 21-22, 1882.

EGYPT AND THE POWERS.

It remains to be explained how it is that though, as we are assured, England and France, Turkey, and the remaining European Powers, one and all desire the maintenance in Egypt of existing International arrangements, their influence should not have been united to convince the promoters of revolution that they would not be allowed to execute their designs. We do not mean that it was necessary to air afresh the European Concert, much less that it would have been wise to send a European Squadron to Alexandria. But would it not have been possible to make it plain that the English and French Ironclads have anchored off that port with the hearty assent and co-operation of Turkey, and with the cordial approval of Italy and the German Powers? Had that been done resistance would have been out of the question. As it is, no one can say with any confidence what are the real views of Germany and Austria, with which the Italian Cabinet is closely acting. As for Turkey, the Western Powers have rather awkwardly taken care to weaken their own position by leaving it to the Porte to protest against what they are doing. The Turkish Despatch of the 17th instant is a moderate and reasonable document; but its perusal by the Egyptian People will serve to convince them that England and France do not enjoy the sympathy or the confidence of the Sultan, and that the rights of the latter may still be played off against the pretensions of the former. If Earl Granville has really overcome the repugnance of M. de Freycinet to the employment of Turkish troops for the restoration of order on the banks of the Nile, why has the fact not been plainly notified both at Constantinople and at Cairo 2 The Turkish Despatch of the 17th instant would not then have been written; and Arabi and his friends would have understood that the means of compelling their submission had been agreed upon and were ready for use. The Porte would not, in that case, have felt it necessary to point out that, "to assure us that the rights of the Sultan will suffer no infringement, and to forbid us any interference in an Ottoman province, are contradictory assertions which it is difficult to reconcile." It can hardly be doubted that, had the approach of the English and French ironclads been accompanied with the public notification that they would, in case of need, be followed by Turkish troops, the necessity would meyer have arisen. How it may be now it is impossible to say. The ironclads of themselves will not suffice to control the licence of a land force acting under the orders of Arabi; and thus the very concealment of the plan which had been reluctantly adopted, may eventually lead to its being put into execution. It has been suggested that a Conference should be convened to consider the Egyptian Question. To a Conference of Ambassadors at Constantinonle, as a recognition of the rights of the Sultan, there might be no objection. But what is there for a Congress to consider? The Constitution of Egypt is intelligible enough; and it can scarcely be necessary to summon a Congress to assert that it must be respected. What is needed is that the Khedive should have the power, like other Rulers, of performing his State duties without interference by an armed rabble. The disbandment of the Army would be a useful precaution, but there are some diplomatic difficulties in the way. The strength of the Egyptian Army as regulated by a Firman granted by the Sultan. It would be a breach of International Lay for the Western Powers to demand that its numbers should be diminished, unless they preferred the demand in co-operation with the Sultan. Whether we like it or not the Sovereignty of the Sultan in Egypt is a fact we must begin by recognising. To ignore it is to destroy the authority under which England and France. no less than the Khedive, exercise what power they possess in Egypt. A Conference is not wanted to confirm the various rights of the various Powers. could only be needed, if the object were to alter existing International engagements respecting that country. To maintain and uphold the legal status quo is enough. But that legal condition of affairs must be placed beyond the reach of attack. In a word, the Western Powers have only to enable the Khedive to govern Egypt in the manner in which his Ministers engaged to rule and

THE BATTLE OF PALL MALL.

future mischief.—Standard.

administer it. He is the guardian of the rights of the Sultan, and also of the limited

control that has been conferred upon

England and France. The Army has at-

tempted to prevent him from fulfilling these

obligations, and he is powerless to resist

the Army, unless assistance be rendered

him from without. It is not fair to expect

Tewfik to maintain his ground, without

assuring him of the material aid indis-

pensable for its maintenance. If the Army

is to be retained, the best way to secure its

allegiance will be to punish those of its

leaders who have laboured to seduce it into

insubordination and rebellion. Neither

will believe in the earnestness of England

the Egyptian Army nor the Egyptian people

and France if the leaders of the late

disturbances are not removed from their

commands. The punishment or removal of the ringleaders will be sufficient to over-

awe the main body of the Army. Less than

this will not suffice, and it is for the

Western Powers to decide whether even

that step will prevent the possibility of

The Saturday Review observes that the attempt to dragoon the members of the Reform Club has broken down completely. Mr. Chamberlain's star would, indeed. seem not to have been of late in the ascendent. He and his partisans cannot complain if the matter is regarded as a personal one, and if at the same time this personal matter is made the subject of private comment. For, unluckily for themselves, the publicity was begun on their

Had it not been for the loud outcries of Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham henchmen at the insult to their chief, and for the extraordinary organisation of forces which was marshalled to repair his wrong, the thing would have been nothing more than a week's gossip in rooms such as those exclusion from which has been made the subject of this heart-burning. But the private matter was not allowed to remain private. Gods and men were called to witness the wrongs of a happy, a deserving, a patriotic family. "Lady Rockminster has d patriotic family. "Lady Rockminster has took us up," said Thackeray's innocent par-

venue; "Lord Hartington has took us up," the House of Chamberlain doubtless thought, if it did not exactly say it. But, alas! the patronage of Lord Hartington was an in-effectual in the one case as that of Lady Rockminster in the other. For all men are not yet slaves, and to have companions of moltia tempora rammed down one's throat, even if the rammer is manned by a whole Cabinet of Ministers and peers, is not always agreeable. If, however, the matter were merely a personal one, it would, despite the publicity that has been given to it, be un-worthy of comment in any columns that do not devote themselves to tittle-tattle. But it is sufficiently notorious that the personal part of the matter is at the same time a representative one. The Reform Club was not fillipped with this three-man beetle—this fillipped with this three-man beetle—this engine applied, with all the joint and varying forces of Lord Hartington, Lord Granville, and Mr. Bright, merely out of love for Mr. Chamberlain's beaux yeux. It was, we were told loudy, a matter of principle. A ticket of admission into a club cannot yet be begged like a tettre de cachet or a ward of the Crown.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL. The Standard has received the following

selegram from special correspondents:-LUCERNE, SUNDAY NIGHT. Switzerland's celebration of the St. Gothard Railway is to take place here to-mor-row. Every preparation has been made worthily to honour the achievement of this grand engineering work. The quays, the bridge, the street, and the approach to the station are profusely decorated with garlands and flags. The colours of the twenty-two antons, of course, predominate, and many Italian and German flags are displayed About six o'clock a thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain, broke over the town, causing great apprehensions for to-morrow. It is now eight o'clock, and the weather looks more promising. Two trains have arrived at the station, amid the enthusiastic acclamation of the inhabitants, the roar of cannon which woke the echoes of the hills and the playing of military bands. The first of these trains assed through the new Tunnel, bringing the Italian guests. Among these were eight members of the Italian Cabinet, nine of the Senatorial Bureau, and lifteen of the Chamber of Deputies. Amongst others were Count Ticino, Chevalier Minghetti, Gen. Menabrea, and Signor Cairoli. The second conveyed the German and Swiss guests Among the former were Herren Bitter, Von Boetticher, Von Puttkammer, and other mem-bers of the German Federal Council; Dr. Lasker, Dr. Dellbruck, representatives of all the German State Railways, and the three Presidents of the German Reichstag. Among the Swiss were Herr Bayier, the President of the Republic, and all the members of the Swiss Federal Council. In all some six hundred and fifty guests have been invited, being about three hundred Italians, two hundred Swiss, and one hundred and fifty Germans.

Genoa, Sunday Night.

On the arrival here of the train which is taking the Italian guests to attend the open-ing of the St. Gothard Railway the local authorities gave a banquet in their honour. Signor Baccarini proposed a toast to the success of the Tunnel, maintaining that this colossal work would tend to promote peace and civilisation, and would still further establish intimate relations between Italy and This was received with great applause. Herr von Kendell, in responding, said he was happy to observe the marvellous was also heartily applauded.

had been by her rulers. He proposed the health of the Queen of Italy, a toast which The festivities by which it is proposed to celebrate the opening of the St. Gothard Tunnel will last for four days. Begun eleven years ago, the great subway under the Kastelhorn was pierced from Gœschenen to Airolo by the 29th of February, 1880, but though the headings of the principal Alpine bore met on that date, it has required more than two years to complete the minor works, so as to enable ordinary traffic to proceed without interruption from the Swiss to the Italian side of the mountains. To Dr. Escher. the eminent Swiss statesman, is due the initia-tion of the proposal to run a road under instead of over the St. Gothard Pass, and the city of Zurich, which will benefit largely by he construction of the railway, took the leading part in promoting the undertaking. The silk and cotton manufactures of that town are at present shipped from such distant ports as Hayre, Marseilles, and Antwerp, but n future, instead of having to bear the cos of a three or four days' journey, they will reach Genoa in sixteen hours. The original capital of the St. Gothard Railway Company was £4,080,000, Germany, Italy and Switzerland each raising one-third of the amount though it is understood that the actual cost of the works has exceeded the sum by at least one-half. The primary surveys were made and the line of the Tunnel laid out by M. Gelpke, and from time to time the enterprise has been under the control of MM. Gervig, Hellway, and Bridel. On opening the tenders, advertised for in the spring of 1872, that of M. Louis Favre, of Geneva, was found to be the lowest, his offer being to run the great Tunnel under the Gothard, and line it with masonry and other necessary adjuncts for £2,000,000, or £122 12s. per yard run. His contract was accepted, and the work pushed on with such vigour that though the Gothard Tunnel is a mile and three-quarters longer than the sister one under Mont Cenis, it was completed in much less time than that pioneer work, which occupied thirteen years and a half in construction. It is sad to think that M. Favre did not live to reap the honour, if not the rewards of his skill, for he died of apoplexy three years ago, while busily superintending his labourers in the heart of he mountain which it was the crowning ambition of his life to pierce. Dynamite and compressed air drills were the principal ap-pliances summoned to aid the engineers, and by these means they were enabled to progres at an average rate of from twenty to twentyfour feet per day. The rocks through which four feet per day. The rocks through which shey dug their way were for the most part a hard granitic gneiss, much fissured, and generally free from water. At the Italian end, gravel, sand, and pebbles were for the first time met with, in addition to occasional gypsum, tale, and mica-schot. That which gave as much trouble as any was a layer of plastic clay. This substance impeded progress for a long time, as it transmitted, to use M. Ethelston's words, "the pressure of the superincumbent or adjacent material to the centring, and so severe was this semi-fluid pressure that the heavy granite voussoirs of the tunnel were frequently crushed." The difficulties of ventilation formed another serious obstacle to the progress of the work. The navvies were mainly drawn from Italy; five shillings a day for eight hours' work in a vitiated atmosphere, rarely below 100 de-grees, half naked, and often in water, being insufficient to attract English shovelmen. Congestion of the brain, irregular action of the heart, anæmia, and other more obscure diseases, were the common result of prolonged labour in the tunnel. A deathly pallor characterised their faces. Many stooped like old men, and often in coming out of the tunnel they had to support their tottering steps with a staff. Altogether, out of the 4,000 workmen who first and last have been engaged in its construction, between 60 and 70 have lost their lives. The most striking fruit

arch of 19 feet 8 inches. At Goschenen the rails are, according to M. Ethelston's

survey, 3,638 feet above the sea, and at Airolo,

3,756 feet, or a difference of 118 feet between the Swiss and Italian ends of the Tunnel, which, we may remark, runs nearly due south. The well-known Devil's Bridge on the St. Gothard Road, and the western boundary of the village of Andermatt, are almost exactly above it. The culminating point of the mountain range under which the Tunnel is run is 9,387 feet above the sea. This point occurs at a distance of 4% miles from the Goschenen end, and is 4,600 fee above the level of the rails. The gradient o the Tunnel changes from an ascent to a descent at a distance of 437 yards to the north of the centre, the gradient on the Swiss side being at the rate of 1 in 171.82. Afterwards there is a fall at the rate of 1 in 2,000 for about three-eighths of the distance, and 1 in 500 for the remaining five-eighths of the course from the central change to the Airold end. The great tunnel is, however, only one of several, there being, in the twenty miles of which the line through the mountain chain consists, several smaller ones three or four miles long, as well as many galleri's and bridge-like cuttings. Among these minor borings the spiral Tunnels are the most in-teresting, like the locks in a canal. "When, on account of a sudden change in the levels of the valley, a considerable lift is re-quired, the line is run into the side of the mountain, and the Tunnel being constructed with a sharp curve and steep gradient, the line, at a much higher level, crosses its former course." A road, constructed at a cost of £7,000,000, must, even with the liberal subsidies of the Swiss, German, and Italian Governments, always be an expensive one to travel over, if it is to pay any dividends to its shareholders. But a line which will enable passengers to avoid the difficult and often im-passable Gothard Road, and goods to be despatched direct from the remotest part Italy to the Atlantic harbours, cannot fail to be crowded by traffic. From the point where the St. Gothard Railway commences, at Im mensee on the Lake of Zug, to where it joins the Italian system, it is 152 miles long, and the nature of the country traversed may be gathered from the fact that 17 per cent. of its entire mileage is through the 59 Tunnels which give it passage. For the greater part of the way it will run on single lines, but arrangements have been made for crossing the trains at every station, and for widening the Tunnels, if necessary, without stopping the traffic.

IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times wrote on Sunday:—The excitement which has now subsided, and a dead calm has followed the political storm. People appear to have abandoned all hope that the perpetrators of the massacre on this day fortnight will be brought to justice, and would rather, if pos-sible, bury the recollection of the horrible deed. The circulation of a sensational reof the assassins has brought the painful sub-ject into prominence again and added to the indignation already felt. The narrative is a palpable concetion and has elicited a strong expression of disgust and shame on the part of the public. There is, however, no change in the situation as regards the efforts of justice to overtake the assassins. Not a fact has come to light which can in the least help the police, and they are settling down more firmly in the belief that this crime of surpassing atrocity, unprecedented in its circumstances and in the general horror and symprogress that Italy had made, sustained as it pathy it has evoked throughout the world, must be added to the long black list of unde tected murders which extends from a period long anterior to that of Lord Norbury, for the discovery of which a reward of amount to that now offered was equally unavailing. Public attention is now turned to the proceedings in Parliament and the prospects of the country as well as of political parties. The rapidity with which the new Coercion Bill has passed the second reading has encouraged a hope that the Government are at length fully sustained in their resolutions to put an end to anarchy and crime and allow commercial enterprise and industrial activity to revive under the genial influences of peace and order. The fact that Mr. Parnell and his friends did not assume towards the bill the attitude of irreconcilable hostility which so impeded and impaired the measure now in force is regarded as signifi-cant and hopeful. Much anxiety is felt, however, as to the fate of the bill in Committee and it is feared that some of the most indis pensable and salutary provisions will be so mauled and mutilated, if not altogether excluded, that the residue will be of little value. No greater mistake can be committed than to pass any half measure which will have all the odium of coercion attached to it without the efficiency for its purpose which is its only justification. The objection raised by the Judges to the substitution of a judicial triumvirate for the present abortive ury system has raised a difficulty which it to be hoped will not prove insuperable. I is natural enough that Judges should fee unwilling to take upon themselves a responsibility which would be at once grave and obnoxious to public odium. But the question will persistently recur, what alternative have the Government to adopt? It is admitted that juries have failed, through fear, favour, or affection, to do their duty. They have been publicly reproached for it from the Bench itself, and Judges have pointed out boldly and indignantly the scandal of allowing criminals to escape where there was abundant evidence to convict them, or of being unable to agree and rendering trials abortive where no 12 men of intelligence and honesty could have any difficulty in making up their minds. It is true that in some exceptional cases, and notably at Cork, during the Winter Assizes, when larger panels were constructed out of a group of ounties and the venue was removed from local influences, convictions have been obtained in several important cases. Similar results have attended the efforts of the Crown prosecutors in other provinces in exceptional cases; but even at the Winter Assizes, where the advantage of this more comprehensive and flexible system is shown, justice has too frequently failed; while at the ordinary assizes it has seldom succeeded. It will be very hard by any ingenious manipulation to construct a perfectly fair and intelligent jury panel upon which dependence can be placed in the present circumstances of the country, when men's business, character, and ever life, may be endangered if they have the courage to find honest verdicts. It should not be forgotten that even after the successfu Winter Assizes of Cork, in which the Crown was unusually successful in obtaining convic-tions, the juries were openly denounced by a firebrand priest for the verdicts they gave. When this was done in the city of Cork before the Judge had con-cluded the Assizes, it may be inferred that in smaller centres, where the social demoralization is more widely spread and intimidation is more powerful, few juries would be found courageous enough to brave the perils to which the exercise of an honest judgment would expose them. This consideration is distinct from any regard to their general qualifications as men of intelligence, education and experience. It is notorious that some lamentable and ludicrous exhibitions of ignorance have been made even by special jurors. At the same time there can be little doubt that the jury system might be, and ought to be, materially improved; and that if the Crown had the power of unpacking the panel, of weeding out jurors of doubtful of their toil is a tunnel of nine miles and 468 yards, of a maximum width of 26 feet racter or of known prejudices, the chance of obtaining a jury at once capable and conscientious would be largely increased. It 3 inches, and a height to the crown of the

yould still, however, be only a better chance.

There can be no certainty that the juries will

have integrity and intrepidity to do full justice

between the Crown and the prisoner at the bar so long as freedom of action and of opinion is suspended by the dominant power of organized intimidation.

The Ennis correspondent wrote on Monday morning:—" The house of the late Mr. R. T. Latty, J.P., at Creyhouse, was visited by an armed party about half-past ten on Saturday night. They demanded admission; but a pensioner, named Forde, who acted as care taker, refused to open the door. After a little parley, and on being assured by the party that they came on a friendly mission, he yielded, and immediately one of the levelled a gun at him and fired. Wh saw the barrel close to him, Forde pushed it aside with his hand, otherwise he would doubtless have been mortally injured. was, the bullet grazed the front part of his body, tearing his shirt and trousers. The party then went away. Forde ran into his room, took up a loaded gun, and sent a charge after the retreating marauders, which struck one of them in the back. The wounded man was assisted along by his companions, but had not proceeded far when he had to lie down in a field exhausted. In the morning the outrage was reported to the po-lice, who proceeded in the direction of the scene of the occurrence, and met a man named John Subbridy, a shoemaker in Crusheen, who was immediately arrested; and on examination it was found that he was suffering from gunshot wounds in the back. The constables had him conveyed to his own house, where he is guarded by policemen. The wounds, though serious, are not likely to prove fatal. The cause of the outrage is said to have some reference to the letting of a bog by the care-taker.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT ON THE KILMAINHAM TREATY.

A Manchester correspondent writes to the Daity Telegraph':—This (Sunday) afternoon Mr. Michael Davitt presided over an enthusiastic gathering of Irishmen in the Free Trade Hall here. He said he did not know whether his likesty president. whether his liberty was conditional upon his support of the bad Whig policy or not, but as he had through his political career disre-garded all consequences that might follow from doing the duty of an Irishman, he inand if the Whigs sent him back to prison for the third time, he would put up with it, as he had done in the past. He was at present out under the conditions of a ticket-of-leave, which conditions he treated with the same contempt as he did three years ago. The change which had come over public opinion on the subject of the land reform since his incarceration in Portland was so vast in its import to the cause with which he was identified that he was anxious to justify the move-ment, for at last a revolution in the popular mind had been effected. Three years ago when the cry of the land for the people went up from the meeting in the West of Ireland it was treated with astonishment by our own countrymen and branded at once as com-munistic and wicked in England. Yet the land question was now the principal one in political affairs. It was not ridiculed as ruinous and impossible by the late Lord Beaconsfield. (Hisses, and cries of "No, no.") He must say that he did not approve of that exhibition of feeling. He (Mr. Davitt) never carried resentment into the tomb. Beaconsfield was their enemy while he lived, but they must be just to his memory, and when they had shown mankind that they had earned the lesson and knew how to be they would prove that they deserved to be free. (Cheers.) He propounded his famous theory that three profits must necessarily be recognised in agriculture—yet scarcely had his cloak of leadership fallen upon Lord Salisbury than the landlord's profit was recognised as an additional evil in the rural economy of as an additional evil in the rural economy of Ireland, and peasant proprietary found a lodg-ment in the programme of the English House of Lords. Two years ago the agitators were put down as Utopian dreamers, yet one of the most respected bishops of Ireland had since proclaimed that the land of every country was he common property of its people. (Cheers.) No one lamented the murders and outrages that had taken place in Ireland more than he did—(cheers)—and no one would be found more ready and earnest to prevent them in future-(cheers)-but to charge the perpetration upon the Land League movement, as most English papers were doing, was as unjust as to bring home to the French reformers of 1789 the atrocities of the Reign of Terror. (Loud cheers.) The hostility of the Tories towards the extension of popular privileges, as defined by the political rivals, was exactly similar to that of the people of England towards movements and measures in behalf of popular rights in Ireland. English statesmen would not trouble to initiate remedies for the grievances of Ireland, but assumed the same antagonistic stand as was so loudly condemned when assumed by one party towards another. What he would like to ask was, "Islandlordism worth what its support is costing England? ("No," and loud cheers.) Landlordism had never succeeded in obtaining the moral recognition of the Irish people, and not for a single moment had Irishmen ceased to look upon the landlord as a social enemy, and without the presence of the military and the police the property of the landlords in Ireland would not be worth a month's purchase. It was for England to decide what policy to pursue. Mr. Gladstone—(loud hisses)—might find a temporary expedient by fixing rents, by the undisguised despotism with which he meant to combat Irish land reformers, might satisfy some and frighten other Irishmen from further efforts to effect a complete settlement of the Irish social problem, but he deceived himself egregiously—(loud cheers)—if he believed that the Land League movement was about to efface itself all the world over, because he had been converted to Mr. Parnell's views upon the arrests, and because he had accepted the services of a Mr. O'Shea in effecting the treaty of Kilmainham. (Loud cheers.) He thought it well just to remine the jubilant Whigs, who believed they had the librain Whigs, who believed they had captured the whole of the Irish party through the diplomacy of a political go-between from Clare, that the Land League movement was organised to effect the complete abolition of Irish landlords — (loud cheers) — and that until that work was fully and completely accomplished, there could be no alliance be tween the people of Ireland and the Whig party in this country. Mr. Gladstone wanted Ireland to give a trial to a second attempt to settle the Irish land question, but the people of Ireland would refuse to give any further trial to Irish land legislation. Instead of proceeding in a couragous manner, which recent failures reasonably warranted, he again proceeded with an experimental measure, which handed both tenant and landlord over to the lawyers. The country would now see the use that Mr. Gladstone was about to make of the Phœnix Park tragedy. The Land League movement was to be crushed, and every barrier that could stand between the people and landlord vengeance was to be removed, in order that no political action should interfere with the subtle policy of the Whig Government in supporting a doomed system. The consequence would be that the people of Ireland could never place confidence in the English Government. That Act placed the administration in the hands of Dublin Castle —that department being a centralised des-potism without a parallel in the history of constitutional government. Those in whom the people of Ireland had reposed confidence were to be gagged. The landlords would be

left with unlimited power, and there would be

the equally unlimited power of secret combinations, and what the result would be

could not be told. Vengeance was to be pitted

Clifford Lloyds—(hisses)—and the wild justice of revenge born of landlord oppression. Had Mr. Gladstone been in the confidence of the secret powers with which he pretended alone secret powers with which he pretended alone to grapple, he could not more completely have played into their hands. It was only when the people despaired of justice at the hands of their rulers, and saw their hereditary enemies unopposed by any protective movement, that occult agencies were looked upon There was no power at the disposition of Mr. Gladstone short of the extermination of the Irish race that could grapple effectually with a secret movement when it was made to appear the only protector of a wronged and trampled people. (Loud cheers.) He laid moral responsibility of all the outrages of the past twelve months upon the Whig Administration, with its coercive incitements to vengeance, and said if Mr. Gladstone was earnest geance, and said if Mr. Gladstone was earness in his efforts to put down crime he must go to the source of all agrarian outrage and remove Irish landlordism, and sweep away Dublin Castle, and show that he could repose the same confidence in Ireland as had been reposed in Canada. (Cheers.)

RIVOLI.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Two operas were last week added to the repertory of the current season at the Royal Italian Opera. In *Mignon*, produced on Tuesday last, Mme. Albani, as the heroine, presented so graceful and pathetic an impersonation, and sang so delightfully, says the Observer, that she distinctly added to her alconserver, that she distinctly added to her already high reputation. Encores of the aria, "Non Conosci," the "Swallow Song," and the "Styrienne" were enthusiastically demanded, and throughout the opera the popular prima donna elicited genuine and hearty applause. Mme. Valleria, as Filina, made good use of the opportunities afforded by the rôle for the display of her great ability in the execution of florid music, and her acting was sprightly natural, and piquant. Mlle. Stahl, who undertook the part of Federico for the first time, and at short notice, was less successful than at her début as Amneris, in Verdi's Aida, but her rich tones were heard to advantage in the Gavotte. A new tenor, M. Lestellier, made a successful début as Wilhelm Meister. M. Gailhard as Lotario, M. Soulacroix as Laerte, and Signor Scolara as Giarno, filled their respective *rôles* efficiently, and full justice was done to the choral and orchestral music. M. Dupont conducted. Mme. Adelina Patti on Thursday last made her *rentrée* for the season, as Catarina, in *L'Etoite du Nord*. The theatre was filled by a brilliant audience, who greeted the great artist with an enthusiastic welcome. To criticise her inimitable acting and perfect vocalisation in the rôle of Catarina would be waste of time. It will suffice to say that both as actress and vocalist she maintained her position as the greatest operatic artist the world has seen, and fully earned the fervent plaudits which rewarded her exertions, Mme. Valleria (Rascovia), Mlles. Velmi and Ghiotti (the Vivandières), M. Lestellier (Danilowitz), M. Gailhard (Peter the Great), M. Dauphin (Gritzensko) and the numerous representatives of minor characters, gave valuable aid; and the opera, with its gorgeous spectacular effects, splendid vocal music, and delightful orchestration, was so successful, that its early repetition would be politic.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA. Drury Lane Theatre, handsomely furnished and refecorated, was reopened on Thursday last for the performance of Herr Richard Wag-ner's Lohengrin by the "Grand German Opera Company," brought hither from Hamburg and Germany by Herr Hermann Franke and Herr Pollini. These gentlemen have laboured hard to secure success, and have wisely engaged Herr Hans Richter as conductor, a post for which he is eminently qualified. The band includes over eighty performers, amongst whom are many of our best instrumentalists; the choir of nearly 100 singers has been selected from leading theatres in Germany; the scenery, decorations, costumes, etc., have been brought by Herr Pollini from the Hamburgh opera, which he successfully directs, and some of the most eminent singers on the German lyric stage have been engaged for leading parts. Lohengrin was on Thursday last impersonated by Herr Winkel-mann, an artist of high rank, equally successful in depicting violent and tender emotions. His acting was equal in merit to his singing, and he was the best of all Lohengrins up to this time seen in England. The Elsa was Fr. Rosa Sucher, who acted with so much dramatic force, combined with natural grace and tenderness, and sang with such impressive elocution, that she at once won her way to favour, and was rewarded with enthusiastic applause at the and of every act. Herr Kraus was a capital Telramund, and Fr. Garso-Dely, a highly-dramatic Ortrud. Of the minor parts it is needless to speak. Frau Rosa Sucher and Herr Winkelmann eclipsed all lesser luminaries, and their vivid impersonations of Elsa and Lohengrin will long be remembered. So admirable a representation of Lohengrin had never before been witnessed in England The band, under the inspiriting direction of Herr Hans Richter, played splendidly; the choristers, carefully trained by Mr. Carl Armbruster, sang in remarkably effective style, and acted like live human beings, instead of standing stock-still while exciting action was taking place. To Herr Hock much credit is due for the mise-en-scene, and the joint directors may be congratulated on a striking suc-

On Saturday night Wagner's second lyric work, Der Fliegende Hollander, was produced, with Fr. Rosa Sucher (Senta), Fr. Schefsky (Mary), and Herren Wolf (Erik). Landau (th Steersman), Ehrke (Doland), and Gura (the Aollander), in the cast. The opera is less interesting than Lohengrin, and afforded to Fr. Rosa Sucher less favorable opportunities for the display of her powers than had been found in the rôle of Elsa. She, nevertheless, presented a graceful, impressive, and pathetic impersonation of Senta, and was frequently rewarded with hearty applause, an exception made in her case only to the tacit law against applause, while the curtain is "up," which prevails at German opera houses. Herr Gura cted well, but did not always sing in tune The other characters were satisfactorily filled. and the choral singing was excellent. band, under Hans Richter, played splendidly.

Lohengrin will be repeated next Thursday. and amateurs may be recommended to profit by this opportunity of seeing Rosa Sucher as Elsa, and Herr Winkelmann as Lohengrin .- Observer.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

A volume of essays on Aristotelian subjects s promised from Oxford at the end of the year. Dr. Evelyn Abbott will write on the "Poetics," Mr. R. Nettleship on the the "Poetics, Mr. R. Nettleship on the "Logic," Mr. Edwin Wallace (whose elaborate edition of the "De Anima" is nearly ready) on the "Psychology," and Mr. A. C.

Bradley on the "Ethics."

The Academy says that the first two volumes of Professor Knight's edition of Wordsworth are in the press; but, owing to the discovery of important details illustrative of the poems of 1801, 1802, and 1803, chiefly derived from the MS. journals of Dorothy Wordsworth, the publication is delayed for a few weeks.

The next part of the "Anecdota Oxoniensia" series will be "Aristotle's Physics, Book VII.: a transcript of the Paris MS. 1859 collated with the Paris MSS. 1861 and 2033 and a MS. in the Bodleian Library, with an introductory account of these MSS. " by Mr. Richard Shute, senior student and tutor of Christ Church.

Messrs. Longmans announce as in preparation a book upon the Irish Massacres of 1641, their causes and results. It will consist of against vengeance. The settlement of the agrarian war was to be left between the library of Trinity College, Dublin, with

an introduction by Mary Hickson, and a preface by J. A. Froude.

The same publishers, says the Academy, also have in the press a volume of private notes of Francis Bacon, believed to have been written about 1594, and hitherto un-

published. They have been edited, with illustrative passages from Shakspere, by Mrs. H. Pott; and Dr. Abbott has written Preface.
Mr. T. P. Taswell-Langmead has been appointed to the professorship of Constitutional Law and History at University College, and Mr. Frederick Pollock to that of Jurispru-

dence. Applications have been invited from candidates for a chair of civil engineering and which are state of the south African and Orange Free State Coal and Minieral Coal and Mineral Coal and M and Orange Free State Coal and Mineral Mining Association, and he was engaged on a work on the influx of the native races into the southern portion of Africa, and another on the Bushmen tribes.

Mr. Paget Mosley read a paper at the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute "On a New Method of Mining Coal," which demands case the Method of Mining Coal,"

demands, says the *Athenxum*, most attentive consideration. Cartridges made of caustic lime, being kept perfectly dry, are placed in a bore hole in the coal and saturated with water. By the slacking of the lime an enormous expansive force is produced which brings down the coal. At Shipley Colliery this process is in operation with the mos

atisfactory results. The first number of a monthly serial, entitled the Field Naturalist and Scientific Student, will be published on June 1st by Messrs.
Abel Heywood and Son, of Manchester. It is to be devoted to the treatment of scientific subjects in a simple and popular manner.

The Vans-Dunlop Scholarship in Chemistry and Pharmacy, of the value of £100 a year for three years, at the University of Edinburgh, has been awarded to Mr. Cecil Reddie, B.Sc. The Arctic whaler which is intended to go in search of the Leigh Smith expedition left Aberdeen yesterday afternoon for London, where her equipment will be furnished. No commander has yet been appointed, but it is understood there are six applications for the

A short time ago the town of Milwaukee and its neighbourhood underwent a strange and novel visitation in the shape of a protracted shower of spider webs, lasting several minutes, and extending over a radius of several square miles. Many of the single threads were of great length, measuring from 25 to 30 feet from end to end, and one in particular is reported to have fallen at Green Bay no less than 54 feet long. No spiders were attached to these webs, as in the case of a similar phenomenon observed by Professor Darwin near the mouth of the River Plate, when the Beagle, at the distance of some 60 miles from land, was completely enshrouded in a glistening pall of these delicate and

lustrous threads. At the seventeenth ordinary meeting of the Statistical Society, which was held last week, under the presidency of Mr. Caird, C.B., Mr. Burdett read a paper on "The Relative Mortality After Amputations in Large and Small Hospitals and the Influence of the Antiseptic System upon such Mortality." Mr. Burdett's contention was that the rate of mortality after serious surgical operations is lower when such operations are performed in small hospitals, or those of the cottage class, than in the large general hospitals of the country, Mr. Burdett also showed that the antisoptic great extent in equalising the death rate in the cottage and larger hospitals. A short discussion followed the reading of the paper,

A new novel by Shirley Smith, author of 'His Last Stake," etc., entitled "Redeemed," will shortly be published by Messrs, Hurst and Blackett. The same firm will also issue, during June, "Fortune's Marriage," by Miss Craik, author of "Dorcas," etc, We understand that an exhibition of the

works of the eminent Roman landscape painter, Signor Costa, is shortly to be field in the Galleries of the Fine Art Society.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, SUNDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Bearice and Princesses Etizabeth and Irene of Hesse, arrived at the Castle at three o'clock yesterday. The suite in attendance on her Majesty consisted of the Dowager Marchio-ness of Ely, the Hon. Evelyn Moore, Mile. Norèle, Viscount Bridport, Captain Edwards, C.B., and Dr. Reid. The Countess of Erroll arrived at the Castle as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen. A guard of honour of the 42d Royal Highlanders and the company of the Ballater Volunteers received her Majesty at the Ballater Station. where an arch was erected composed of spruce and Scotch fir, bearing the following inscription :-- "Cead mille failte a Chan righ" (a hundred thousand welcomes to the Queen), and surmounted with flags—a gratifying and loyal welcome from her Majesty's Highland subjects on her first return to Balmoral after the preservation of her life on the 2d of March.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained a party of gentlemen at dinner at Gloucester House, Park-lane, on Saturday evening. Covers

Louisa Marchioness of Waterford has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Ford Castle, Northumberland.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh and Ladies Feilding have arrived in England from Italy, and have gone for a few days to Newnham Paddox, after which they will return to Cromwell-houses for the season.

A marriage, says the *Post*, is arranged between Lord Westbury and the Lady Agatha Follemache, second and youngest daughter of Lady Huntingtower, and sister of the Earl of

Sir John and Lady Pope Hennessy have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Hong Kong. Sir Philip and Lady Grey Egerton have arrived at 28B, Albemarle-street, from Dinard, for the season.

On Sunday morning Miss de Burgh was stated to be somewhat better. There were two bulletins issued during the day. The one in the morning stated that the unfortunate lady had passed a good night, and there was a slight improvement in her condition. In the afternoon, after being visited by Sir James Paget and Dr. Collins, shortly three o'clock, the annexed statement was issued for public information :- "The improvement reported this morning in Miss de Burgh's condition is maintained, and there is some return of consciousness.

The marriage of the Rev. Archibald Augustus Knollys, M.A., of Brasenose College, son of the Rev. Canon Knollys, and godson of his Grace the Archbishop of Canter-bury, with Miss Constance Knollys, youngest daughter of General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys, K.C.B., took place at noon on Saturday in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, when the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark were present at the ceremony, attended by the Countess of Morton, Colonel Teesdale, and Captain Hon-Morton, Colonel Teesdale, and Captain Hon-nens. The ceremony, which was partly choral, was performed by the Primate, as-sisted by the Rev. Canon Knollys, M.A., rector of Wrotham, Kent, and attended by his Grace's chaplains, the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, M.A., and the Rev. John H. Ellison, M.A. The bridegroom was accompanied by his best man, the Rev. Neville Leigh, and the bride was attended by six bridesmaids, namely, Miss St. Aubyn, Miss Florence Carter-Wood, Miss Emma Knollys, Miss Mary Knollys, Miss Katherine Knollys, and Miss Constance Grey. The ceremony ended, the Archbishop conducted the Princess

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND: NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20.873.-FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 22-23, 1882.

MONDAY'S DEBATE ON THE ARREARS BILL.

The argument-we may say the single argument -for the ArrearsBill on Monday was most clearly presented by Mr. Forster. The late Chief Secretary pointed out that the pacification of Ireland, as almost all parties now agree, can only be looked for by the general acceptance of the Land Act. But there is a large class of tenants who, their rent being in arrear. cannot take advantage of the Act. They can neither get a "fair rent" fixed nor obtain the benefits of any plan for giving them the ownership of their holdings. The small cottier tenants, who, as Mr. Forster says, feel the hopelessness of the accumulation of arrears to be so great that it is no use to go into the Land Court. are very numerous. The necessity for wiping out the arrears being recognized, it may be said, universally, the means adopted ought, as Mr. Gladstone urges, to be effectual. But they will not be effectual unless they are applied with rapidity and completeness over the whole country. It is remarkable that while this point, involving the question how far the Land League has produced the existing arrears, was discussed at great length, the Parliamentary representatives of the League were silent. In fact, none of the leaders of the "Irish party" took any share in the debate. Their silence is, perhaps, ominous. It menaces not so much the progress of the Arrears Bills as that of the Prevention of Crime Bill. We are afraid that the attitude of moderation and reserve adopted by Mr. Parnell and some of his friends after their return to the House of Commons will not be long maintained. The Irish party, there is reason to be believe, will attack the Prevention of Crime Bill at every point, and are preparing for an elaberate defence of the amendments by which they will endeavour to change its character. It may be that the House will have to go through scenes resembling those amid which the Protection Bill was carried last year. The Irish party, if they pursue this course, will do so with the full knowledge that they will be delaying and imperilling the Arrears Bill, for Mr. Gladstone announced vesterday that henceforward the Prevention of Crime Bill would be proceeded with continuously. It may be conjectured that Mr. Parnell's hand has been forced by his more "advanced" colleagues, or by Mr. Davitt, whose menacing speech at Manchester repudiates the idea of compromise with the British Government, and who has now opened the cam-paign on his own account in Ireland. We shall neither be surprised nor displeased to see that the calculations of a narrow and jejune policy-dominated by crude notions drawn apparently from the experience of provincial or even parochial politics-have been overturned by contact with realities, which were patent throughout to every clear-seeing and unbiassed mind -Times

The Daily News says :- Mr. Sclater-Booth pounded away on Monday night in the regular orthodox fashion against what he called the communistic tendencies of the Government proposal. It would be demoralizing in its operation to those for whose benefit it was intended; it would be an evil and disastrous precedent for future years, and so on. No one is so ponderously doctrinaire as the oldfashioned Conservative when he has fortified himself with what he fancies to be some principle of political economy. Mr. Sclater-Booth dwelt upon the wrong done to the English and Scotch taxpayers by granting any amount of money, however inconsiderable, from the public funds for the relief of Irish tenant-farmers. We certainly have no intention to deny that it will be something of a sacrifice for the English and Scotch taxpayers to make and that only what Mr. Gladstone calls "exceptional and extraordinary" conditions would justify such a demand upon them. But we doubt whether they would have to sacrifice much less in a matter of gift than in a matter of loan The class on whose behalf the concession is made are of the poorest order of Irish tenant-farmers, and it is by no means certain that even if such men had the best intentions they would all be able to repay the loan. That is an extraordinary notion of political economy which sets forth that it is legitimate for the State to intervene with a loan even when it is only too probable that the loan may not be repaid and illegitimate to intervene frankly and boldly with a gift But it is exactly the sort of notion of political economy which is likely to seem immensely impressive to a Conservative like Mr. Sclater-Booth. Mr. Forster's speech must, we fancy, have discouraged and disappointed a good many Conservatives. It was probably expected by some of them at least that he would remain firmly in the same way of thinking which he professed last year when the Land Law Bill was under discussion, that as he was not in favour of compulsion and a gift then, he would not be in favour of compulsion and a gift now, and that he would make the Arrears Bill another occasion for illustrating the vices of the Kilmainham compact. There certainly seemed a want of sincerity in the Tory arguments against the Bill. Mr. - Trevelyan knocked many of them to pieces with great ease in his vigorous and convincing speech. He showed how real and how terrible is the distress in Ireland among men who would gladly pay their rent if they could who have borrowed at the most usurious interest in the vain hope of being able to feed their families and to satisfy their landlords' claims. He showed how the number of evictions has been growing and growing, and how the landlords in many cases are driven to have recourse to eviction because of their own poverty and because they can get in no rents. We are convinced, with Mr. Trevelyan, that they were only able to hire at Fluelen a the English and Scotch ratepayers as a solitary and sorry "screw," and they were whole will think the money well spent seemingly averse from adopting the ecowhich is spent in good hope of putting a nomical "ride and tie" system, or from stop to such a condition of things, and following the notable example of the two giving the distressed Irish tenant a chance knights of the Temple. Yet, though they of recovery. This, however, was not the sturdily trudged along through the craggy opinion of the Opposition, who imitated in

delay and by violence on Monday night

the abandoned tactics of the Irish party.

THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY.

Did "Saints' Days "continue to hold their own in the esteem of a generation which has grown perhaps a little too practical to be pious, not Sunday the 21st, but Thursday the 4th, of May might have been fixed upon for the solemn opening of the now completed railway between Lucerne and Milan. For the 4th happens to be the Patronal Festival" of St. Gothard or Godehard, an exemplary bishop who flourished in the eleventh century, and was canonized by Pope Innocent II. in 1131. Many places in Germany acknowledge him as patron; and remembering that it is stated by his historian Henschienius that the relief, both spiritual and temporal. of the poor was everywhere the first object of St. Gothard's attention, it is far from improbable that he established the historic "hospice" on the summit of the mountain pass which bears his name. The better the day, however, the better the deed; and the festivities of the 21st inst. may perhaps be accepted even by the most rigid Sabbatarians as a not very reprehensible sample of that "Continental Sunday" of which in and out of Parliament we have recently heard so much. At all events, the longest tunnel on the St. Gothard route has now been traversed by a railway train, and the last barrier to the accessibility of Italy has been broken down. The enterprise, which is at length an accomplished fact, has been attended by all kinds of difficulties, dangers, and disappointments; still the end would seem fully to justify the gigantic means which have been employed, and the new road is declared to be the shortest, the easiest, and altogether the most desirable into Italy. It is acknowledged that the traveller by train from Lucerne to Bellinzona will be no longer able to feast his eyes on many scenes of sublimity and picturesqueness traditionally dear to the Alpine tourist. He will see nothing of the Devil's Bridge, the Urner Loch, or the Urseren Thal; but, on the other hand, he will be able to accomplish his journey without discomfort or delay, and in winter time he will be exempt from the sufferings formerly undergone by all travellers in the Alps, and so vividly described by Lady Morgan. 'It snowed all night; and we began our ascent in a shower of snow, with four stout horses and two postil-lions dragging our light carriage. imagination became completely seized as we proceeded, and I sate silent for nearly seven hours, my teeth clenched, my hands closed, my whole existence absorbed in the sublime horror that sur-rounded me." Thus wrote the vivacious author of "The Wild Irish Girl" in 1819. It is possible that the more prosaic peregrinator of 1882 may prefer a well-regulated time-table, an "agreeable rattle" in a commodious and well-warmed carriage through, it is to be hoped, a properly vena snowstorm, in a state of "sublime horror," and "with the clouds which form an Next to the question of safety that of time would appear to be the one worthiest of consideration with regard to the St. Gothard Railway. The engineering problem involved having been practically solved by the piercing of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, the success of that tremendous excavation may fairly be considered as a precedent which will be as successfully followed by its Italico-Swiss rival. As regards the acceleration of trains, it

English sky rolling beneath one's feet.' asserted that the St. Gothard route is shorter than the passage either through Mont Cenis from Chambéry to Susa, or over the Brenner from Bolzano to Innsbruck. From Paris to Basle the distance is only three hundred and seventy-nine miles-a distance which, with a properly ordered service of express trains, ought to be traversed in twelve hours; whereas by the route viá Mont Cenis it is four hundred and thirty-one miles from Paris to Modane. The railway over the Brenner Pass is, it is true, only one hundred and sixtyfive miles long; but the railway "connec tions" are so complicated-especially in Germany-between the Bavarian capital and Paris, that it is calculated that from three to four hours will be saved by choosing the St. Gothard route in preference to the Brenner. With regard to the journey between Lucerne and Bellinzona, it may not be inexpedient to glance at the time and the money expended in such an expedition just five-and-twenty years ago. Steamers started twice a day from Lucerne for Fluelen-the Italian Flora-at the southern extremity of the Lake of the Four Cantons. From Fluelen to Bellinzona, over the St. Gothard, the distance is eighty-one miles, and the journey was accomplished, according to season of the year and of the weather, in from fifteen to twenty hours. At the end of an additional twelve hours the traveller might reach Milan. The fare by diligence was not unreasonably high, but those unwieldy vehicles were so many ambulatory machines of tedium and torture; while for a carriage and two horses over the St. Gothard the tourist was charged a hundred francs, or four pounds sterling, besides a "pourboire" of two francs a stage-there were sixteen stages-for the postboy, and extra fees if additional horses were required for dragging the carriage through the scenes of "sublime horror." The St. Gothard, even, when the track over it was little better than a mule path, was traversed every year, on an average, by sixteen thousand travellers and nine thousand horses; and, on the whole, it is questionable whether this be not the most anciently frequented of all the Alpine passes. It was the old road, or rather bridle-path, which was traversed late in the last century by that indefatigable traveller Coxe, when he wrote from St. Gothard: "Switzerland is a most delightful country, and merits the particular observation of the traveller, as well for the diversity of the governments as for the wonderful beauties of nature; but the impositions of the innkeepers, and the difficulty of obtaining horses, are inevitable taxes on these its delights." Coxe tells a story of two English gentlemen who were fain to perform the journey across the St. Gothard on foot, for the reason that

pass, they sensibly secured the "screw

to carry their luggage .- Daily Telegraph.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY. The LORD CHANGELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock. On the motion to go into Committee on the Railway Continuous Brakes Bill, Lord Col-

Culross, moved the previous question, and after some discussion the motion to go into Committee was withdrawn. One or two bills were advanced a stage.

Just before the adjournment of the House a very animated scene occurred in connection with a notice on the subject of "The Treaty of Kilmainham," which stood on the paper in the name of Lord Waterford. That noble lord having stated that in consequence of a lord having stated that in consequence of a statement made in the other House he would postpone his question till after the Whitsun-tide recess, Lord Granville rose and asked whether the question would be in the same terms as those in which it had already appeared on the paper. On this, Lord Salisbury rose and accused Lord Granville of great tregularity in discussing a question not under the consideration of the House. Lord Gran-ville denied that he was out of order, but said that he would conclude by moving the adjournment of the House. He then explained hat his reason for making the inquiry he had addressed to Lord Waterford was that notice having been given in the other House of a question in precisely similar terms, the Speaker ruled that it could not be put; and he thought that perhaps Lord Waterford was not the author of the words in which his notice had appeared. Lord Salisbury, in sarcastic tones, repeated the charge irregularity against Lord Granville. expressed his opinion that Lord Waterford was quite right in opening up the conduct of the Government with reference to the "treaty," of which he availed himself of the opportunity to express bitter censure. Lord Granville, with unusual warmth, maintained that his proceeding had been perfectly regular, while Lord Salisbury had been guilt 'the grossest irregularity." He was fully ustified in his suggestion that Lord Waterford was not the author of the original notice, because with good feeling and taste that noble lord, in his fresh notice, entirely changed the terms of the question, of which Lord Salisbury rushed in to claim the paternity. As there was no one in their lordships' House who possessed the power use-fully exercised by the Speaker in the other House over notices of motion, he should have felt it his duty to move that their lordships do not permit the question to be put if it had

remained in its original terms.

Their lordships adjourned for the Whitsuntide Recess from half-past 7 o'clock till Thursday, June 1.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Sir C. DILKE, in answering a question from Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett on the position of affairs in Egypt, said the Government did not think it desirable to add anything to the ex-

planations given last Monday, but they conentertain the same favourable opinion and confident hopes as to the success of the means agreed to with France, immediate and eventual. Being asked whether the assent of the Porte had been given and whether it was true that the Porte had protested, he declined to give any further answer : the Foreign Office knew, there was no truth in the statement that all the points in the Canal were in the occupation of French gun-

Mr. Gladstone, being asked whether he would lay on the table his letter to Mr. Forster and other documents relating to the Treaty of Kilmainham, deferred an answer until Tuesday, when he would have consulted his colleagues.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice of his intention to move on Tuesday that the Prevention of Crime Bill have precedence of all other business, and Mr. Parnell gave notice to move that a similar precedence be given to the Arrears Bill. In answer to questions from Mr. Martin and others, Mr. Gladstone said the Government had not consulted the Irish Judges on the clause for the creation of spe-cial tribunals. The clause represented the opinion of the Government, formed after very careful deliberation, which, subject to objection of detail, they meant to insist on. THE ARREARS OF RENT BILL.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in moving the second reading of the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill, reminded the House, that, if there was anything objectionable or extraordinary in the proposal, the principle of it had already been sanctioned by the Arrears Clause of last year, and the difference between it and the present was one of detail, which, though tant, was not to be compared with the expe-diency of making the arrangement effectual. The precedent of interference having been set. became very difficult to show why the House should refuse to go further when it had been shown to be a failure. In many respects a loan of public money was more objectionable than a gift, and on all grounds he contended that this arrangement of compulsion and gift was equitable, safe, and effectual, and that without it the Land Act could not be generally operative. The number of tenants under £30 was 585,000, of whom perhaps a third would come within the operation of the bill, and though it was not easy to calculate the exact amount of money which yould be required, he believed that the Church surplus would produce about a million and a and that this was the best use to which t could be put.

Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH said the Opposition would gladly join in any well-considered at-tempt to relieve the Irish tenants, but they objected to this communistic proposal because it must have a most demoralizing result, establish a dangerous precedent, and teach a lesson to the Irish people full of evil for the future. If the relief had been given by loan, for which he showed there were many precedents, it would have been free from these objections; and as the "gift" basis has not been asked for publicly by any Irish party, and seemed to be offered gratuitously, he could only conclude that it was a secret article of the Treaty of Kilmainham. Touching on the financial part of the question, he said many people had reckoned the sum which would be equired at four millions, while others said that there was no Irish Church surplus. so small a sum as half a million-Mr. Gladstone's calculation of the liablility-it was hardly worth while setting the bad precedent narriy worth while setting the bad precedent of paying private debts out of the Consoli-dated Fund, and he moved by way of amend-ment to the second reading, "That it is in-expedient to charge the Consolidated Fund with any payment, except by way of loan, in

espect of arrears of rent in Ireland. Captain AYLMER, who seconded the amend ment, described the measure as a Bill for the relief of the Land League funds, and condemned it as a premium on dishonesty which would make the pacification of Ireland more

difficult than ever.

Mr, Forster said that, having carefully examined all the difficulties of the question, and especially bearing in mind the immense importance of immediately settling the question of arrears, he had come to the conclusion that this was the best way of doing it. At the same time, he did not agree with the Prime Minister that there was no difference of principle between this Bill and last year's Arrears Clause. If arrears were interpreted according to the intention of the Bill, he did not believe that there need be any resort to the Consolidated Fund and advocating the principle of compulsion, he pointed to the imperative necessity
of bringing the small cottiers of the west (whose cases were the fulcrum of agitation within the operation of the Bill. No doubt for many of them emigration was the best re-

medy; but any scheme of that kind must fail if it were the result of wholesale evictions As to gift or loan, the practical recommendations of the "gift" were overpowering, for it would certainly be to the interest of the State to get rid of the dangerous duty of collecting rents, and, in addition to that, now the offer had once been made it would be impossible to

withdraw from it. Mr. MULHOLLAND said that, though the landlords naturally locked with suspicion on any proposal coming from the Government, they would not refuse any pecuniary sacrifice if they could see that it would be effectual to restore peace to the country. But this proposal, he maintained, would be ineffective and demoralizing, and he showed strong reasons for anticipating that the Irish Church Surplus had

no existence. Mr. Shaw said that neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Forster had convinced him that a "gift" was better than a "loan," but he was so anxious for the settlement of the question that he would not insist on his own opinion. He regretted, however, that the Government had not dealt with the purchase clauses as well. As to the details of the Bill, to require the payment of a year's rent would be to deprive a large number of tenants of the benefits of the Bill. He was afraid, however, that the Bill would teach a dangerous lesson in Ireland, and would benefit many who did no

Colonel Dawnay regarded the Bill as the child of the Land League. Mr. Givan supported the Bill, but criticised some of the details severely. Mr. Gregory supported the "gift" principle as the less of two cvils, but recommended an alternative scheme of emi-gration. Mr. Nelson made some general re-marks on land tenure; and Mr. O'Shaughessy, in supporting the second reading, contended that, as the State was responsible for the arrears, it was only doing its duty in making

this proposal.

Mr. Lewis criticized the Bill, of which he strongly disapproved, and Mr. W. Cartwright feared that it would add to the disorganization of Ireland, and that its failure might be forecasted from Davitt's speech at Manchester. No rent, he predicted, would be paid in Ireland after that night's debate; but it was of no use opposing the Bill, as, the offer having been made, the Irish people would certainly

take no less.

Sir J. M'KENNA supported the bill, while
Mr. Dickson held it to be a most unsatisfactory mode of dealing with the question,
and a violation of sound principle which
would chiefly benefit those who had disobeyed

Mr. Brodrick thought the debate proved that the Government in framing the bill had not consulted its usual supporters among the Irish members. It would benefit only those who could afford to pay, but would not.
There was no promise of finality about it, and it must retard the ultimate settlement of the country.

Mr. Brand admitted that the bill was open to grave objections, but supported it mainly because it was necessary to enable the tenants o acquire the advantages conferred on them by the Land Act. He agreed in the "com-pulsion" and in the "gift," but feared that pulsion" and in the "gift," but feared that it would only be a temporary expedient, and that the tenant farmers, having swallowed the two millions, would come for more.

Mr. Gorst insisted that the bill was the

price paid by the Government to Mr. Parnell for his support, and protested on behalf of the taxpayers against the proposal to pay the debts of persons often better off than them-

Mr. TREVELYAN replied to this that there was no object on which the taxpayers could spend their money more profitably than in the storation of peace to Ireland, as might easily seen from the Military and Civil Estimate bill had been brought forward because of the bad seasons, and because of the uneasines in Ireland created by evictions. Its principle was a clearance of accounts all round, in order that the tenants might start fresh with a fair rent, and for this purpose they were willing to strain a point or two in political economy, just as in the Prevention of Crime Bill they had strained a point in another direction, on the principle that the safety of the people is the supreme law. The Irish Govern-ment believed that the bill pleased the Irish people, and had their confidence.

Lord G. Намитох remarked that the Chie

Secretary's speech had very little to do with the issue whether the assistance to be given to the tenant should be a gift or a loan. I all the tenants in Ireland had honestly attempted to meet their obligations, or if there was any hope that the proposal would bring the agrarian war to a close, it would be dif-ficult to resist the bill. But it was evident from recent speeches that a fresh agitation would shortly be commenced, and this bill must ecessarily act as a serious discouragement to the loyal and law-abiding portion of the com-munity. To judge from the debate, the Govern-ment had thrown over its Irish friends and had listened only to the voice from Kilmainham, and the effect must be to convert a large number of loyal men into supporters of the agitation for the repeal of the Union, which he believed would soon commence. To substitute a loan for a gift would not in any way interfere with the efficacy of the measure, nor even with its compulsory character, but it would greatly facilitate its pas-

Colonel Nolan spoke in favour of the Bill after which Baron de Worms moved the ad-journment of the debate, which was opposed y Mr. Gladstone and supported by Sir Stafford Northcote. It was negatived by 290 to 140, upon which Mr. Chaplin moved the ad-

ournment of the House.

This led to an animated and excited discussion, in the course of which Mr. Whit-bread and Mr. Forster urged the House not to delay the decision of the question. Mr. Gladstone vehemently attacked Mr. Lowther for the language which he had applied to the Kilmainham negotiations out-of-doors, and Sir S. Northcote maintained that the Leaders of the Opposition owed it as a duty to the country that a Bill of this importance should be amply debated. The motion having been negatived by 272 to 135, Sir H. Maxwell moved the adjournment of the debate. After some discussion the motion wa agreed to, and the debate adjourned until

OPENING MUSEUMS ON SUNDAYS. The vote of the House of Commons on the resolution of Mr. G. Howard, in favour of opening museums on Sundays, show how hard is the fight against preconceived opinions, especially when those opinions have a religious basis :-It is probable, indeed, that, had the vote

been taken by ballot, the result would have been widely different; but the Puritan ele ment is strong among the lower middle-class voters, and very many of the members, who have already good reason for looking forward with apprehension to the next appeal to their constituents, could not afford to irritate so large a section of the electors. The speakers against the motion adduced the well-worn argument that the innovation would lead to an increase of drunkenness, and would b followed by the opening of theatres and musichalls; but those acquainted with the habits of the working classes will differ from the first allegation, while the second may be answered by the fact that those most in favour of the opening of the museums are as strongly opposed to that of music-halls and theatres a are the most rigid of the Sabbatarian party The Sabbath was made for man-made to give him rest, and to afford a relief after his six days' toil. In country districts and in small towns, Sunday afternoons are spent in quiet walks through green lanes, in smoking a quiet pipe in the little cottage garden, watching the progress of the apples and

pears which are expected to pay a portion of the rent, and in enjoying the scent and sight of the flowers. The labourer in large towns, and especially in London, has no such pleasures. To him there are but two ways of spending the Sunday afternoon and evening. He can sit at home in the one little room he calls his own, crowded with noisy children, or he can go across to the public-house. The opening of the British Museum, of South Kensington, and other similar institutions, would give him a third alternative. It may be that the number who would avail themselves of the opportunity would not be large, for the crowd of workmen athirst for scientific Those who did go, however, would be the class who would benefit by it. The ninety-nine men who are fond of public-houses would be unaffected by this measure; the one man who is driven to the public-house simply because he has nothing else to do would be immensely benefited. In the interest of this section we cannot but regret that the opening of the museums on Sundays has been postponed, for that the measure will some day be carried is a matter which admits of no doubt whatever .- Evening Stan-

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE " DAILY NEWS ")

The unexpected course taken by the Conser-vative leaders on Monday night in promoting motion for the adjournment of the debate on the Arrears Bill will make it necessary to re consider the arrangements for the Whitsuntide Recess. The urgency of the question at issue will, not improbably, impel the Govern-ment to ask the House to forego, or at least

to postpone, the usual holiday.

We understand that when the Procedure
Rules come on for consideration, after Whitsuntide a determined effort will be made fron the Opposition benches to stop further progress for the session. Mr. Tom Collins will move that the order for the adjourned debate discharged. We are informed that when Mr. Davitt was

lischarged from Portland Prison he was not asked to enter into the usual undertaking, the particulars of which are set forth on the ticket-Chief Justice Morris occupied a seat under

the gallery in the House of Commons on Monday night during a portion of the debate on the Arrears Bill.

It has been found impossible to conclude the work of the Select Committee on Electric Light before Whitsuntide. A considerable array of counsel were engaged in anticipation of the inquiry, and the learned gentlemen are naturally anxious to address the Committee on behalf of the interests they represent : but the conclusion of the labours of the Committee is not far distant.

The public interest in the proceedings of the House of Commons has reached a pitch he House of Commons has reached a pitch somewhat embarrassing to the authorities. Night after night, whatever may be the busi-ness before the House, all the galleries open to strangers are filled. In the last Parliament it was rare to see more than half a dozen persons in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery. The overflow from the other galleries filled this last night as on all recent occasions.

Mr. Dillwyn intends to ask the Under-Se-cretary of State for the Colonies whether any promise was made to Cetewayo on behalf of the Imperial Government that he should visit England; and, if so, whether the proposed visit has been abandoned with his consent.

An effort will be made to close the Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill on Thursday; but it is doubtful whether this result will be attained. The amendments which have been drafted by the Irish members affect all the more essential provisions of the bill, and will probably occupy a long time in scussion.

Mr. Gladstone has agreed to receive a de-

outation from the Scottish Farmers' Alliance n the subject of land reform in Scotland.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held

on Monday afternoon at St. James's Palace

by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court were, the Queen's pleasure, considered equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his Gentlemen-in-Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived at the Palace from Marlborough House about two clock, and was received by the great officers of State and the Royal Household Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at the Palace, attended by Baron Both and Major Winsloe. The Crown Prince of Denmark arrived from Marlborough House, attended by Captain Honnens. Prince Frederick William of Hesse was present at the Levée, attended by Captain Rapparel. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived from Clarence House, attended by Major Poore and Captain Le Strange, R.N. The Duke of Cambridge arrived from Gloucester House, attended by Colonel Bateson. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein was present, attended by Colonel G. G. Gordon. Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the Saloons, under the command of Lord Car-rington, the Captain. Lieut. Colonel Sir Gustavus Hume (the Lieutenant) and Captain John Glas Sandeman (the Sub-Officer) were present on duty with the Corps. The Royal Body Guard of the Yeoman of the Guard was on duty in the interior of the Palace, under the command of Lord Monson, the Captain. Lieut. Colonel Sir Arthur Need (the Lieutenant) and Lieut, Colonel C. D. Patterson (the Exon in Waiting) were present with the Corps. The Prince of Wales, ac-companied by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Crown Prince of Denmark. Prince Frederick William of Hesse, and the members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-room shortly after two o'clock. In attendance on his Royal Highness were :-Earl Sydney, G.C.B. (Lord Steward), the Earl of Kenmare, K.P. (Lord Chamberlain), the Earl of Breadalbane (Treasurer of the Household (Lord Kensington, M.P. (Comptroller of the Household), Lord Charles Bruce, M.P. (Vice Chamberlain), the Earl of Cork, K.P. (Master of the Buckhounds). Lieut. General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B. (Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary). Lord Sandhurst (Lord in Waiting). Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell (Groom in Waiting), Lieut. General Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal), Lieut. General H. Lynedoch Gardiner (Equerry in Waiting), Mr. H. D. Erskine (Groom of the Robes), the Marquess of Hamilton (Lord of the Bed-chamber in Waiting to the Prince of Wales), the Hon. A. T. Fitzmaurice (Groom of the Bedchamber in Waiting to the Prince of Wales), and Col. Teesdale, V.C. (Equerry in Waiting to the Prince of Wales). The Duke of Westminster, K.G. (Master of the Horse). was unavoidably absent from the Court. The presentations made to his Royal Highness were unusually numerous.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess

Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at their house in Berkeley-square on Monday evening Lord and Lady Lovat and family have left

town for Beaufort Castle, Beauley.

Lord Rendlesham, M.P., and the Misses Thellusson have arrived at 13, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, for the season.

Lady Molesworth has left town for Pen carrow, Cornwall.

Mr. Archibald, Lady Georgiana Peel, and Miss Peel have arrived at 55, Cadogan-place According to the bulletin issued on Monday morning Miss de Burgh passed the night favourably, and her condition remains the The East Anglian Daily Times says that Prince Henri de Bourbon, who has been spending the winter months with his family the Mediterranean in his yacht the Aldegonda, is lying dangerously ill with rheumatic fever, caught while on a trip to

THE STATE OF BURMAH.

A Rangoon Correspondent, writing April 27th, says:—The plot begins to thicken. Troubles which may soon lead to complications indirectly affecting British policy to-wards Upper Burmah are brewing. The out-break of the Shan Tsaubwahs or chiefs was the Shan Tsaubwahs or chiefs was no mere flash in the pan, but was a deter-mined and, up to the present, successful at-tempt to throw off their yoke of allegiance to the Avan Monarch. In Mandalay the one topic of interest is the Shan outbreak, and the thinking energies of the King and his Ministers are directed to the means by which these turbulent and contumacious chiefs are to be subdued. Theebaw is firmly resolved to bring them once more into subjection, but the amount of success that will attend his endeavours is questionable, the Shans possessing an unbounded supply of the sinews of war, a commodity of which his supply is indeed very limited, and is likely to remain so as long as the British Government strictly forbid the importation of arms and ammunition into his territory. The Shans can now boast of a very respectable stand of arms, while the supply can be kept up through Siam, from which country very serviceable percussion muskets can be purchased in any quantity at rates varying frow 15 to 20 rupees each. The plunder taken from the Yan Mingyee consisted of 12 field-pieces, 45 war elephants, and over 2,000 muskets, not to speak of those which the Burmese soldiers parted with in exchange for a few baskets of rice. If a struggle must ensue, it will be long and severe. The Shans will not willingly place their necks under the voke again, but will fight for their newlywon independence as long as they have any strength.

THE PHOENIX PARK MURDERS.

The St. James's Gazette says :- A strange story reaches us, on authority so good that we are not justified in disregarding it. It is to the effect that "Mr. Burke did not always refuse to be attended by a constable. At any rate, he was sometimes so attended; and a constable was following him on the evening of the assassination. A few minutes before the murder was committed a man came up to this constable and told him that a woman was being murdered a little way off. He went to where he saw a crowd, and ap-parently some fighting; and tried (of course in vain) to find the woman. It was some time before he could extricate himself from the scuffle, and by that time the assassination was over." To all appearance the police seem to be seeking for the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke among the most unlikely people it is well possible to imagine. Of course, they may be privately pursuing investigations the progress of which may lead them to anticipate ultimate success. But for aught to the contrary that is publicly known they could scarcely do more than they are doing for the purpose of securing failure. On the assumption that the assassins were imported from America into Ireland there was doubtless good ground for back from Ireland to America again. It is therefore well that everybody who is crossing the Atlantic just now should be carefully inspected and identified. But as yet the only persons who have aroused the suspicions of the police are "stowaways," who, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of the passage-money, have hidden themselves on board the vessels from which they have been taken. Anything more improbable, however. than that the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke should be discovered in the position of "stowaways" it is difficult to conceive. In the first place, it is as certain as anything of the kind can be that they would be amply provided with money to pay their fare across the Atlantic. at all events as steerage passengers; and, in the second place, they must well know that as "stowaways" they would, when the inevitable moment for their detection arrived. expose themselves to an amount of observaion, and inquiry into their antecedents and intentions, which could not fail to be extremely dangerous to them. It is not astonishing, therefore, that the dozen or so "stowaways who have been already arrested should have been discharged from custody as soon as their cases were properly inquired into.

CRICKET.

The feature of last week's play was, naturally enough, the appearance of the Australians, who first pitted themselves against the Oxford eleven, and then went to Brighton to play Sussex. The first match took place on the Christ Church ground, and attracted such a body of critics as never before looked on at a University contest. The Australians went in first, on a wicket all in favour of the batsmen, and a wonderful display they made. Massie, a stranger to us, the first man in, made 206, and some idea of his hitting powers may be gained when it is stated that he contributed 104 out of 145 after two hours' play, and again in the first hour after lunch he claimed 102 out of 120. Spofforth was expected to do great things with the ball, but he did not come off. With the exception of Giffen, who in the second innings took seven wickets for 79 runs, the Australian bowling showed no very remarkable results; but then the Oxford team are fairly strong in batting, and the ground was against the bowlers.

Nor did the Oxford bowling show to great advantage. Harrison got terribly knocked about, his two wickets costing his side 98 runs. Thornton was not tried enough, his nine overs only averaging one run per over. Peake and Godfrey are fast, but their bowling does not seem very difficult to play. Of the University batsmen, Shaw made the best stand. In the first innings he went in first, and carried out his bat for a well-played 78. Kemp and Robinson, the last men in, made 28 each, the innings closing for 189, which necessitated a follow on. On the second attempt Whiting, Leslie, and Hamilton were the chief scorers, with 55, 56, and 37 respectively, the innings producing 234, leaving the Australians 62 to get to win-a feat they accomplished with the loss of one wicket. At Brighton still further triumphs awaited the colonials. They god rid of Sussex for an insigficant 95, and then proceeded to break a butterfly upon a wheel by running up a total of 643. This time Murdoch was the principal performer. with 286, not out. After this, excitement was out of the question, as it must be when one side wins by an innings and 355, which is what the Australians did. County cricket is now getting into swing: Derbyshire and Lancashire have each played the M.C.C., the club being the winner on both occasions. Both of the above counties are to play the Australians, when they will need to put forth heir greatest strength. Lancashire suffered a second defeat on Saturday at the hands of Cambridge University, who won by 14 runs only, thanks to G. B. and C. T. Studd, who seem to be in their last year's form, and Spencer. The quarrel which last season threatened to break up the Notts Eleven seems to have been amicably settled, for Thursday last witnessed Shaw and his fellows playing full strength against Yorkshire, whom hey defeated by 90 runs. Among the curiosis ies of the week's play was a match the Brighton Collegiate School and the Southwick Collegiate School, in which, in the first innings of the former, the score was 1,-Pall

MORNING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

cheers). It was clear, therefore, that the

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

four-page Supplement is published with day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 24-25, 1882. MR. DILLON'S SPEECH. Is it worth while? Every Englishman, after reading Mr. Dillon's speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday, will naturally ask himself this question. Since all that England has yielded in deference to Irish demands-measures not merely of justice but generosity - seems to have proved unavailing, is it worth while to continue to make sacrifice of national and Imperial interests, in order to pursue the path of conciliation towards an irreconcileable people? For more than a decade Ireland has overshadowed the proceedings of the Legislature of the United Kingdom. English and Scotch business has been indefinitely postponed; matters of Imperial moment have been neglected so that we might testi'y our willingness to govern Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas. The Irish Church has been disestablished and disendowed; the Land system of the country has been twice revolutionised; changes of vital importance have been introduced into the Higher Education, and Parliament has at this moment before it a proposal to make a free gift of two or three milliens to the poorer class of the Irish tenants. Yet what is the result of all these efforts? Mr. Dillon's speech of Wednesday supplies us with an answer. Mr. Gladstone himself has more than once acknowledged that the remedial treatment applied to Ireland is unwarranted by any political precedent. The condition of things which excuses the Arrears Bill is not more exceptional than that which justifies the new Coercion Bill. The Land Act of last year was admitted by the Prime Minister to violate the traditions and principles of political economy. The whole measure was, he confessed, an anomaly, and it was only its heroic proportions which made it tolerable. And yet the Irish tenantry or the Irish agitators are dissatisfied with the working of the Land Act. The Government do not obstinately take their stand upon the merits of the measure. They allow themselves to be convinced that it is capable of improvement, and they supplement it with a proposal which, as we have already pointed out, will have the effect of making a present of between two and three millions to the Irish people. They make the offer in order that evictions may be stopped, and all they ask in return the leaders of the Irish people will assist then in putting down outrages. That is the exact situation. How do the responsible chiefs of the Irish party meet it? The reply is to be found in the words with which Mr. Dillon surprised and shocked the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon. After having repudiated the notion that he and his friends had ever regarded an Arrears Bill as a settlement of the Irish Land Question, Mr. Dillon went on to say that he had " never consented, nor would he ever consent, to state that he could put down outrages as long as evictions prevailed. He had never denounced outrage in Ireland, and he would never denounce it until the Government derounced evictions." These, it must be remembered, are not the words of a harebrained and irresponsible agitator, addressing an Irish mob from a Tipperary platform. They are the deliberate declaration of a thoughtful and capable Irish representative in the House of Commons, and they are uttered within three weeks of the atrocious murders in the Phœnix Park, the authors of which are still undetected. Who, we ask, can feel surprised that they should be undetected when a man in the position of Mr. Dillon proclaims that his Tips are sealed for the purpose of protesting against outrages so long as landlords are permitted to enforce the legal right of eviction? Who can be astonished that Mr. Gladstone should charac-terise as i "heart-breaking" the speech in which such counsel is given and such opinions are expressed? Mr. Dillon's propositions were, in the words of the Prime Minister, "laid down with almost mathematical rigour," and though the member for Tipperary more than once interrupted Mr. Gladstone's analysis of them, he scorned substantially to deny the accuracy of his interpretation. Nothing is wanted to deepen the sense of melancholy and humiliation. Mr. Dillon will not even agree to a truce with the Government unless they are willing summarily to convert Ireland into an Alsatia of the Land League. That, in effect, is the ultimatum which was delivered to the Prime Minister. No wonder that Mr. Gladstone replied to it with warmth, and that he appealed to the regard for law and order which is the pervading sentiment of the English, and, it may be hoped, of a large proportion of the Irish, people. Whatever the mistakes of the Prime Minister and of his colleagues in regard to Ireland, however culpable their indecision and want of courage, the fact must not be forgotten that Mr. Gladstone has staked the personal reputation which is the realised result of a great career, upon the success of his Irish policy. We are not now concerned to call in question Mr. Gladstone's motives. Worthy or unworthy, they do not affect the issue. The Prime Minister has exposed himself to unpopularity, to distrust, to the imminent risk of overthrow in order that he might settle the Irish Question. He has made concessions, and has even been a party to transactions of a gravely compromising character. And now the return which awaits him is Mr. Dillon's defiance and summary rejection of his latest and most pacific proposals. The speech in which the Debate was closed by Sir Stafford Northcote was worthy of the Leader of the Opposition. He appreciated the gravity of the position and the duties which the crisis imposes upon the Conservative Party. Differences of political opinion disappear before an emergency like the

present. Mr. Dillon's speech has marked

out the path which the Government must

tread. Mr. Gladstone has given an assur-

ance that it will be persevered in; Sir

Stafford Northcote has promised him the

ready support of his followers. There is

no doubt as to the eeling of the English

people. They are prepared, as they have

been for many years past, to redress the

just grievances of the Irish people, but they have no sympathy with men who foster crime and encourage outrage solely to serve political ends .- Standard.

THE LATE SIR JOHN HOLKER. Every one will be sensible that a man of great capacity, who might have adorned the Bench, has gone. It is not every one, however, who will be aware of the gravity of the loss in the opinion of Sir John Holker's professional brethren. Some men, and those not the least remarkable, achieve in the estimation of those who have to struggle with or consort with them in their business reputations far superior to that which they attain among the public. Among such was Sir John Holker. He was not a very successful law officer. Truth will not permit us to say that he commanded attention by his political knowledge or the earnestness of his convictions. He came to politics untrained. As a law officer of the Crown, he was compelled to attack on the spur of the moment questions with which he, first a busy 'local" and then a successful leader in London, was unfamiliar. He committed mistakes of which his adversaries made the most. He was not at home in political discussions, and he sometimes gave utterance to statements which required correction or modification, and which did not always recommend themselves to the heads of his party. No doubt, as the House of Commons became better acquainted with him, esteem for him rose, and those who had been disposed to speak slightingly of him were often, on further acquaintance, the readiest to acknowledge his sagacity and impartiality. But Sir John Holker's successes were achieved at the Bar, and not in the House of Commons. His adversaries and companions in forensic strife will keep the most durable record of his rare merits. They will always think of him as a great advocate, surpassed or equalled by only one or two of his time. He was not elo-quent in the popular acceptation of the term-in fact, few men were less so. He had no capacity of quick repartee, so as to enliven a case and to make each phase of it a new scene in a drama acted before the jury. His mode of opening a case was unexciting, almost soporific. Yet towards the end of a long perplexing inquiry, with a multitude of conflicting views presenting themselves, a jury came somehow to lean upon this plain-speaking Lancashire man, who seemed to be the most impartial person in Court, who never talked nonsense, who was never unfair to his adversaries, and who was ready to make all possible concessions to his opponents With his tact and conciliatory ways he was pre-eminently the thirteenth juryman. He had a homely, unexaggerated way of telling his story and making his points which Prius or in Banc. His successes with juries were remarkable; and the secret of it was not to be traced so much to extraordinary brilliancy or astuteness as to a manly simplicity and robustness of nature. It fell to him more than to any other law officer of this generation to conduct prosecutions of importance on behalf of the Crown; and his statements never failed to be models of fairness and candour Only a few of his judgment are reported. But enough is on record to give promise that he would have been an admirable Judge. His career illustrates a good side of our judicial system, and one, too, not always recognized. In one of his diatribes against it Bentham dwells upon the absurdity of making Judges of "thoroughpaced English lawyers" "poisoned with the study of law." The remark is curiously incorrect, as Sir John Holker's career shows. Nine out of ten of the men who are raised to the Bench in these days are not profound lawyers in the sense that they know by heart a large number of cases. Most of them have, no doubt, got a firm hold of general principles, which secures them against serious mistakes; but their memories are not storehouses of decisions. Their daily business is concerned to a wonderfully small extent with dry points of law. At one time they may have to master the intricacies of some manufacturing process, so as to be able to explain the defects in the specification of a patent. At another they may be called upon to comprehend the steps of some business so as to be able to criticise the reasonableness of an alleged trade custom. Former generations of lawyers required to be adepts in abstruse technical branches of law; but now-a-days it is the chief work of men who get to the front in the legal profession to master complicated sets of facts, to comprehend quickly and clearly modes in which business is conducted, to be able to avail themselves of the special knowledge of chemists, engineers, architects, merchants. The late Sir John Holker attributed his success in no small degree to the knowledge which he displayed in one case of the machinery and processes in use in a cotton mill. Such an occupation as we have described is not calculated to train accomplished jurists. But, perhaps even more than deep acacquaintance with the text of the Pandec's or the subtle analyses of Austin, it is calculated to prepare those who administer the law to comprehend and deal with the manifold affairs of life which come before an Engl sh Judge. Sir John Holker was a striking instance of that practical sagacity and large knowledge of life and affairs which are as valuable to a Judge as immense erudition, or are at least a very

good substitute for it .- Times. THE OPENING OF THE SAINT

GOTHARD TUNNEL. A special correspondent of the Times, in a despatch, dated Milan, May 24, gives the following description of the inaugural trip through the St. Gothard Tunnel :-Two long trains conveying 13 Germans, 308 Swiss, and 229 Italians arrived here last evening from Lucerne, having accomplished the journey by the St. Gothard Pass in 12 hours. It was the inaugural solemn trip, and as successful as the dust, thunder, rain, crowds, much noise and confusion could make it. Some efforts were directed towards preparing saloon carriages in the trains and separate tables in the banquet rooms, but the programme could not easily be carried out to the letter; and ranks, nationalities, dignities, and authorities were often thrown together on the footing of a good-humoured promiscuous familiarity. The great men of the occasion were the Ministers of the German Empire and of several German States, the President of the Swiss Confederation, three Italian Ministers, the Presidents of the Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the Diplomatic Agents of the three nations. Ministers, Secretaries, Consuls, and a Corps Diplomatique the majority of the constituencies. (Loud

mustering 43 members, were all in plain travelling costume, only a very few decora-tion ribands and rosettes being here and there visible. The morning was splendid as we left Lucerne, but clouds gathered on the mountain summits as we advanced; and a smart shower greeted us as we halted at the Goschenen station, marking the northern entrance of the great tunnel, for breakfast. Here the crowding and pushing at the doors and along the thronged tables was something appalling. There was a little to eat, and more

than enough to drink, for some lucky ones; but not a few unfortunates were sent empty away, as only 15 minutes' stay was allowed. The famished ones however solaced themselves with their cigarettes, and uncon-querable good humour prevailed. It was a memorable holiday for the people of the valleys of the Reuss and the Ticiao. The entire population, including the children, were out in holiday garb, all shouting and applauding, as we proceeded from north to south, in a crescendo of genuine enthusiasm. I spare the reader decriptions of flags, arches, flowers, and wreaths; of the music of

brass bands, the peal of bells from the steeples,

and of the thunder of mountain artillery, with its thousand echoes from every crag,

cliff, and ravine of the surrounding hill sides. The tunnel was crossed in 23 minutes, and as we came rapidly down from Airolo to Faido and Bellinzona the Italian sun greeted us, and the broadening valley assumed an aspect of southern luxuriancy. From Bellin-zona we dashed across Monte Cenere to Lugano, where he arrived early in the afternoon, and stopped fully two hours for dinner. Everything proceeded here with admirable order. At a sumptuous banquet we were at-tended by fair young mountain Hebes; and when the edge of our appetite was somewhat blunted a bevy of little girls, dressed in white, carrying baskets of flowers, glided along the tables, handing bouquets, and not unfrequently receiving kisses in return. Precisely

as joy was at its highest, and good wine pro-duced its wonted exhibitanting effects, flashes of lightning and peals of thunder informed us that we were to have one of the sudden nountain storms which are here experienced. The crowds outside disappeared under a vast mass of struggling umbrellas, and the deluge even broke through the roof of the hastilyconstructed banquetting pavilion. But the spirits of the guests were not damped by the ew drops which entered, and a burst of applause broke from all the tables, as if the thunder had been part of the per-formance laid down in the programme. The formance laid down in the programme. The storm, however, was as short as it was violent.

and the spirits of the company, which had never flagged, rose with increased buoyancy. To tone them down a little the infliction of the inevitable speeches succeeded. They were commenced here, as at Lucerne on the previous evening, not at the close, but near he middle of the dinner, in the midst of the clatter of knives and forks, and with hardly any interruption of eating and drinking. Very eloquent speeches they were, I dare say, very appropriate and patriotic; but they had the unpardonable fault of being inaudible

The sun flashed forth with redoubled power,

to the immense majority of the guests: having but small chance of being made known to the world by shorthand writers, in journals to which they might as well have been sent in manuscript; the orators using either German Italian. The spe eeches were intended to illustrate the political and commercial importance of this great international railway line, the shortest and best means of communication across the Alps, destined to join nations naturally bound by community of interests,

and to promote peace, good-will, and prosperity among them.

The train next proceeded past Chiasso and Como, where the whole of the vast and welldressed population greeted the welcome strangers. We arrived at Milan at 8 p.m.

MR. DAVITT'S "TICKET OF LEAVE." One of the Ministerial prints says that the usual undertaking to comply with the conditions of his licence or "ticket-ofleave 'was not required from Michael Davitt on his discharge from Portland; thus implying that prisoners usually make some promise or declaration on the subject:-As a matter of fact, no prisoner ever enters into any engagement or makes any promise whatever when his licence is given him. On the morning of his release, having dressed himself in his "liberty clothes" (which are furnished by Government if the convict does not intend to apply to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society), he is summoned to the governor's office, and the clerk gives him his gratuity and licence. If the prisoner cannot read, the conditions are read over to him by the clerk. This clearly was not needed in Michael Davitt's case. But under no circumstances is the farce of extracting an undertaking from the convict gone through. It would be worthless as a security, and wholly unnecessary besides, because the document itself very plainly states what will happennamely, the revocation of the licence-if the convict neglects its conditions. These he is supposed to read, mark, learn, inwardly ligest, and act upon, whether he has plighted his troth to the governor's clerk to do so or not. As a good deal of misconception seems to prevail on the subject, we may add that

the conditions of a ticket-of-leave are as fol-I. The holder shall preserve his licence and produce it when called upon to do so by a magistrate or police officer. 2. He shall abstain from any violation of the law. 3. He shall not habitually associate with notoriously bad characters, such as reputed thieves and prostitutes. 4. He shall not lead an idle and dissolute life without visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood. If his licence is forfeited or revoked in consequence of a con-viction for any offence, he will be liable to undergo a term of penal servitude equal to the portion of years which remained unexpired when his was granted-namely, the term of -

It is obvious from this that Michael Davitt may do a great deal of mischief without infringing any of these conditions or incurring any risk of the revocation of his licence to be at large."-St. James's Gazette.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

On Wednesday night the Marquis of Salisbury was present at a large Conservative gathering at the Town Hall, Stratford, held under the auspices of the South Essex Conservative Registration Associa-

Replying to an address presented on behalf of the association by Mr. Wragg, the secretary, the Marquis, who was received with protracted cheering, said he was delighted to be present on such an occasion, and he would remind them that a registration association was really the workshop where their policy was shaped, although it might receive its finish and polish in the two Houses of the Legislature. Some might feel that the position of the Conservative party was at this moment discouraging. They saw large majorities against them in the House of Commons, but he advised them not to attach more importance to the fact than it deserved. (A laugh.) The Liberal party took great credit for the last general election, but they forgot the small number of people who brought about the change. If anybody would study the subject he would find that some two thousand people turned the scale in Great Britain and when recent victories were quoted it was marvellous to find that the Liberal party could solace themselves with so little. laugh.) He said this because if the Liberal vote was falling off throughout the country, as the last elections had shown, it was very clear that Mr. Gladstone

constituencies had a heavy duty before them, and that every person should use his influence through registration societies before the next decision was taken. (Cheers.) The power of the electors was enormous, and the prob-lems which confronted the Government were greater, probably, than we had ever yet had to face. The Irish question, of course, dwarfed everything, and it was upon that that the political opinion of the country was cen-(Hear, hear.) But they must not tred. imagine that it depended altogether upon Parliament or upon statesmen, but it rested on the stern will of the constituencies themselves. (Cheers.) That Ireland should be a part of the political system of this country was undoubted, and its geographical position we could not escape from, but they must assume that there were a certain and considerable number of malcontents in the country, who desired nothing more than to break up the connection with Great Britain. He feared that these malcontents were supported by what he must term a majority of the Irish people of Ireland at this moment, although he did not believe that this majority were really adverse to English rule. They had asked for information from official sources in reference to Ireland more than in respect of any other country, and they had been told that the mouths of the officials were sealed. They had now, however, managed to gain some information from a letter written by Mr. Staples, an Irish magistrate, which had recently been published, and which referred to the death of Mr. Burke. The writer of the letter stated that he had received a com-munication from the late Mr. Burke, in which the latter said, "You may thank Mr. Gladstone for it all." That seemed to him to give a solution to the whole question, and showed the history of Ireland with regard to England under Liberal rule. But he would not rest here. He would mention the name of Mr. Goldwin Smith who was hostile to him in politics, and who had openly de-clared that for the last two years we had had no Government in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) That he regarded as a positive fact. Mr. Gladstone's error was that he had made government and legislation in Ireland an instrument wherewith to purchase the support of the Liberal party in Parliament, and he had made it still further an instrument to buy up outrages. Four times he had preached that lesson to the Irish people. He did so in the case of the Irish Church, he did so in the first Land Act, and he had done so on other occasions. (Cheers.) Lord Beaconsfield two years ago warned the people that an effort was being made to disintegrate the Empire which would be more dangerous than pestilence and famine, but the Liberal party came into power on ambiguous promises, and they brought in a Land Act which transferred a quarter of the property of the landlord to those who were in possession of the land. That was a direct revolution of the principles of free contract, which Mr. Gladstone said ought never to take place. (Cheers.) They knew now from Mr. Chamberlain that the Land League was looked upon as a very useful auxiliary in passing the Land Act, but the Coercion Act—the mild measure under which the Conservative party maintained the peace of Ireland-were abandoned when a Liberal Government came into office, and more extreme measures had to be resorted to. As to the imprisonment of Mr. Parnell and other and the contracts or negotiations which had been entered into, he was perfectly wildered, but it was pretty clear that there was a contract—that Mr. Parnell said he would help to pass Liberal measures if he and his colleagues were released from prison. What he complained of was that Mr. Parnell, who had been incarcerated on the charge of being guilty of treasonable practices, had been suddenly released. Either Mr. Parnell was an injured man, or else Mr. Gladstone was bartering the interests of the Empire for Parliamentary advantage. (Cheers.) Referring to the Arrears Bill, Lord Salisbury said it was an attempt to saddle the Consolidated Fund, to which the English taxpayer contributed, in order to assist the Irish tenant. He saw no reason at all why that should be done. Mr Gladstone had told them that the amount required would be very small, but he looked upon prophecies from the Treasury bench. which were naturally uncertain, with a very great deal of suspicion. They were told with reference to the School Boards that they would not cost more than a three-penny rate, but they knew that in most places the rate amounted to sixpence and in many cases to a shilling in the pound, and he believed that a larger sum would be drawn from the Consolidated Fund under the Arrears Bill than the Government contemplated. Even if it only amounted to a million and a half, that was equal to a penny on the income tax, and was it satisfactory that those who had to bear the burden should feel that they were paying what the Irish tenant ought to pay for himself? This was a most unjust arrangement It was unjust to take the funds of the Irish Church, in the first place, and it was unjus to take a quarter of the property of the landlord and give it to the tenant. But was it government? And could any Government succeed under such a system? Depend upon it, it was a mistake to think that these terrible businesses arose from a policy in Ireland itself. It was here in England that the mistakes were made, and the mistakes were made by the Liberal party as a means of extending their influence and still more, because the Liberal Government were in office they had tried to vote away money as blackmail to secure peace and tranquility in the country. (Cheers.) It was because this was the system the Government had adopted which rendered Ireland stiil a disgrace to England. Mr. Gladstone never said a truer word than when he said we were in the presence of a social revolution, but he would not pause to ask to whom it was due. (A laugh.) But they must not compromise with it. The question was whether the Government should be struck down or whether the revolution would strike down the Government. (Cheers.) He would assist to pass any measure which would secure peace: but there must be no doubt as to supremacy; and until that just and preliminary condition was established every effort would be futile. (Cheers.) The present House of Commons simply echoed the mandates of the Government. Feeble as that Government was, it wielded that screw by which the caucus was

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE .- M. Dumas, perpetual secretary to the French Academy of Sciences, has received instructions from the Minister of the Interior to make out a list of the savants who have died or been maimed while performing experiments or making researches in the interests of science. The intentions of the Government are to grant a pension to the widows and children of these savants or to those who have been injured. The list will be a long one. The French Government will, no doubt, take into consideration the cases of those medical men who have died while attending diphtheria or fever in the Paris hospitals, and those medical men who have perished attempts to solve some of the results of drug actions on themselves, or who have in any way risked their lives for the good of humanity, will not be forgotten. France, to her credit, honours her medical men. Her Senate, her House of Deputies, are open to them; her decorations are bestowed with no niggard hand upon them. Few honours are given our eminent physicians or surgeons, ex-cept an occasional baronetcy; the rank and file of the profession receive no reward or distinction.—Medical Press and Circular.

worked, and it was only by the action of the

electors of this country that the manliness of

Government could be restored and the

reality of English power sustained. (Long

and protracted cheers.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-WEDNESDAY. The Speaker took the chair at a Quarter

past Twelve o'clock. Mr. FORSTER AND THE GOVERNMENT.
Mr. FORSTER.—I will ask the House to give me their attention for a very few moments while I make a short statement on a personal matter arising out of an incident which happened vesterday at the close of the debate on he Arrears Bill (hear, hear). I was not in the body of the House at the time, or I would have saved the House the trouble of detaining them at all now. I would have referred to it at once if I had been in my place. My right hon. friend the Prime Minister called the attention of the right hon, gentleman the member for North Lincolnshire (Mr. Lowther), whom I am sorry not to see in his placesent him a private notice, but possibly he has not received it (a laugh)—calling his attention to a statement he was reported to have made in Yorkshire. It was, I think, to the effect that "Mr. Forster's colleagues were con-ducting clandestine negotiations to a great extent wholly unknown to him" (hear, hear). I must admit that I did not read that speech with attention. It was made after I left Yorkshire, when there was no possibiof my replying to it there, and, possibly, I did not scan every word as I might otherwise have done. But now that the statement has been alluded to in the House, and as I see by the papers this morning that the right hon. gentleman seems still to adhere to the statement, I think it due, both to my late colleagues and myself, to say that he has been absolutely misinformed (Ministerial cheers). The fact is, as I have already stated it in the House—and I am rather surprised that there should be any repetition of the statement—that I was cognisant of the negotiation to which he doubtless alluded, although the time came when I felt I could no longer share any responsibility connected with it (hear, hear). I repeat what I said before as regards this negotiation, that I would not have referred to it if it had not been referred to by others; but, as it has been referred to, I have felt it my duty to state exactly what I believe to have occurred so far as I was connected with it (hear, hear). If the right hon, gentleman were in his place I should ask him to accept my assurance, and I ask the House to accept it (hear, hear). It is entirely contrary to my belief that there was anything clandestine about the matter whatever (Ministeria

Mr. GLADSTONE .- I did not think that I had any legitimate locus standi yesterday when this matter arose, and, therefore, I remained silent after the explanation of the right hon. gentleman. I now rise only to say, as my right hon. friend was not in the House, that what happened was this. The right hon. gentleman the member for North Lincolnshire, with reference to something which had fallen from me in a former speech, expressed his desire to explain something or anything he had said, or to justify anything he might have said in the course of the Yorkshire election. He produced a considerable number of speeches apparently cut from the newspapers, and he did not seem aware exactly what passage he was called upon to sustain and justify. It was under these circumstances that I rose and read the passage particularly brought to my attention. I am much obliged to my right hon. friend, and I regret that the right hon. gentleman the member for North Lincolnshire is not here. Perhaps the matter may be referred to hereafter. I will not refer to it now, but as I have been obliged to say this much I will merely mention that there is a difference between me and my right hon. friend in this, that he uses the word "negotiation"in certain transactions a very important word (hear, hear). Of course, it is a very great difference between us and him that we should be compelled to deny entirely that that word

is applicable (Ministerial cheers). Mr. CHAPLIN .- I have just this moment received a communication from my right hon. friend the member for North Lincolnshire, and perhaps the House will allow me to remind them of the cause of his absence on this occasion (hear, hear). In the first place, I assume that he has not received in time the notice of the right hon, gentleman the member for Bradford, and, in the second place, my right hon. friend is a Steward of the ockey Club (laughter), and also a Steward of Epsom. The House will remember that my right hon, friend stated last night that if the Prime Minister was able to show him that the communications in question, both upon paper and oral, did not bear the interpretation which he had placed upon them, he would be very ready to withdraw. As to the statement of the late Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, of course I am unable to say what interpretation my right hon, friend would put upon it, but with regard to the word negotiation the right hon. gentleman

has used——(order).

The Speaker.—I think the hon, member must himself feel that in the absence of the right hon. gentleman it would not be desirable that he should pursue this matter further (hear, hear).

Mr. CHAPLIN.—I will not do so (hear, hear). Sir S. NORTHGOTE.—I wish to ask the Prime Minister whether he can hold out any prospect of holidays for Whitsuntide. Mr. GLADSTONE. - I do not wonder at the question of the right hon. gentleman; but I would ask the indulgence of the House a little longer. I will endeavour to form the best

subject to-morrow. PREVENTION OF CRIME (IRELAND) BILL. The adjourned debate on the motion for

judgment I can, and make a statement on the

going into Committee on the Prevention o Crime (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. DILLON, who predicted that this combination of conciliation and coercion would fail, as other such attempts had failed to pacify the country, and the Government must be prepared for future agitation. Outrage he said, was but the outcome of evictions, and as long as the Government refused to stop evictions he declared that he never would denounce outrages. In the districts where outrages prevailed men lived in constant terror of eviction, and if this horrible law succeeded in putting down outrages evictions would increase, notwithstanding the Arrear Bill, and the present state of things would recur. He denied that this Bill was a gift to the tenants, and on their behalf he repudiated it—it was rather a gift to the landlords—proposed by the Government to get out of the imbroglio in which they had landed themselves by turning a deaf ear to the advice of those members who knew Ireland. After defending Boycotting as the lesser of two evils which had been forced on the people by the refusal of the Government to give then protection and to do them justice, he criticised the clauses, contending that they proved the bill to be directed against liberty and not

Mr. GLADSTONE, with much solemnity and Mr. GLADSTONE, with much solemnity and earnestness, protested against Mr. Dillon's speech, which he said must be a "heart-breaking speech" to all who desired to see harmony prevailing between the two coun-He animadverted severely on Mr. Diltries. lon's refusal to denounce outrages, and his defence of Boycotting, which he himself condemned as an illegal combination to compel men to refrain from exercising their legal rights and discharging their legal obligations. Those who excused it, he said, made themselves responsible for the consequences.
What the Government had always maintained was that the Irish people should pursue their aims by legal means, and the only safety lay in observing legality and in respecting private judgment. But the course advocated by Mr. Dillon would result in the destruction of all private liberty, and the creation of a despotism entirely divorced from the control of law.

The Government would welcome all reason-

able criticism, but to prolong the debate would only exasperate animosity and inflame

Mr. Dawson was of opinion that the Prime Minister's denunciation was not ingenuous. as it was evident that Mr. Dillon referred to

unjust evictions. Mr. E. CLARKE said he could understand the feelings of the Prime Minister on hearing Mr. Dillon's speech, for it brought back to him in an unpleasant form some of his own indiscreet language,—such as the extenuation of "Boycotting" as exclusive dealing,—and it showed that the sole effect of the Kilmainham bargain had been to replace Mr. Parnell by a more resolute and powerful leader. As to the bill itself, though he agreed that special tribunals and an enlargement of summary jurisdiction were needed, he declined to support the bill because it erected the Lord-Lieutenant into an arbitrary despot. This Government did not deserve to have such confidence placed in them, inasmuch as they had used the Coercion Act, not to restore law and order, but to secure the success of their own legislation.

Mr. Anderson expressed his regret at the speech of Mr. Dillon, but at the same time confessed that he did not like the bill, as it would roll back the tide of popular feeling in Ireland for England. If it were not mitigated in Committee he should vote against the third

Mr. NORTHCOTE said he should vote for the bill with reluctance as a disagreeable necessity, and urged the Radical party if they supported the Government to do it cordially, for he held that to pass a Coercion Bill with no intention of putting it into effect would be full of danger to the State. Mr. Cohen supported the Bill as the means

of putting down intimidation.
Mr. RITCHIE said he had no confidence in

the manner in which the powers of the Bill would be administered, and he declined, to support it. The policy of the Government in both branches of conciliation and coercion had failed, and he would, therefore, no longer be dragged at their heels. Sir S. NORTHCOTE remarked that it would be a great misfortune if an uncertain sound

proceeded from the Conservative benches at the present moment. He saw much to blame and to criticise in the Ministerial policy, but in this time of trial it was incumbent that all parties should co-operate to maintain the authority of the Imperial Government. After a heated and discursive invective from Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Borlase said that,

repugnant as the Bill was, the speech of Mr. Dillon showed it to be a necessity, and Mr. Commins vigorously condemned the Bill as unconstitutional.

The debate was then adjourned on the motion of Mr. Parnell. The House adjourned at ten minutes to 6

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY. The Queen walked and drove with Princess Beatrice and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove with the Prin-

At Windsor on Wednesday the 63d birthday of her Majesty the Queen was observed with the customary honours. Flags were dis-played from the houses of the principal resi-dents and from the Guildhall, and the bells of St. George's Chapel and the St. John rang at intervals during the day. In the afternoon salutes of 21 guns were fired from the artillery in the Long Walk and from Fort Belvedere at Virginia Water. The Mayor of Windsor (Mr. Joseph Devereux) and the Corporation gave a banquet in the evening at the White Hart Hotel, the Queen contributing a fat buck from the Royal demesne to the entertainment. At Eton College the students were given a holiday in honour of the occasion.

The Prince of Wales gave a dinner party on Wednesday evening, at which the following were present:—The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Batthyany, Prince Soltykoff, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Earl of March, the Earl of Westmorland, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Hardwicke, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Earl of Bradford, Earl Howe, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Earl of Zetland, the Earl of Strafford, Viscount Falmouth, Viscount Downe, Viscount Folkestone, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Dorchester, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Rendlesham, Lord Vivisn, Lord Alington, the Right Hon. J. Lowther, Colonel the Hon. H. Forester, the Hon. Sir H. Hawkins, Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Sir George Chetwynd, Sir John D. Astley, Sir Richard Wallace, General Mark Wood, Colonel Owen Williams, Mr. Caledon Alexander, Mr. W. S. Stirling Crawfurd, Mr. W. G. Craven, Mr. T. Dr ke, and Mr. L. de Rothschild.

The Earl and Countess of Dartrey have arrived in Curzon-street from Dartrey House,

county Monaghan. Sir Owen and Lady Scourfield have arrived 5, Grafton-street, from South Wales. Mr. and Lady Sybil Tollemache have arrived at Brown's Hotel from the South of

France. There was no change in Miss de Burgh's condition up to a late hour on Wednesday evening.

THE DERBY.

Although for the first time in the recent history of the House of Commons, the Go-vernment of the day has yielded to the demands of the moment, the movement started by Sir Wilfrid Lawson finds no acceptance or favour with the many, as was very evident on Wednesday morning on the roads leading from the metropolis to the Downs. There was some rain overnight and in the early hours of the morning, but not enough to do more than to refresh the verdure at the roadside, or perhaps disconcert the sorry gathering of tramps and Merry Andrews who, for one day in the year, rely upon receiving at Epsom a substantial subsidy from the British public. Soon after eight o'clock the sky became beset with ominously black clouds, the wind at the same time becoming high. The crowd of royageurs however, thickened, many of them affecting the commodious waggonette, drawn in some instances by teams whose sombre "markings" told of frequent performances on far less joyous occasions. Later on, however, a few drags put in an appearance, together with one or two adventurous individuals, who, with more daring than discretion, and unmindful, perhaps, of the usual block on the return journey, drove down "tandem." The first suburban halting-place of the throng was, as usual, at the quaint old inn which bears the sign of the Windmill on Claphamcommon, and near to which there are the indications of an evident encroachment on the green in the shape of two glaring red brick mansions. At this point, stimulated by not a few "quenchers" of a more or less modest character, the pioneers of the procession proceeded to assume the strange headjustice provocative of no slight astonishment in the mind of the intelligent foreigner. Emboldened by this adventurous action on the part of its leaders, the crowd speedily made an almost universal display of the blue veils, dust coats, and other "properties" which had been carefully concealed so long as their owners were in the vicinity of home. Through Mitcham, on to Ewell, and thence to the broad expanse of Banstead, the same scene was repeated with even greater effect when the traffic became occasionally congested in the narrower highways. It was on such occasions that lively sallies and witticisms were given and taken, always with that good

Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,875. FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain. LONDON, MAY 24-25, 1882. MR. DILLON'S SPEECH. Is it worth while? Every Englishman, after reading Mr. Dillon's speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday, will naturally ask himself this question. Since all that England has yielded in deference to Irish demands-measures not merely of justice but generosity — seems to have proved unavailing, is it worth while to continue to make sacrifice of national and Imperial interests, in order to pursue the path of conciliation towards an irreconcileable people? For more than a decade Ireland has overshadowed the proceedings of the Legislature of the United Kingdom. English and Scotch business has been indefinitely postponed; matters of Imperial moment have been neglected so that we might testify our willingness to govern Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas. The Irish Church has been disestablished and disendowed; the Land system of the country has been twice revolutionised; changes of vital importance have been introduced into the Higher Education, and Parliament has at this moment before it a to make a free gift of two three millions to the poorer class of the Irish tenants. Yet what is the result of all these efforts? Mr. Dillon's speech of Wednesday supplies us with an answer. Mr. Gladstone himself has more than once acknowledged that the remedial treatment applied to Ireland is unwarranted by any political precedent. The condition of things which excuses the Arrears Bill is not more exceptional than that which justifies the new Coercion Bill. The Land Act of last year was admitted by the Prime Minister to violate the traditions and principles of political economy. The whole measure was, he confessed, an anomaly, and it was only its heroic proportions which made it tolerable. And yet the Irish tenantry or the Irish agitators are dissatisfied with the working of the Land Act. The Government do not obstinately take their stand upon the merits of the measure. They allow themselves to be convinced that it is capable of improvement, and they supplement it with a proposal which, as we have already pointed out, will have the effect of making a prea homely, unexaggerated way of telling sent of between two and three millions to the Irish people. They make the offer in order that evictions may be stopped, and they ask in return is that leaders of the Irish people will assist then in putting down outrages. That is the exact situation. How do the responsible chiefs of the Irish party meet it? The reply is to be found in the words with which Mr. Dillon surprised and shocked the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon. After having repudiated the notion that he and his friends had ever regarded an Arrears Bill as a settlement of the Irish Land Question, Mr. Dillon went on to say that he had "never consented. nor would be ever consent, to state that he could put down outrages as long as evictions prevailed. He had never denounced outrage in Ireland, and he would never denounce it until the Government denounced evictions." These, it must be remembered, are not the words of a hareriously incorrect, as Sir John Holker's brained and irresponsible agitator, addresscareer shows. Nine out of ten of the ing an Irish mob from a Tipperary platmen who are raised to the Bench in these form. They are the deliberate declaration of a thoughtful and capable Irish representative in the House of Commons, and they are uttered within three weeks of the atrocious murders in the Phœnix Park, the authors of which are still undetected. Who, we ask, can feel surprised that they should be undetected when a man in the position of Mr. Dillon proclaims that his lips are sealed for the purpose of protesting against outrages so long as landlords are permitted to enforce the legal right of eviction? Who can be astonished that Mr. Gladstone should charac-" heart-breaking " the speech in which such counsel is given and such opinions are expressed? Mr. Dillon's propositions were, in the words of the Prime Minister, "laid down with almost mathematical rigour," and though the Former generations of lawyers required to be adepts in abstruse technical branches of law; but now-a-days it is the chief work of men who get to the front in the member for Tipperary more than once in-

terrupted Mr. Gladstone's analysis of them, he scorned substantially to deny the accuracy of his interpretation. Nothing is wanted to deepen the sense of melancholy and humiliation. Mr. Dillon will not even agree to a truce with the Government unless they are willing summarily to convert into an Alsatia of the Land League. That, in effect, is the ultimatum which was delivered to the Prime Minister. No wonder that Mr. Gladstone replied to it with warmth, and that he appealed to the regard for law and order which is the pervading sentiment of the English, and, it may be hoped, of a large proportion of the Irish, people. What-ever the mistakes of the Prime Minister and of his colleagues in regard to Ireland. however culpable their indecision and want of courage, the fact must not be forgotten that Mr. Gladstone has staked the personal reputation which is the realised result of a great career, upon the success of his Irish policy. We are not now concerned to call in question Mr. Gladstone's motives. Worthy or unworthy, they do not affect the issue. The Prime Minister has exposed himself to unpopularity, to distrust, to the imminent risk of overthrow in order that he might settle the Irish Question. He has made concessions, and has even been a party to transactions of a gravely compromising character. And now the return which awaits him is Mr. Dillon's defiance and summary rejection of his latest and most pacific proposals. The speech in which the Debate was closed by Sir Stafford Northcote was worthy of the Leader of the Opposition. He appreciated the gravity of the position and the duties which the crisis imposes upon the Conservative Party. Differences of political opinion disappear before an emergency like the just grievances of the Irish people, but they have no sympathy with men who foster crime and encourage outrage solely to serve political ends .- Standard.

THE LATE SIR JOHN HOLKER. Every one will be sensible that a man of great capacity, who might have adorned the Bench, has gone. It is not every one, however, who will be aware of the gravity of the loss in the opinion of Sir John Holker's professional brethren. Some men, and those not the least remarkable, achieve in the estimation of those who have to struggle with or consort with them in their business reputations far superior to that which they attain among the public. Among such was Sir John Holker. He was not a very successful law officer. Truth will not permit us to say that he commanded attention by his political knowledge or the earnestness of his convictions. He came to politics untrained. As a law officer of the Crown, he was compelled to attack on the spur of the moment questions with which he, first a busy local" and then a successful leader in London, was unfamiliar. He committed mistakes of which his adversaries made the most. He was not at home in political discussions, and he sometimes gave utterance to statements which required correction or modification, and which did not always recommend themselves to the heads of his party. No doubt, as the House of Commons became better acquainted with him, esteem for him rose, and those who had been disposed to speak slightingly of him were often, on further acquaintance, the readiest to acknowledge his sagacity and impartiality. But Sir John Holker's successes were achieved at the Bar, and not in the House

of Commons. His adversaries and companions in forensic strife will keep the most durable record of his rare merits. They will always think of him as a great advocate, surpassed or equalled by only one or two of his time. He was not eloquent in the popular acceptation of the term-in fact, few men were less so. He had no capacity of quick repartee, so as to enliven a case and to make each phase of it a new scene in a drama acted before the jury. His mode of opening a case was unexciting, almost soporific. Yet towards the end of a long perplexing inquiry, with a multitude of conflicting views presenting themselves, a jury came somehow to lean upon this plain-speaking Lancashire man, who seemed to be the most impartial person in Court, who never talked nonsense, who was never unfair to his adversaries, and who was ready to make all possible concessions to his opponents With his tact and conciliatory ways he was pre-eminently the thirteenth juryman. He had

his story and making his points which never failed to be effective either at Nisi Prius or in Banc. His successes with juries were remarkable; and the secret of it was not to be traced so much to extraordinary brilliancy or astuteness as to a manly simplicity and robustness of nature. It fell to him more than to any other law officer of this generation to conduct pro-secutions of importance on behalf of the Crown; and his statements never failed to be models of fairness and candour. Only a few of his judgment are reported. But enough is on record to give promise that he would have been an admirable Judge. His career illustrates a good side of our judicial system, and one, too, not always recognized. In one of his diatribes against it Bentham dwells upon the absurdity of making Judges of "thoroughpaced English lawyers" "poisoned with the study of law." The remark is cu-

days are not profound lawyers in the sense that they know by heart a large number of cases. Most of them have, no doubt, got a firm hold of general principles, which secures them against serious mistakes; but their memories are not storehouses of decisions. Their daily business is concerned to a wonderfully small extent with dry points of law. At one time they may have to master the intricacies of some manufacturing process, so as to be able to explain the defects in the specification of a patent. At another they may be called upon to comprehend the steps of some business so as to be able to criticise the reasonableness of an alleged trade custom.

legal profession to master complicated sets of facts, to comprehend quickly and clearly modes in which business is conducted, to be able to avail themselves of the special knowledge of chemists, engineers, architects, merchants. The late Sir John Holker attributed his success in no small degree to the knowledge which he displayed in one case of the machinery and processes in use in a cotton mill. Such ar occupation as we have described is not calculated to train accomplished jurists. But, perhaps even more than deep acacquaintance with the text of the Pandects or the subtle analyses of Austin, it is calculated to prepare those who administer the law to comprehend and deal with the manifold affairs of life which come before an English Judge." Sir John Holker was a striking instance of that practical sagacity and large knowledge of life and affairs which are as valuable to a Judge as im-

mense erudition, or are at least a very good substitute for it .- Times. THE OPENING OF THE SAINT A special correspondent of the Times in a despatch, dated Milan, May 24, gives the following description of the inaugural trip through the St. Gothard Tunnel:--Two long trains conveying 13 Germans

308 Swiss and 229 Italians arrived here last evening from Lucerne, having accomplished the journey by the St. Gothard Pass in 12 present. Mr. Dillon's speech has marked out the path which the Government must tread. Mr. Gladstone has given an assur-

people. They are prepared, as they have

been for many years past, to redress the

hours. It was the inaugural solemn trip, and as successful as the dust, thunder rand crowds, much noise and confusion could make it. Some efforts were directed towards preparing saloon carriages in the trains and separate tables in the banquet rooms, but the programme could not easily be carried out to the letter; and ranks nationalities. letter; and ranks, nationalities, dignities, and authorities were often thrown together on the footing of a good-humoured promiscaous familiarity. The great men of the occasion were the Ministers of the ance that it will be persevered in; Sir Stafford Northcote has promised him the ready support of his followers. There is no doubt as to the feeling of the English German Empire and of several German States, the President of the Swiss Con-lederation, three Italian Hinisters, the Presidents of the Italian Sepate and Chamber of Deputies, and the Diplomatic Agents of the three nations, Ministers, Secretaries, Consuls, and a Corps Diplomatique

GOTHARD TUNNEL.

mustering 43 members, were all in plain travelling travelling costume, only a very few decora-tion ribands and rosettes being here and there visible. The morning was splendid as we left Lucerne, but clouds gathered on the mountain summits as we advanced; and a smart shower greeted us as we halted at the Goschenen station, marking the northern en-trance of the great tunnel, for breakfast. Here the crowding and pushing at the doors and along the thronged tables was something appalling. There was a little to eat, and more than enough to drink, for some lucky ones but not a few unfortunates were sent empty away, as only 15 minutes' stay was allowed. The famished ones however solaced them-selves with their cigarettes, and unconquerable good humour prevailed. It was a memorable holiday for the people of the valleys of the Reuss and the Ticino. The entire population, including the children, were out in holiday garb, all shouting and applications as we proceeded from north to applauding, as we proceeded from north to south, in a crescendo of genuine enthusiasm. I spare the reader descriptions of flags, arches, flowers, and wreaths; of the music of brass bands, the peal of bells from the steeples. and of the thunder of mountain artillery with its thousand echoes from every crag cliff, and ravine of the surrounding hill sides. The tunnel was crossed in 23 minutes, and as we came rapidly down from Airolo to Faido and Bellinzona the Italian sun greeted us, and the broadening valley assumed an aspect of southern luxuriancy. From Bellinzona we dashed across Monte Cenere to Lugano, where he arrived early in the afternoon, and stopped fully two hours for dinner Everything proceeded here with admirable order. At a sumptuous banquet we were attended by fair young mountain Hebes; and when the edge of our appetite was somewhat blunted a bevy of little girls, dressed in white, carrying baskets of flowers, glided along the tables, handing bouquets, and not unfrequently receiving kisses in return. Precisely as joy was at its highest, and good wine pro-duced its wonted exhilarating effects, flashes of lightning and peals of thunder informed us that we were to have one of the sudden ountain storms which are here experienced mountain storms which are here experienced. The crowds outside disappeared under a vast mass of struggling umbrellas, and the deligi even broke through the roof of the hastilyconstructed banquetting pavilion. But the spirits of the guests were not damped by the few drops which entered, and a burst of applause broke from all the tables, as the thunder had been part of the performance laid down in the programme. storm, however, was as short as it was violent The sun flashed forth with redoubled power. and the spirits of the company, which had never flagged, rose with increased buoyancy. To tone them down a little the infliction of the inevitable speeches succeeded. They were commenced here, as at Lucerne on the previous evening, not at the close, but near the middle of the dinner, in the midst of the clatter of knives and forks, and with hardly any interruption of eating and drinking. Very eloquent speeches they were, I dare say, very appropriate and patriotic; but they had the unpardonable fault of being inaudible to the immense majority of the guests: having but small chance of being made known to th world by shorthand writers, in journals to which they might as well have been sent in manuscript; the orators using either German or Italian. The speeches were intended to illustrate the political and commercial impor-tance of this great international railway line.

perity among them.

The train next proceeded past Chiasso and Como, where the whole of the vast and welldressed population greeted the welcome strangers. We arrived at Milan at 8 p.m.

the shortest and best means of communica-

tion across the Alps, destined to join nations

naturally bound by community of interests and to promote peace, good-will, and pros-

MR. DAVITT'S "TICKET OF LEAVE." One of the Ministerial prints says that the usual undertaking to comply with the conditions of his licence or "ticket-ofleave 'was not required from Michael Davitt on his discharge from Portland; thus implying that prisoners usually make some promise or declaration on the subject :-As a matter of fact, no prisoner ever enters into any engagement or makes any promise whatever when his licence is given him. Or the morning of his release, having dressed himself in his "liberty clothes" (which are furnished by Government if the convict does not intend to apply to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society), he is summoned to the governor's office, and the clerk gives him his

gratuity and licence. If the prisoner cannot read, the conditions are read over to him by the clerk. This clearly was not needed in Michael Davitt's case. But under no circum-stances is the farce of extracting an undertaking from the convict gone through. It would be worthless as a security, and wholly unnecessary besides, because the document itself very plainly states what will happen namely, the revocation of the licenceconvict neglects its conditions. These he is supposed to read, mark, learn, inwardly digest, and act upon, whether he has plighted his troth to the governor's clerk to do so or not. As a good deal of misconception seems to prevail on the subject, we may add that the conditions of a ticket-of-leave are as fol-

lows:-I. The holder shall preserve his licence and pre-I. The holder shall preserve his licence and produce it when called upon to do so by a magistrate or police officer. 2. He shall abstain from any violation of the law. 3. He shall not habitually associate with notoriously bad characters, such as reputed thieves and prostitutes. 4. He shall not lead an idle and dissolute life without visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood. If his licence is forfeited or revoked in consequence of a conviction for any offence, he will be liable to undergo a term of penal servitude equal to the portion of years which remained unexpired when his licence was granted—namely, the term of years.

years. It is obvious from this that Michael Davitt may do a great deal of mischief without infringing any of these conditions or incurring any risk of the revocation of his licence to be at large,"-St. James's Gazette.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

On Wednesday night the Marquis of Salisbury was present at a large Conservative gathering at the Town Hall, Stratford, held under the auspices of the South Essex Conservative Registration Associa-

Replying to an address presented on behalf of the association by Mr. Wragg, the secretary, the Marquis, who was received with protracted cheering, said he was delighted to be present on such an occasion, and he would remind them that a registration association was really the workshop where their policy was shaped, although it might receive its finish and polish in the two Houses of the Legislature, Some might feel that the posi-tion of the Conservative party was at this moment discouraging. They saw large majo-rities against them in the House of Commons but he advised them not to attach more im portance to the fact than it deserved. laugh.) The Liberal party took great on The Liberal party took great credi for the last general election, but they torgot the small number of people who brought about the change. If anybody would study the subject he would find that some two thousand people turned the scale in Great Britain and when recent victories were quoted it was marvellous to find that the Liberal party could solace themselves with so little (A laugh.) He said this because if the Liberal vote. was falling of throughout the country as the lest electrons had shown. it was very clear that Mr. Gladstone and his Government did not now represent the majority of the constituences. Load the majority of the constituence

cheers). It was clear, therefore, that the constituencies had a heavy duty before them, and that every person should use his influence through registration societies before the next decision was taken. (Cheers.) The power of the electors was enormous, and the lems which confronted the Government were greater, probably, than we had ever yet had to face. The Irish question, of course, dwarfed everything, and it was upon that that the political opinion of the country was centred. (Hear, hear.) But they must not imagine that it depended altogether upon Parliament or upon statesmen, but it rested on the stern will of the constituencies them-(Cheers.) That Ireland should be a part of the political system of this country vas undoubted, and its geographical position we could not escape from, but they must assume that there were a certain and considerable number of malcontents in the country, who desired nothing more than to break up the connection with Great Britain. He feared that these malcontents were sup-ported by what he must term a majority of the Irish people of Ireland at this moment, although he did not believe that this majority vere really adverse to English rule. They had asked for information from official sources in reference to Ireland more than in respect of any other country, and they had been told that the mouths of the officials were sealed. They had now, however, managed to gain some information from a letter written by Mr. Staples, an Irish magistrate, which had rebeen published, and which referred to the death of Mr. Burke. The writer of the letter stated that he had received a communication from the late Mr. Burke, in which the latter said, "You may thank Mr. Gladstone for it all." That seemed to him to give a solution to the whole question, and showed the history of Ireland with regard to England under Liberal rule. But he would not rest here. He would mention the name of Mr. Goldwin Smith who was hostile to him in politics, and who had openly declared that for the last two years we had had no Government in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) That he regarded as a positive fact. Mr. Gladstone's error was that he had made government and legislation in Ireland an instrument wherewith to purchase the support of the Liberal party in Parliament, and he had made it still further an instrument to buy up outrages. Four times he had preached that lesson to the Irish people. He did so in the ease of the Irish Church, he did so in the first Land Act, and he had done so on other occasions. (Cheers.) Lord Beaconsfield two years ago warned the people that an effort was being made to disintegrate the Empire which would be more dangerous than pestilence and famine, but the Liberal party into power on ambiguous promises, and they brought in a Land Act which transferred a quarter of the property of the landlord to those who were in possession of the land. That was a direct revolution of the principles of free contract, which Mr. Gladstone said ought never to take place. (Cheers.) They new now from Mr. Chamberlain that the Land League was looked upon as a very useful auxiliary in passing the Land Act, but the Coercion Act—the mild measure under which the Conservative party maintained the peace of Ireland—was abandoned when a Liberal Government came into office, and more extreme measures had to be resorted to. the imprisonment of Mr. Parnell and others and the contracts or negotiations which had been entered into, he was perfectly be-wildered, but it was pretty clear that there was a contract—that Mr. Parnell said he would help to pass Liberal meafrom prison. What he complained of was that Mr. Parnell, who had been in-What he complained of carcerated on the charge of being guilty of reasonable practices, had been suddenly released. Either Mr. Parnell was an injured man, or else Mr. Gladstone was bartering the interests of the Empire for Parliamentary advantage. (Cheers.) Referring to the Arrears Bill, Lord Salisbury said it was an attempt to saddle the Consolidated Fund, to which the English taxpayer contributed, order to assist the Irish tenant. He saw no reason at all why that should be done. Mr. Gladstone had told them that the amount required would be very small, but he looked upon prophecies from the Treasury bench, which were naturally uncertain, with a very great deal of suspicion. They were told with reference to the School Boards that they would not cost more than a three-penny rate, but they knew that in most places the rate amounted to sixpence and in many cases to a shilling in the pound, and he believed that a larger sum would be drawn from the Consolidated Fund under the Arrears Bill than the Government contemplated. Even if it only amounted to a million and a half, that was equal to a penny on the income tax, and was it satisfactory that those who had to bear the burden should feel that they were paying what the Irish tenant ought to pay for himself? This was a most unjust arrangement It was unjust to take the funds of the Irish Church, in the first place, and it was unjus o take a quarter of the property of the landlord and give it to the tenant. But was it government? And could any Government succeed under such a system? Depend upon it, it was a mistake to think that these terrible businesses arose from a policy in Ireland itself. It was here in England that the mistakes were made,

and protracted cheers.) HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE .- M. Dumas, perpetual secretary to the French Academy of Sciences, has received instruc-tions from the Minister of the Interior to make out a list of the savants who have died or been mained while performing experi-ments or making researches in the interests of science. The intentions of the Government are to grant a pension to the widows and children of these savants or to those who have been injured. The list will be a long one. The French Government will, no doubt into consideration the cases of those medical men who have died while attending diphtheria or fever in the Paris hospitals, and those medical men who have perished in attempts to solve some of the results of drug actions on themselves, or who have in any way risked their lives for the good of humanity, will not be forgotten. France, to numanty, will not be forgotten. France, to her credit, honours her medical men. Her Senate, her House of Deputies, are open to them; her decorations are bestowed with no niggard hand upon them. Few honours are given our eminent physicians or surgeons, except an occasional baronetcy; the rank and fife of the profession receive no required. of the profession receive no reward or inction.—Medical Press and Circular.

and the mistakes were made by the Liberal

party as a means of extending their influence; and still more, because the Liberal Govern-

ment were in office they had tried to vote

away money as blackmail to secure peace and

tranquility in the country. (Cheers.) It was

because this was the system the Governmen

ad adopted which rendered Ireland still

disgrace to England. Mr. Gladstone neve

said a truer word than when he said we were

in the presence of a social revolution, but he

would not pause to ask to whom it was due (A laugh.) But they must not compromise with it. The question was whether the

Government should be struck down or whether

the revolution would strike down the Govern-

ment. (Cheers.) He would assist to pass

any measure which would secure peace: but

there must be no doubt as to supremacy; and

until that just and preliminary condition was established every effort would be futile. (Cheers.) The present House of Commons simply echoed the mandates of the Government. Feeble as that Government was, it

wielded that screw by which the caucus was

worked, and it was only by the action of the

electors of this country that the manliness of

Government could be restored and the

reality of English power sustained. (Long

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-WEDNESDAY. The Speaker took the chair at a Quarter

past Twelve o'clock. MR. FORSTER AND THE GOVERNMENT.
Mr. FORSTER.—I will ask the House to give me their attention for a very few moment while I make a short statement on a personal matter arising out of an incident which happened yesterday at the close of the debate on the Arrears Bill (hear, hear). I was not in the body of the House at the time, or I would have saved the House the trouble of detaining them at all now. I would have referred to it at once if I had been in my place. My right hon, friend the Prime Minister called the attention of the right hon, gentleman the mem-ber for North Lincolnshire (Mr. Lowther) whom I am sorry not to see in his place—I sent him a private notice, but possibly he has not received it (a laugh)—calling his attention to a statement he was reported to have made in Yorkshire. It was, I think, to the effect that "Mr. Forster's colleagues were conducting clandestine negotiations to a great extent wholly unknown to him" (hear, hear). I must admit that I did not read that speech with attention. It was made after I left Yorkshire, when there was no possibi-lity of my replying to it there, and, possibly, I did not scan every word as I might otherwise have done. But now that the statement has been alluded to in the House, and as I see by the papers this morning that the right hon. gentleman seems still to adhere to the statement, I think it due, both to my late colleagues and myself, to say that he has been absolutely misinformed (Ministerial cheers) The face is, as I have already stated it in the House—and I am rather surprised that there should be any repetition of the statement that I was cognisant of the negotiation to which he doubtless alluded, although the time came when I felt I could no longer share any responsibility connected with it (hear, hear). I repeat what I said before as regards this negotiation, that I would not have referred to it if it had not been referred to by others; but, as it has been referred to, I have felt it my duty to state exactly what I believe to have occurred so far as I was connected with it (hear, hear). If the right hon, gentleman were in his place I should ask him to accept my assurance, and I ask the House to accept in hear, hear). It is entirely contrary to my belief that there was anything clandestine about the matter whatever (Ministerial

cheers).
Mr. Gladstone.—I did not think that I had any legitimate locus standi yesterday when this matter arose, and, therefore, I remained silent after the explanation of the right hon. gentleman. I now rise only to say, as my right hon. friend was not in the House, that what happened was this. The right hon. gentleman the member for North Lincolnshire, with reference to something which had fallen from me in a former speech, expressed his desire to explain something or anything he had said, or to justify anything he might have said in the course of the Yorkshire election. He produced a considerable number of speeches apparently cut from the newspapers, and he did not seem aware exactly what passage he was called upon to sustain and justify. It was under these circumstances that I rose and read the passage particularly brought to my attention. I am much obliged to my right hon, friend, and I regret that the right hon, gentleman the member for North Lincolnshire is not here. Perhaps the matter may be referred to hereafter. I will not refer to it now, but as I have been obliged to say this much, I will merely mention that there is a difference between me and my right hon. friend in this, that he uses the word "negotiation"—in certain transactions a very important word (hear, hear). Of course, it is a very great difference between us and him that we should he compelled to deny entirely that that word is applicable (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. CHAPLIN.-I have just this moment received a communication from my right hon. friend the member for North Lincolnshire, and perhaps the House will allow me to re-mind them of the cause of his absence on this occasion (hear, hear). In the first place, I assume that he has not received in time the notice of the right hon, gentleman the member for Bradford, and, in the second place, my right hon. friend is a Steward of the Jockey Club (laughter), and also a Steward of Epsom. The House will remember that my right hon. friend stated last night that if the Prime Minister was able to show him that the communications in question, both upon paper and oral, did not bear the interpretation which he had placed upon them, he would be very ready to withdraw. As to the state-ment of the late Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, of course I am unable to say what interpretation my right hon. friend would put upon it, but with regard to the word negotiation the right hon. gentleman

has used——(order), The SPEAKER .- I think the hon. member must himself feel that in the absence of the right hon. gentleman it would not be desirable that he should pursue this matter further (hear, hear).

Mr. CHAPLIN.—I will not do so (hear, hear). WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

Sir S. Northcore.—I wish to ask the Prime Minister whether he can hold out any prospect of holidays for Whitsuntide. Mr. Glanstone.—I do not wonder at the question of the right hon. gentleman; but I would ask the indulgence of the House a little longer. I will endeavour to form the best udgment I can, and make a statement on the subject to-morrow.

PREVENTION OF CRIME (IRELAND) BILL, The adjourned debate on the motion for going into Committee on the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. Dillon, who predicted that this com-bination of conciliation and coercion would fail, as other such attempts had failed to pacify the country, and the Government must be prepared for future agitation. Outrage, he said, was but the outcome of cylctions, and as long as the Government refused to stor evictions he declared that he never would denounce outrages. In the districts where outrages prevailed men lived in constant terror of eviction, and if this horrible law succeeded in putting down outrages evictions would increase, notwithstanding the Arrears Bill, and the present state of things would recur. He denied that this Bill was a gift to the tenants, and on their behalf he repudiated it—it was rather a gift to the landlords—proposed by the Government to get out of the imbroglio in which they had landed themselves by turning a deaf ear to the advice of those members who knew Ireland. After defending Boycotting as the lesser of two evils which had been forced on the people by

the refusal of the Government to give them protection and to do them justice, he criticised the clauses, contending that they proved the bill to be directed against liberty and no Mr. GLADSTONE, with much solemnity and carnestness, protested against Mr. Dillon's speech, which he said must be a "heart-breaking speech" to all who desired to see harmony prevailing between the two coun-tries. He animadyerted severely on Mr. Dil-lon's refusal to denounce outrages, and his defence of Boycotting, which he himself condemned as an illegal combination to compe men to refrain from exercising their legal rights and discharging their legal obligations Those who excused it, he said, made themselves responsible for the consequences What the Government had always maintained was that the Irish people should pursue their aims by legal means, and the only safety lay in observing legality and in respecting private judgment. But the course advocated by Mr. Dillon would result in the destruction of all private liberty, and the creation of a despotism entirely divorced from the control of law. The Government would welcome all reasonable criticism, but to prolong the debate would only exasperate animosity and inflame

Mr. Dawson was of opinion that the Prime Minister's denunciation was not ingenuous. as it was evident that Mr. Dillon referred to unjust evictions.

Mr. E. CLARKE said he could understand the eelings of the Prime Minister on hearing Mr. Dillon's speech, for it brought back to him in an unpleasant form some of his own indiscreet language, -such as the extenuation of "Boycotting" as exclusive dealing,—and it showed that the sole effect of the Kilmainham bargain had been to replace Mr. Parnell by a more resolute and powerful leader. As to the bill itself, though he agreed that special tribunals and an enlargement of summary jurisdiction were needed, he declined to support the bill because it erected the Lord-Lieutenant into an arbitrary despot. This Government did not deserve to have such confidence placed in them, inasmuch as they had used the Coercion Act, not to restore law and order, but to

Mr. Andreason expressed his regret at the speech of Mr. Dillon, but at the same time confessed that he did not like the bill, as it would roll back the tide of popular feeling in Ireland for England. If it were not mitigated in Committee he should vote against the third reading.

Mr. Northcote said he should vote for the

bill with reluctance as a disagreeable necessity, and urged the Radical party if they supported the Government to do it cordially, for he held that to pass a Coercion Bill with no intention of putting it into effect would be full of danger to the State. Mr. Cohen supported the Bill as the means

of putting down intimidation.

Mr. Ritchie said he had no confidence in the manner in which the powers of the Bill would be administered, and he declined to support it. The policy of the Government in both branches of conciliation and coercion had failed, and he would, therefore, no longer be dragged at their heels.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE remarked that it would be a great misfortune if an uncertain sound proceeded from the Conservative benches at the present moment. He saw much to blame and to criticise in the Ministerial policy, but in this time of trial it was incumbent that all parties should co-operate to maintain the authority of the Imperial Government.

After a heated and discursive invective

from Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. BORLASE said that, repugnant as the Bill was, the speech of Mr. Dillon showed it to be a necessity, and Mr. Commins vigorously condemned the Bill as

The debate was then adjourned on the motion of Mr. Parnell. The House adjourned at ten minutes to 6

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen walked and drove with Princess Beatrice and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove with the Prin-

At Windsor on Wednesday the 63d births day of her Majesty the Queen was observed with the customary honours. Flags were dis-played from the houses of the principal resi-dents and from the Guildhall, and the bells of St. George's Chapel and the parish church of St. John rang at intervals during the day. In the afternoon salutes of 21 guns were fired from the artillery in the Long Walk and from Mayor of Windsor (Mr. Joseph Devereux) and the Corporation gave a banquet in the even-ing at the White Hart Hotel, the Queen contributing a fat buck from the Royal demesne to the entertainment. At Eton College the students were given a holiday in honour of

The Prince of Wales gave a dinner party on Wednesday evening, at which the following were present:—The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Batthyany, Prince Soltykoff, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Earl of March, the Earl of Westmorland, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Hardwicke, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Earl of Bradford, Earl Howe, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Earl of Zetland, the Earl of Strafford, Viscount Falmouth, Viscount Downe, Viscount Folkestone, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Dorchester, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Rendlesham, Lord Vivisn, Lord Alington, the Right Hon. J. Lowther, Colonel the Hon. H. Forester, the Hon. Sir H. Hawkins, Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Sir George Chetwynd, Sir John D. Astley, Sir Richard Wallace, General Mark Wood, Colonel Owen Williams, Mr. Caledon Alexander, Mr. W. S. Stirling Crawfurd, Mr. W. G. Craven, Mr. T.

Droke, and Mr. L. de Rothschild. The Earl and Countess of Dartrey have arrived in Curzon-street from Dartrey liouse, county Monaghan,
Sir Owen and Lady Scourfield have arrived

at 5, Grafton-street, from South Wales.
Mr. and Lady Sybil Tollemache have arrived at Brown's Hotel from the South of France.

There was no change in Miss de Burgh's condition up to a late hour on Wednesday evening.

> POLITICAL ITEMS. (FROM THE "STANDARD.")

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

The Government have, we believe, decided to give the House of Commons a short Whitsuntide Recess, and Mr. Gladstone will probably ask the House to adjourn from Friday (to-day) until Thursday next.

Mr. Dillon's speech was the subject of much talk in the lobby on Wednesday afternoon. It was unreservedly condemned by English and Scotch members, and most of the Irish members spoke of it as "inopportune." It is believed that its effect will be to strengthen the Government in their resolution to pass the Government in their resolution to pass the Prevention of Crime Bill without any serious modification.

Mr. Chaplin has given notice that on the Motion to go into Committee on the Arrears Bill, he will move "That the House is willing, in case of necessity, to grant money from the public funds for purposes which it believes are for the best interests of Ireland, but it declines to proceed with a measure which imposes taxation for objects which, in its opinion, must tend to demoralise the people of that country."

FROM THE " MOBNING POST." We hear that the vacant Junior Lordship of the Treasury was offered to, and refused by, Mr. Richard Power, M.P. for Waterford,

hy, Mr. Richard Power, M.P. for Waterford, the Whip of the Home Rule Party. It has been subsequently offered to Mr. Richardson, M.P. for county Armagh.

There is much reason for believing that Mr. Gladstone, who has already indicated his adhesion to the desirability of giving consideration to the plea for "Home Rule," is contemplating another "new departure" and a fresh plan for settling Irish difficulties on the basis of four great provincial councils for the basis of four great provincial councils for the basis of four great provincial councils for the four provinces of Ireland. This, it is contended, would afford a large and satisfactory concession of local self-government. We need hardly point out that these great local recognition would expect to have the relies need hardly point out that they great local councils would expect to have the police subordinate to them, and that they would on their very first meeting vote for the principle of Unity and soek to transfer their divided. anthority to one seat in College-green.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.") When the House met on Wednesday a document was circulated amongst members below the gangway on the Manisterial side setting forth the desirability of amending the EVENING EDITION.

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great Britain.

LONDON, MAY 25-26, 1882. THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. Sir Charles Dilke, whose mastery of the art of answering questions has often been commented upon, is no less a master of the art of not answering them. He is a proficient in the necessary diplomatic virtue of reserve. If speech is a method of concealing one's thoughts, silence is a way still more effectual. Sir Charles Dilke knows how to hold his tongue. The united efforts of Baron de Worms, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Bourke, and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, got nothing out of him on Thursday night with respect to the affairs of Egypt which the world did not know before. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, with the courage which characterises him, is going to try again; but even he can scarcely hope much from the administration of further interrogatories. The main fact of the situation is this, that we are acting with France, and that France has reluctantly consented to the employ-ment of Turkish troops for the purpose of keeping order in Egypt. The proposal to this effect comes from England. and some surprise is expressed in French journals that it should proceed from a Ministry of which Mr. Gladstone is the Mr. Gladstone, they allege, was for turning the Turks "bag and baggage" out of Bulgaria, where the Sultan had all the rights of sovereignty. He is for introducing them into Egypt, where the Sultan has for many years been sovereign only in name, and by a pretension not always allowed, and is simply Suzerain in fact. Mr. Gladstone, it is objected, desired to convert the Sultan in his European provinces from Sovereign into Suzerain. In Egypt he is taking measures the effect of which will be to convert him from Suzerain into Sovereign. Whatever may be the force of these arguments as to tendency, we may certainly assume that they do not represent the intentions of the Prime Minister. The Government desire simply to maintain the state of things which has allowed the European control to discharge its beneficent work, but we must confess that we entertain very grave misgivings as to the policy of calling in the Sultan. The latest theory of Arabi Bey's motives and designs a theory which finds favour, we believe, among official people both in England and France—is that he is acting under instruc-tions from Constantinople. He is believed to be in direct communication with the Porte. Let us see what this means or may possibly mean-and possibilities in a matter of this kind have to be taken into serious account. Arabi Bey is master of the army, or at any rate he is master of the colonels who are masters of the army. He commands the religious enthusiasm of the more fanatical of the Mohammedan priesthood, and, what is as important. their revenues. They have voted him large sums. It is possible, therefore, that Egypt they would, either by the Sultan's orders or under some impulse of their own, place themselves on the side of Arabi Bey, amalgamate with the Egyptian army, and resist that European control which they are to be called in to enforce. Apart from these speculations, which we admit to be mere perchances, but which events may convert into actualities, the fact is a very grave one that we are acting with the very reluctant consent of France. France diplomatically is the Ministry of M. de Freycinet, and that Ministry is in a very precarious condition. The Leon incident is not yet terminated, and the retirement of the Minister of Finance would probably be the death-blow of the existing Cabinet. M. Gambetta, whose power in France, though diminished, is yet greater than that of any other public man, is the determined antagonist of Turkish intervention, and on this point his most formidable rival. M. Clémenceau. is believed to be on his side. It is by no means certain that if Turkish troops were landed in Egypt they would be employed for the European control and against Arabi Bey. In the shifting changes of French politics the permanent assent of France to a Turkish invention is by no means secure The position is one of difficulty and danger. We do not blame the action of the present Government. They had only a choice of embarrassments and perils; but, with domestic troubles more than

enough upon our hands, an Egyptian ad-

venture seems a gratuitous addition to re-

sponsibilities and perplexities not needing

any such enlargement .- Daily News.

MR. PARNELL OR MR. DILLON? A novel and perplexing difficulty has risen above the horizon of Irish politics. We have to choose between Mr. Dillon and Mr. Parnell, and to decide which of the two shall be accepted as the spokes-man of the discontented and rebellious portion of the Irish people. On Wednesday the member for Tipperary denounced the Government and all their works; and the storm which he then roused the member for Cork yesterday essayed to allay. Mr. Dillon was fierce, defiant, and vindictive; Mr. Parnell coos gently, and is all mildness and forbearance. Now, considering the vast difference in sentiment and opinion between the latest utterances of the two ex-prisoners of Kilmainham, both of whom are supposed to speak in Parliament in the name of the suppressed Land League and its out-and-out supporters, the people of this country may well pause, perplexed, not knowing which of them to deal with as the genuine champion of the social revolution. would seem as if Mr. Parnell, in his character of one of the high contract-ing parties to the Treaty of Kilmainham, had exceeded the authority delegated to him by his colleagues in durance and his clients at liberty. We await with anxiety the manifesto of Mr. Dillon; for it is impossible that he can remain silent under the imputations of Mr. Parnell. Admitting the imputations of Mr. Parnell. Admitting that he had not consulted with the Member for Tipperary since the previous afternoon, the Member for Cork took upon himself to explain away everything which may have seemed vexatious in that "heart-breaking" speech. The impression created in the mind of the Prime Minister and in the House of Commons by Mr. Dillon's trumpet of defiance was not, Mr. Parnell suggested, the same impression as that left on the mind of himself and Mr. O'Kelly when they were all three in prison. Clearly there has been some mistake somewhere. Mr. Parnell was anxious

to put the Premier right as to Mr. Dillon's real meaning, which appears to have been grievously misconstrued by every one, the Member for Cork excepted. While in gaol the Parliamentary prisoners had frequently consulted together, and had done their best to tranquillise Ireland. That, said Mr. Parnell, was before their release was thought of, or there was any certainty that an effort would be made to settle the Arrears question; and, we may add, prior to the murders of Mr. Herbert and Mrs. Smythe. Comparing this deli-berate declaration of the heretofore acknowledged leader of the movement as to the desires and labours of the three Members of Parliament while under lock and key, with the latest incendiary speech of the Member for Tipperary, we are forced to the conclusion that the mercy of the Crown has been wasted upon one of them at least; and that, having been released. he has become more than ever an uncompromising enemy of the Imperial and Executive Government. Mr. Parnell avers that Mr. Dillon did not mean what he said on Wednesday, or that his meaning has been misunderstood. Both Parliament and the country would be delighted to hear as much from the lips of Mr. Dillon himself. With regard to the remarkable address of Mr. Parnell, wherein his apology for Mr. Dillon formed only the prelude, many persons will be inclined to welcome it in the light of the definition supplied by Mr. George Russell, that it is a public act of reparation for the errors of the past." We are ourselves not so sanguine of the speaker's "better mind," or inclined to exaggerate the importance of a qualified submission. First it must be ascertained beyond a question of doubt whether Mr. Parnell or Mr. Dillon is empowered to speak the sentiments of those who habitually prefer the persuasions of outrages to arguments more peaceable, and, as they may suppose, less powerful. Meanwhile, Mr. Parnell has "come down." He appears anxious for himself honestly and faithfully to fulfil his part in the Treaty of Kilmainham, and to co-operate with the Liberal party. His speech of yesterday is a masterly elucidation of the present aspect of the Irish difficulty from his point of view, and was, as it deserved to be, listened to with breathless attention by a crowded house. After apologising for Mr. Dillon, he proceeded to review the entire situation, both in the past and now. All that he, as leader of the Land League, ever expected was a gradual transfer on fair and equitable terms of the soil of Ireland from the landlords to the people. In that hope he had advocated boycotting, by which he meant that offending landlords should be "severely let alone." Since then, he regretted to say that boycotting had been very much abused, and that abuse of a useful and commendable weapon against the tyranny of rent merited the strongest and most stringent condemnation. It was very kind of Mr. Parnell to admit so much. He says that boycotting would not have been legitimate in any country where the law protected the poor as well as the rich, thereby assuming that such was not the case in Ireland: and, while confessing that it went too far, defended it generally as an effec-tual, if "rough, method" in the conquest of the soil of Ireland for the people. Mr. Parnell contends that, if the Arrears Bill is carried as it stands, it will temporarily protect the poorer tenants from eviction; and he would be willing even to accept the new Coercion Bill, provided it left the people of Ireland as free, politically, as were the people of the rest of what Mr. Parnell did not yenture to describe as the United Kingdom. The Member for Cork felicitates the Government on the present condition of Ireland as compared with its state in 1833. For, while there were one hundred and seventy-two agrarian murders in the year named, only seventeen were brought to light in 1881. Mr. Parnell makes out his argument numerically, but we fear it is not sufficiently convincing to prove that no necessity exists for further preventive measures. He is exceedingly anxious that the Government should not find themselves confronted and baulked by the machinations of secret societies, which are to spring up on every side with the passing of the Prevention of Crime Bill; and finally he appealed to Ministers not to play into the hands of the men who

THE IRISH-AMERICAN SUSPECTS.

committed the Phœnix Park murders, or

to shut the door against the efforts of moderators, presumably like himself.—

Daily Telegraph.

The diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Lowell about the Irish-American suspects has attracted considerable attention in America. In the period of the Civil War Mr. Seward held that aliens are subject to the same laws as citizens; but Mr. Frelinghuysen contends that it is an extreme doctrine, taken in the heat of conflict, and he alleges that her Majesty's Government did not accept it. and that Mr. Seward did not adhere to it. But it is the doctrine of international law, and we shall be surprised if Mr. Frelinghuysen can point to any repudiation of it, either by her Majesty's Government or by Mr. Seward :-

There were disputes as to the application of the doctrine; but that is quite another matter from the repudiation of it. Indeed, Mr. Frelinghuysen appears to admit the doctrine, for he says that every Sovereignty has a right to make and execute its own laws, and that Americans residing in a foreign country must be subject to the laws of the foreign State. He contends that it is not the interests of Governments to take extreme positions in such international questions. The American Secretary says that if a law takes possession of an American citizen and deprives him of his liberty without the allegation of any offence—if it leaves him incarcerated without the —if it leaves him incarcerated without the hope of trial or the chance of release—then it becomes the duty of the President to inquire why it was done. No one has been imprisoned in Ireland without the allegation of an offence; and, we may add, that no one was imprisoned without warning. The suspects were not arrested by an arbitrary decree of the Executive, but in pursuance of an Act of Parlia-

tizens charged with the commission of certain offences in Ireland being tried without a jury, because aliens are subject to the same laws as citizens. It is clear from the despatches of Mr. Lowell that some of the Irish-American suspects imagined that naturalisation in Ambi-rica would confer on them the right to reside rica would confer on them the right to reside in Ireland without being amenable to the laws of the country. One of the suspects, after completing his naturalisation in the United States, returned to Ireland, where he has remained for thirteen years. It is curious that the United States Government does not denounce such an impertment abuse of the privilege of American citizenship, and it is well that it should be known that such a trick is of no avail. Some of the New York newspapers ask for the recall of Mr. Lowell, but assuredly no American Minister will be able to obtain for Irish-Americans the privilege of conspiring against the Queen's Government, and disturbing the peace of the country, with absolute ing the peace of the country, with absolute impunity.—Evening Standard:

THE STATE OF IRELAND. The Lord Lieutenant received a deputation The Lord Lieutenant received a deputation on Thursday from the Corporation of Cork, who presented his Excellency with an address, in which, after welcoming his Excellency—the more warmly "because his reappointment secures for Ireland a direct representation in the Cabinet through her chief and responsible Governor" they take credit for having been the first companies in the first compani the first community in these realms that gave formal expression to its indignant denunciation of the crime committed in Phoenix Park His Excellency, in his reply, said—I carnestly hope that the improvement which is already to be discerned in the state of the country will increase, and that the application of the severer powers of the measure will not be necessary. If, unfortunately, crimes and illegal combination continue, it will be my duty rigorously, but with calmness and impartiality, to enforce the law. I earnestly hope that the remedial measure passed in Parliament last Session, and now being supplemented by a Bill dealing with arrears, will have a widely beneficial influence, and will enlist on the side of law and order and make active supporters of justice, the great mass of the people. To them I earnestly appeal to support the Government and to shake off that tyranny under which, through a considerable portion of the county, their liberty of action has been taken from them, and their lives endangered by a body of unscrupulous men. I do not believe that Irishmen wish this state of things to continue. It will be my first duty to try to restore confidence; but I shall only succeed restore confidence; but I shall only succeed if every man who wishes for the prosperity of Ireland will assert his independence, and with his neighbours help the Government to establish order and bring back peace.

At the Pallas Kenry Petty Sessions on Thursday, before the stipendiary magistrate, Captain Hotchell, an extraordinary case was heard. Some twelve fightermen, from Line.

heard. Some twelve fishermen from Lime-rick were prosecuted for a serious assault on fishermen. The assault in question, which was termed "a small naval battle" by the magistrates, was committed on the River Shannon on the 4th inst. opposite the village of Pallas Kenry. The Limerick fishermen complained that some farmers of Ringurny land, owing to the salmon season last year being an unusually good one, were turning fishermen this year, and that to the injury of men who had spent all their lives in salmon fishing. Warning was given to them to desist. This not having the desired effect, the six Limerick boats, manned by a crew of three men each, met an equal number of boats from Ringmoglan, and in mid river they eded to decide the dispute by a sort of naval encounter. Stones or sticks, and every kind of weapon or missile available for the purpose, and which had been provided before-hand, were vigorously used, and when the fight closed O'Brien on the Ringmoglan side had his arm and skull fractured, several of his men being also hors de combat. The Limerick men, who claimed the victory, had two of their number wounded so severely that they had to go into hospital for a fortnight, while others were less seriously injured. The Magistrate said such an occurrence was a dis-grace to the country, and to his mind it showed that if Home Rule were granted the result would be one continual scene of fighting

among the people.

Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M., returned to Limerick on Thursday from Dublin where he had a consultation with the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council as to the preservation of peace in the south and south-west of Ire-

Two sentry-boxes, while being conveyed from Limerick to Newport for the use of the troops there, were maliciously burned on the road at Castle Connell, while the driver rested in a house hard by.

THE ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARY FOR IRE-LAND.—Colonel Henry Brackenbury, C.B., left London for Dublin on Thursday night to take up the duties of his newly-created appointup the duties of his newly-created appointment of Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland. The duties of the post were shortly defined by the title of "Assistant-Secretary for Crime and Order," which Mr. Trevelyan used in replying to Lord Elcho last Monday; but it is desirable to state clearly why the new post has been created, and what its duties are. There are in Ireland two distinct bodies of police—the Dublin Metropolitan Force, acting within the Metropolitan area, and the Royal within the Metropolitan area, and the Royal Irish Constabulary, acting outside that area. These two bodies are quite independent of each other, and have hitherto had no common head over them except the Under-Secretary. This high official is charged with the whole administration of Ireland; and it is impossible that he can devote his exclusive attention questions of grime and order or to to questions of crime and order, or to collection of information in regard to the sources of crime. Such infor-mation is collected in the Under-Secretary's office, and also by each of the separate police forces. The new Assistant-Secretary will relieve the Under-Secretary of all this portion of his duties. He will be the one official charged with all matters of police and crime in Ireland. It will be his duty to collect information from all sources, and to issue orders for action upon the information by the whole police forces of Ireland. Working under the immediate personal direction of the Lord Lieutenant, he will issue instructions in his name in all matters connected with police and crime to the special and other resident magistrates, as well as to the Inspector-General of Constabulary and to the Chief General of Constabulary and to the Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. The appointment is in no way political. Colonel Brackenbury's duties are simply to direct the operations necessary for making the existing laws, whatever they may be, respected and obeyed; and one great advantage of the creation is that it will enable a clear and definite line to be drawn inside as well as outside the Castle between purely political agitation within legal limits and criminal outrages such as have so recently disgraced Ireland .-Times. THE NEXT OF KIN FRAUDS .- At Manchester

THE NEXT OF KIN FRAUDS.—At Manchester on Wednesday the final preliminary hearing took place of the charges of fraud against the five persons implicated in the alleged next of kind frauds. The prisoners were J. S. Rogers, the manager of the "International Law Agency;" Mr. A. Beeton, his Birmingham manager; Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. J. H. Shekespear, his Manchester representatives: Shakespear, his Manchester representatives and Mr. William Evans, the London agent Evidence was given by a solicitor's clerk that he had searched the records at Somerset House he had searched the records at Somerset House with a view to finding out whether any steps had been taken to secure administration in the case of Tyler, Jackson, Wild, or Jennings. He found no such records, nor did he find that a judge sat there. Detective-sergeant Childs, of the Metropolitan force, gave evidence as to the apprehension of Evans. The prisoners were then committed for trial, bail being refused. IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY. The Speaken took the chair at Four

Mr. GLADSTONE in answer to a question from Sir S. Northcote, said that in deference to the general feeling; and recognising the fact that it might be impossible to keep such a House as was required for the Prevention of Crime Bill, he had abandoned his intention of asking the House to sit through next week. Accordingly, after the Morning Sitting on Friday, he would move that the House ad-

Priday, ne would move that the riouse aujourn until next Thursday, when the Grime Prevention Bill would be taken.

In reply to a question from Mr. Redmond, Mr. Trevellyan said that practically no police precautions had been taken for the protection of Lord F. Cavendish, inasmuch as the police authorities were not extend to the protection of the police authorities were not aware that he was coming to Ireland until he appeared in the procession, and they regarded him as part of the Viceroy's party not requiring individual protection. They were also actuated by the fact that special protection had been dis-couraged and even forbidden by Mr. Forster. In answer to questions put by Baron de Worms and Mr. Bourke, Sir C. DILKE said the public interest prevented him making any statement on the Egyptian question, further than to repeat that the two Governments of France and England still continued to believe that the course they had agreed on in view of future eventualities would receive the assent of the Great Powers and of the Porte. In reply to further questions, he said that the ironclads are in the harbour of Alexandria, out he had not heard that the British residents had left Cairo for Alexandria. There was no truth in the report that the Great Powers had presented a Note against the action of France and England.

Sir W. Lawson having asked whether the House would have any opportunity of discussing the policy of armed intervention, Sir C. Dilke desired that notice should be given.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Cowen's amendment on the motion for going into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill was

Mr. PARNELL, who, while admitting that some of the inferences drawn from Mr. Dillon's speech were natural, maintained that they vere, in truth, mistaken and unjust. What had always been held by the prisoners in Kil-mainham was that the settlement of the Ar-rears question would contribute to the pacifiof the country, because it would stop unjust evictions temporarily, but for the permanent settlement they looked to the transfer of the soil to the occupiers on fair terms of purchase. That was on fair terms of purchase. That was the original object of the Land League, and no one had ever contemplated dispossessing the landlords on any other terms but buying them out. As to Boycotting, he admitted that it had been abused, that it was a rough method, and that it would not have been legitimate or permissible in a self-governed country, or where the law protected the poor as well as the rich. Were the Arrears question settled, he should have recom mended that the agitation should be conducted within the laws applicable to England as well as Ireland. He claimed for the Irish tenant the same right of combination as was possessed by the English workman, and no more and he was willing to insert in this bill any special definition which might be required by the nature of the case. There were some cries of "Oh!" when Mr. Parnell claimed t no agitation of such rest had been so free from crime, but he dicated it by a reference to the Tithe War. With regard to the bill itself, he regretted that the Prime Minister had thrown away great opportunity which might never recur and he entreated him to let the Arrears Bil be tried for a short time, and not to press on a bill which would throw everything hands of the secret societies and serve the purposes of the Phœnix-park murderers.

Mr. G. Russell regarded Mr. Parnell'

speech as a tardy reparation for past errors, and as to Mr. Dillon's, he said it would sur-prise no one who knew Mr. Dillon's frankness and the sentiments which filled his mind. Un-doubtedly there was a section in Dublin which sympathized with the murderers, and it was against that class that this bill was directed. Morcover, a certain amount of accountability for the outrages and other crimes, direct or indirect, rested on those who had preached Boycotting, had condemned crime in a half-hearted fashion, and had drawn distinctions between agrarian and non-agrarian outrages. He hoped that everything would be eliminated from the bill which gave it an appearance of being direct against political agitation, but under all circumstances he should support the bill, believing that all means were permissible o put down secret and abominable crime.

Mr. Arnold supported the bill, and Mr. Synan vigorously denounced it as an unjustiiable invasion of Constitutional liberty. Sir J. Hay regarded the bill as much less bjectionable than the present Coercion Act. but objected to placing the large powers solely in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, a funcionary whom he thought ought to be abolished
Mr. Mellor also approved the Bill as a means for maintaining peace and order, and, discussing the clauses, pointed out that they forded ample security against injustice or

Mr. A. O'CONNOR, on the contrary, regarded the Bill as inhumanly severe, and an nanswerable argument in favour of Home

Sir P. O'BRIEN said he could not vote fo coercion, but he would not take upon himself oppose the Bill, which, however, he thought preferable to the suspension of the Habeau Corpus Act. He denounced the "No-rent" manifesto as the fertile cause of evictions and ridiculed the idea that to suppress the atrocious American newspapers was an inter-ference with the liberty of the Press. Mr. Redmond replied that the "No-Rent"

manifesto was only a "hateful incident" of the Land League policy, and warned the Govern-ment that their present policy would not pacify Ireland. Mr. Collings also spoke against the Bill

at length and in much detail, and urged the Government to seek out the causes of Irish Sir H. FLETCHER, as one who had personal

knowledge of the evils of intimidation, earnestly urged the House to pass the Bill, while Mr. Slagg regarded it as utterly unnecessary and ineffectual to repress crime. Mr. GIVAN, on the other hand, contended that no proof had been given that the bill was directed against personal liberty, and no one who knew the condition of Ireland could deny

Mr. TREVELYAN, referring to what he de

cribed as Mr. Parnell's remarkable speech ndespecially his admission that boycotting had been abused, reminded him that those who set an illegal movement on footdid not escape re-sponsibility because they could not prescribe its nits. The Government could not enter into a distinction of the causes and kinds of boycotting; they must enforce the law, even where it was burdensome. Commenting on the debate generally, he said the attitude of the Conservative party left nothing to be com-plained of, and with regard to Mr. Cowen's speech he asked what good could be done by highly-coloured pictures of a past and gone state of things. This bill was framed, he pointed out, not for the benefit of Englishmen, but to protect the poor Irish farmer. Replying to the criticisms on the clauses, he pointed out that under the present jury system ome 30 agrarian murders had been committed with impunity; and with regard to the Summary Jurisdiction Clauses, he said, amid much cheering from the Irish members, that Major Bond's appointment had comto an end, that Mr. Clifford Lloyd and other persons in the positions of special

resident magistrates would not be allowed to resident magistrates would not be allowed to sit in court, but the duty would be intrusted to magistrates specially designated by the Lord Lieutenant. As to the Press and Public Meeting Clauses, the fullest freedom of discussion would be permitted in the Press and on the platform, so long as there was no incitement to outrage and intimidation. On the duration of the Bill the Government could not visited. not vield.

Sir R. Cross urged that this was a moment Sir H. Cross urged that this was a moment for men to speak out decidedly without re-ference to party, and not to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. A man who made speeches guarded with reservations at a time like this was a traitor to his country; but at the same time he held that if the Go-vernment had taken a different course a year and a half ago this Bill would not have been

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR spoke against the Bill; and Mr. Storey also attempted to make some remarks, which were much interrupted by the impatience of the House.

Mr. Cowen's amendment was then nega-Mr. Cowsn's amendment was then negatived, by 344 to 47, and, the House having gone into Committee on the Bill, the preamble was postponed and the further progress of the Bill adjourned until to-day at 2 o'clock. Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 10 minutes to 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY'S DIVISION.

In the majority of 346 (including tellers) which voted in the House of Commons on Thursday night against Mr. Cowen's amend-Thursday night agalifist Mr. Cowen's amendment upon going into Committee on the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill, the following ten Irish Liberals voted:—Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett, Mr. T. A. Dicksoff, Mr. Findlater, Mr. Givan, Mr. William Johnsoff, Mr. T. Lea, Sir Thomas M'Clure, Mr. Porter, and Mr. J. N. Richardson, as well as one Home Ruler, The Clindre, Mr. The minority of 49 (including O'Donoghue. The minority of 49 (including tellers) consisted of the following members: tellers) consisted of the following members:—
John Barry, Joseph G, Biggar, John A.
Blake, Jacob Bright, Thomas Burt, Philip
Callan, E. H. Carbutt, Jesse Collings, A.
Commins, Wm. J. Corbet, Wm. Y. Craig,
Charles Dawson, John Dillon, Edmond D.
Gray, Timothy M. Healy, Mitchell Henry,
Labouchere, Richard Lalor, Sir Wilfrid
Lawson, Edmund Leamy, D. H. Macfarlane,
Justin McCarthy, James C. M'Coan, Sir J.
M'Kenna, Patrick Martin, E. M. Marum,
Bernard C. Molloy, Arthur Moore, Isaac
Nelson, Col. J. P. Nolan, A. O'Connor, T. P.
O'Connor, F. H. O'Donnell, Colonel The
O'Gorman Mahon, James O'Kelly, W. H.
O'Shea, W. H. O'Sullivan, Charles S. Parnell, J. O'Connor Power, Richard Power, John E. Redmond, Chas. Russell, Thomas Edward Shiel, Samuel Storey, E. J. Synan, Peter A. Taylor. Tellers—Mr. Joseph Cowen and Mr. T. Thompson.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

Although for obvious reasons Sir Charles Dilke was unable to give any precise answer to the questions addressed to him in regard to Egypt last night, we believe that an absolute understanding between France and England, thanks to the good offices of Ger-many, has been arrived at, and that, should Arabi Bey not immediately submit to the de-mands of the two Powers, Turkish troops will be employed without further loss of time.

Increasing disposition considerably to alter

f not wholly reject, the Arrears Bill, is said to be shown by those who are likely to lead the Opposition in the House of Lords; the speech made in the House of Commons by Mr. Dillon on Wednesday afternoon having had the effect of greatly alarming many who would otherwise have supported the measure.

A deputation representing the outdoor offi-A deputation representing the outdoor officers of the Customs waited on Thursday upon Baron Henry de Worms, to urge his advocacy of increased pay and the etablishment of a super-annuation fund. The facts laid before the hon. member for Greenwich disclosed widespread dissatisfaction among this large

class of public servants.

Very considerable interest attaches to the two questions set down upon the notice paper by Mr. Stewart Macliver for Monday week, with respect to the promotion of Col. Sir Andrew Clarke and Lieutenant-General Galloway. Throughout a large portion of the army the official changes involved in these appointments have been greatly criticised, and the forthcoming explanation of the Secretary of State for War is somewhat

impatiently awaited.

Osman Pacha and Hamil Pacha, from Egypt, occupied seats in the House of Lords on Thurday evening during the sitting. (FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

A memorial signed by 47 Liberal members,

has been presented to Mr. Gladstone urging him to reduce the period during which the new Coercion Bill is to be in force, and to modify the clauses in regard to "intimidapublic meetings, the Press, general warrants, etc.

Mr. Parnell was so anxious that there should be no mistake as to the exact phras-ing of his speech delivered in the House of ommons on Thursday night that, contrary to his practice, he wrote out the most important passages, and read them from his manuscript.
We understand that both the departmental

Committee and the Board of Trade Committee appointed to inquire into the question of the Channel Tunnel have reported. The majority of the former Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the tunnel is defensible, but uggests that the opening should be carried further inland, where the means of defence by forts could be more complete.

The Government are, we believe, inclined

to consider favourably in Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill one or two amend-ments suggested in speeches from the Liberal

THE OAKS.

The number of starters for the Oaks on Friday was the smallest that has been seen since the year 1799, when Lord Grosvenor's Bellina was the best of a field of four. Although there were five starters, only placed horses were inquired about, 100 to 1 being offered against the other two. Backing fillies is always risky work at this time of year, and those who had their money on Geheimniss, whether at a long or short price, must, until within half an hour of the race, have felt some little anxiety for them-But soon after the start the money was as good as won, and the two lengths that separated Geheimniss from the One Thousand winner might have been a little more had Cannon so desired it. The jockey's good fortune has come all in a little more had the fortune has come all in a little more had the fortune has come all in a little more had been all the second that the second had been all the second had fortune has come all in a lump. To ride the winner of the Two Thousand, Derby, and Oaks in a year is a thing to be proud of. The victory of Geheimniss by a couple of engths from St. Marguerite is a confirmation of the story that Lord Stamford's filly-who by the way was bought by her owner from Tom Cannon—was considerably superior to Shotover. Details :-

Shotover. Details:—

The Oaks Stakes of 50 sovs, h.ft; for three-years old fillies, 8st 10lb each; the owners of the second filly to receive 300 sovs, and the third 150 sovs out of the stakes. About a mile and a half, starting at the New High Level Starting Post. One hundred and fifty subs.

Lord Stamford's br f Geheimniss, by Rosicrucian—Nameless (T. Cannon)

Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's ch f St. Marguerite, by Hermit—Devotion (C. Wood).

Mr. L. de Rothschild's ch f Nellie, by Hermit—Hippia (Fordham).

Lord Stamford's b f Incognita, by Winslow—Zelle (Watts).

Lord Stamford's b f Incognita, by Winslow—Zelle (Watts).

Count F. de Lagrange's ch f Lady May, by Vestminster—Lady Emily (Goater).

Betting at starting: 6 to 4 on Geheimniss, 11 to 4 agst St. Maguerite, 11 to 2 Nellie, 100 to 1 any other.

The Race.—Lady May, on the rails, made play, attended by Incognita and Geheimness, with St. Marguerite last, and in this order they passed the mile post, where Incognita drew close to Lady May, well up with whom laid Nellie and Geheimniss. Little alteration in the above order took place until half down the hill when Lord Stamford's pair were running together clear Nellie and St. Marguerite, and so they came to Tattenham Corner, where Geheimniss assumed to command, followed on the whip hand by Nellie, and St. Marguerite began to close up. When fairly in the line for home Nellie was well heaten, and Geheimniss drew out, followed by St. Marguerite, who was beaten with the greatest ease by two lengths; one length divided the second and third; Lady May was last. Time, 2 min. 49sec.

length divided the second and third; Lady May was last. Time, 2min. 49sec.

Performances.—Gehelmmiss, by Rosicrucian—Nameless, ran seven times last year, and won on each occasion, her maden attempt being made in the Sandown Park Two-year-Old Stakes at the Second Spring Meeting. Odds of 100 to 30 were laid on her, but she only succeeded in making a dead heat of it with King of the Furies; but at the Bath and Somerset Meeting she won the Thirtieth Biennial Stakes by three-quarters of a length from Gaydene and five others. Her next appearance was at the Bibury Club Meeting, when she won the Twenty-third Stockbridge Biennial Stakes, and the last day of the Stockbridge Meeting, she beat Whitechapel. St. Marguerite, and three others in the Hurstbourne Stakes. At the Lewes Summer Meeting she finished a length in front of Marden, in the Astley Stakes, behind the pair being Isabel, Foxgleve, and Sir Frederic; and at the York August Meeting she landed the long odds of 5 to 1 laid on for the Convivial Stakes; closing her two-year-old career by winning the Cleveley Stakes at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting.

Engagements.—Geheimniss is engaged in the Select Stakes at the Fifth Great Challenge Stakes at the Newmarket Second October Meeting; the All-aged Stakes at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting; the Lennox Stakes at Goodwood; the Thirtieth Biennial at Bath, the Cup and the Twenty-third Biennial at Stockbridge; the Egham Three-year-Old Stakes; and in the Doncaster St. Leger.

ZULULAND-A ZULU WARNING.

Lady Florence Dixie recently addressed the

following letter to Lord Kimberley:-"Dear Lord Kimberley,-I think it only

"Dear Lord Kimberley,—I think it only right and fair to acquaint you with news which I this morning received from Zululand, to the effect that the Zulus, maddened by the evil system of government which is being practised upon them, and wearied and hopeless of obtaining justice from England, are desirous that the English nation be warned before this oppression has the effect of driving them to open rebellion. You may reply that it them to open rebellion. You may reply that it is not through me that the Zulus should make is not through me that the Zulus should make known their grievances, to which I rejoin that they begin now to see, too well, the farce of Government inquiry, and value it at its worth. What do the British public know of Sululand? Does the Government attempt to enlighten them as to its wretched condition? Approaching famine stares the nation in the Approaching famine stares the nation in the face; a system of government alike oppressive and impotent brings them neither relief nor comfort. They attempt to interview Sir H. Bulwer, the Government of Natal, in order to lay before him their miseries, and because they do not bring with them a pass from the Resident they are refused heaving. They know Resident they are refused hearing. They know too well that it is waste of time waiting on the British Resident to obtain that pass because they are equally aware it would be refused. When Zululand heard of Cetewayo's approaching visit to England it rejoiced be-cause it thought that the English public would learn from the King's lips a true ac-count of its position, and thereon insist on justice being awarded to himself and his country. Now they hear of the postpone-ment of this visit, and the news has served to darken their minds with the dee tent. Putting aside the misery which this continued disappointment imposes on Cete-wayo himself, the effect it has on the Zulu nation is dangerous to a degree. England has tried to legislate for Zululand, and she has, tried to legislate for Zululand, and she has, as in the instance of Ireland, signally failed. The country was first experimented upon by the unskilful knife of Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Garnet Wolseley's laacet was next engaged in vivisecting the nation by awkward endeavours to effect a cure. Well, Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Garnet Wolseley have failed, and it is universally admitted that they have. Before the Zulu war Zululand was prosperous, and no fact can be brought forward to prove that Natal was menaced or in danger of attack from the Zulu King. This Government acknowledges the terrible mistake committed; they assure the country when the subject is broached in Parliament that the subject is broached in Parliament that it is their desire and intention to remedy the Zulu miseries. I write now on this subject to you for the last time. Regard what I say or disregard it, as you will, but I warn you that unless the Government proceed at once to award justice to Zululaud a conflagration will arise in that country, provoked by famine and oppression—a conflagration as disastrous, if not more so, than that which lost us in the Zulu war names full of brightness and promise, brave and gallant men whom we can never replace. In the name of Zulu-land and the Zulu people I warn both the Government and the English people that the Zulus will not long remain satisfied with the bare comfort of words. They have been patient, but their patience is ill rewarded; they have interceded for their King, their country, and themselves, but all in vain. Not long since Mr. Gladstone made a speech during the debate, or rather question, matter brought on by Mr. Gorst in the House. The speech was favourable, I admit, but in what single point has it been acted upon? From this day my voice on this subject will be silent. God knows I have pleaded hard and truthfully for a people and a captive whom England has grossly and cruelly treated. The captivity of Cetewayo is more strictly adhered to than two the greater liberty given him is him. ever, the greater liberty given him is his no longer. Surrounded by men whose interest lies in resisting every attempt to make his lot less wretched, he is a captive in the worst sense of that word. But now I have finished. The future of Zululand lies in the hands of the Government for good or for evil. Neg-lect to give her justice, and I warn both you as a member of the Government and the English nation that the results will be alike disastrous to English interests as well as those of Natal. If you will not give Zuhuland justice she must try to obtain it for herself. Let me here add that the word of her Majesty's Government is pledged to Cetewayo that his request to visit England should be allowed, and that if now disregarded that word is nothing more or less than yielded. word is nothing more or less than violated .-Sincerely yours, FLORENCE DIXIE.

Degrees at Oxford.—In a Congregation held at Oxford on Friday morning, the following degrees were conferred:—B.D.: H. Wace, Brasenose. B.C.L.: J. Rogers, University College. M.A.: R. Dewing, G. Lean and J. Rogers, University College; W. Freemantle, Balliol; T. Christie, C. Hamming, and J. Ravenscroft, Exeter College; A. Baynes, J. Langley, J. Price-Jones, and C. Powell, Oriel; G. Stokes, Queen's; C. Frith and H. Freeland, New College; H. King, H. Southwell, and W. Thomas, Pembroke; W. Hopkins, St. Mary Hall; T. Pike, St. John's; J. Jelly, Magdalen; Hall; T. Pike, St. John's; J. Jelly, Magdalen; N. Barnes, J. Brooke, T. Harrison, E. Saurin, A. Scott, and R. Scrimgeour, Brasenose; F. P. Foley, A. Gould, A. Laurie, and E. Prideaux Brune, Christ Church; C. Blundell, Trinty; R. Hamilton and T. Pike, St. John's: Trinity; R. Hamilton and T. Pike, St. John's; A. Crosse and W. Raineer, Wadham; B. Ashwell, Pembroke; W. Wood, Worcester; F. Glynn and A. Mornington, Keble. B.A.: W. Palmer and R. Pritchard, University; G. Squire, Balliol; C. Beere, Exeter; E. Hill and C. Sparrow, Oriel; H. Dane, New; F. Drury and J. Latham, Brasenose; A. Parker, Christ Church; E. Ball, St. John's; and E. Saunders, Worcester. Degrees will also be conferred to-morrow, being the first day of Trinity term.

Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20.877.-FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MAY 29-30, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain. LONDON, MAY 27-28, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. The Times, referring to Friday's discussion in the House of Commons on the Egyptian Question, says the presentation of the Ultimatum or Joint Note, as the Government prefer to call it, with its emphatic declaration that France and England will exact the due fulfilment of its demands would seem to leave the two Powers no alternative but to give prompt effect to these words. "We have waited patiently for the chance that the difficulty might settle itself, and it is dangerous to wait much longer. Mr. Gladstone dwelt with natural emphasis on the perplexities with which the whole question is surrounded, but it is clear enough now that those perplexities are only likely to increase as time goes on. The concert of Europe is an excellent instrument of diplomacy, and an efficient substitute for one-sided force in a case where the interests of the several Powers are on a footing of substantial equality. But in the case of Egypt, no one doubts the priority of English and French interests, and England would hardly be disposed to acknowledge without demur the equality of the two. For the moment, however, and in view of the actual crisis, the two Powers are, as Mr. Gladstone said, entirely and cordially united.' There is no serious reason to doubt that the other European Powers will accept and endorse the initiative of England and France. So far, then, the European concert exists and is effectual; but to wait for its formal sanction at every stage of a course of action which needs to be pursued with promptness and vigour would be to make it a sort of Aulic Council at which, so long as it only deliberated, Arabi would assuredly snap his fingers. In such circumstances a courteous regard for the views of the Eastern Powers is no doubt politic, though it is possible, perhaps, to be a little too affable. It is not so very difficult, as Mr. Gladstone said, to see what is right in the matter. The Joint Note plainly states the least that will satisfy England and France in the interests of the tranquillity of Egypt and the maintenance of the status quo. It is only necessary that Arabi Pacha and his associates should be made clearly to understand that the two Powers mean what

The opinions of the Paris journals, the Standard remarks, are scarcely satisfac-tory comments on Mr. Gladstone's estimate of the relations between the French and English Governments. It is clear that armed intervention in Egypt may become at any moment inevitable. It is clear also from the Parisian newspapers that the idea of such intervention being conducted by Turkey is regarded with unqualified and growing repugnance in France. We cannot be surprised at this. Hardly three weeks have elapsed since M. de Freycinet, correctly interpreting the views and wishe of his countrymen, declared that under no circumstances would France consent to the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt. The interval has been occupied by neg tiations between the French and English Governments, with the result, as is generally understood, that both Powers have agree to sanction the armed intervention of Turkey, if any intervention at all should be necessary. How is the necessity to be averted? How, if is not to be averted, is intervention to be effected? With the consent of the French Government and the approval of the French peo-The only solution of the difficulty would seem to be in the subsidence of the present disturbance. This would imply the suppression of Arabi Pacha and the acceptance by the Khediye's Ministers of the Anglo-French Ultimatum. There is not a very hopeful chance of such a contingency being realised. Arabi is as completely the master of the position as courage and success can make him. That he is willing to obey the commands of the Sultan we know from his own assurance. But in what shape, or with what sanction are these commands to be conveyed Does Arabi Pacha expect that they will reach him through the medium of a body of Turkish troops? And if they do, how far is France prepared to acquiesce in this exercise of the Sultan's authority?

they say, neither more nor less, and that

whether by one method or another they

will assuredly give effect to their words.

The Daily Telegraph says :- If the Sultan will lend his troops, and will engage a loval co-operation in the task of restoring the Khedive's authority, and the old order of things as established by successive firmans, let his aid be accepted. We must, however, express a hope that the two Powers will not, in their anxiety to get out of one difficulty lay the train for another by allowing a lodgment of Turkish groops in Egypt as the visible symbol of Ottoman sovereignty, and the forerunner of future claims by an enterprising caliph who will never want obsequious Ourabis to do his bidding.

The Daily News says :- It is impossible to read the ultimatum without misgiving and for eboding. It is at best the evil consequence of an evil necessity which has been imposed by events, and by the diplomatic arrangements which they have inherited, upon the two Governments of England and France. Our methods of administration in Ireland seem to be inspiring our Egyptian pelicy. The doctrine ": reasonable suspicion" and the methods of the Protection Act are being applied in Africa. We confess that we look upon the proposed procedure with the gravest apprehension. We very much doubt whether the general sentiment approves of the invocation of the sovereignty of the Sultan and the use of Turkish troops for the preservation of order in Egypt We do not think that it will view with a perious misgiving the method of dealing with the revolutionary leaders set forth in

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. Gladstone has promised the Irish a new bribe, urges the Saturday Review. and, unless England is prepared to get rid of Mr. Gladstone, he must be empowered to keep his word. This is perfectly true, and in one sense it is doubtless an argument for reading the Arrears Bill not only without sufficient debate, but without debate at all. The ourse of Ireland, as all men, but Mr. Gladstone and his followers know, is not over-rent, but over-division. If the liveand thrive maxim were carried out, it would simply mean the settlement of an

annuity, in addition to the conveyance of their holdings rent free, on a large proportion of the small tenants of the West. To fling half a million or two millions of public money into such a bottomless pit as this is simply folly, or rather would be simple folly if the transaction did not, in connection with certain other transactions, deserve a harsher name. But, while the economic effects are thus certain, the political effects are indicated with equal clearness by the man who is the soul of the Land League-that is to say, the soul of the organisation which still defies England in Ireland. With his usual outspokenness, Davitt did not even pretend the slightest gratitude to Mr. Gladstone or the slightest inclination to compromise. When Davitt speaks, then Ireland (in the sense in which the term Ireland is used when Mr. Gladstone speaks of consulting its ideas and conciliating it) speaks through him. In his words, after these concessions, the same ring of increased confidence and hatred, certainly not diminished, which has been noticeable in the speeches of representative Irishmen after every fresh concession, is to be noticed once more. It has since sounded even more loudly in the memorable speech of Mr. Dillon on Wednesday. What it means in this case is simply this. Mr. Gladstone proposes to spend an indefinite sum of public money with the certainty of these very definite returns—the increase of means and of confidence to the enemies of England, the renewal at the first pretext of bad seasons of the arrears difficulty now to be removed, and the establishment of a new precedent of open and undisguised buying off of Irish

To see a way out of the wood, the Spec-

tator remarks, we must get a little above the trees. The incidents of this Irish struggle are so numerous, have such a quality of suddenness, and are occasionally so ghastly, that they confuse men's minds as to the general drift of what is going on. No Government so assailed, so hampered, as well by its beneficiaries as its opponents, so tormented by adverse incidents, so foiled by disappointing events, ever marched forward more steadily to a more righteous goal - the reconstitution of a society thrown into the crucible without civil war, without revolutionary thunderclaps, and without the destruction of any class at the bidding of the majority. Covering the country with troops, protecting not only districts but individuals with an energy and a solicitude no other Government ever displayed, the Cabinet has never forgotten the social revolution, never lost sight of its purpose to allow it to realise itself, so far as is consistent with the existence of the State, and the paramount claim of the moral law. It seems to us that this has been an heroic effort, which, had it been made in any other country, would have attracted universal admiration; and it has been the more heroic because of the conditions under which the Cabinet have worked. A British Government has no self-derived force, no power of action through mere volition. It rests cree binding because it issues it. Its whole power is derived from the people, and may be withdrawn in an hour by a single vote; its only mode of action is through persuasion, addressed to the representatives. It is always compelled to think before it proposes, not only of the right course and the best course, but of the course which a most prejudiced and slow-minded, though politically sensible, people will permit. The Government amidst unexampled difficulties, is so dealing with a social revolution that it shall not overflow its banks; and if here and there it misses a weak place, or here and there misjudges the point of danger, or here and there gives an inch too much to the flood, it deserves, for its total and as yet wholly unfinished labour, the sympathy of every upright mind in the United King-

The Economist considers that the speeches recently delivered by Mr. Di'lon and Mr. Parnell throw a great deal of light on the latest phase of Irish politics. The duty of the Government remains what it was before-to see that their Coercion Bill leaves the House of Commons in a form which is adequate to, but does not exceed the exigencies of the case. If it was expedient before Mr. Dillon's speech to rush the Bill through without patient scrutiny, it is equally inexpedient now. It would be folly because an inveterate Irreconcilable makes a violent speech to thrust on one side the weighty criticisms of loyal Irish Liberals like Mr. Charles Russell. The chief provisions of the Bill -the suspension of jury trials, the socalled "blood tax," and the power given to the Executive to deal with aliens and the members of secret societies-deserve. and will receive, general approval. But there are other points in which it is capable of considerable amendment. Of these, the one to which we attach the greatest importance is the proposed extension of the summary jurisdiction of the resident magistrates. The position of the resident magistrates in the Irish official hierarchy is, at the best of times, a radically false one. Their executive and judicial functions are inextricably intertwined. In disturbed districts, the detective and protective duties of the office are so much the most important, that it is often filled by military men, who have no training in law, and little knowledge of the rules of evidence. It would, in our view, be a grievous error to give to men of this class the wide powers of final jurisdiction which are bestowed on them by the Bill in a class which peculiarly call for the discrimination of a trained and impartial lawyer. We are glad to see from Mr. Trevelyan's speech that Lord Spencer has announced that he has given directions that no magistrate shall sit judicially under the Bill in any case in which he has been engaged in his executive capacity. But, if a tribunal is to be specially selected for the purpose, and there is to be no appeal from its judgments, it might be well to enlist the services of the County Court Judge, whose decisions would command a far greater increase of public confidence.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SISTERHOODS.— The Bishop of St Albans has just admitted four ladies as the first sisters of the newly-es-tablished community of the Name of Jesus at Maplestead. The community has been formed on the model of the Beguines or Ursulines, abroad. The sisters make no vows for life but only of poverty, chastity, and obedience revocable from time to time Their primary, but by no means their only work, is in penitentiaries.

THE RETIREMENT OF COUNT

BEUST. The retirement of Count Beust from the Embassy at Paris closes one of the most memorable and most chequered political careers of the present century. Few statesmen have ever experienced more extraordinary changes of fortune. Count Beust was already well advanced in years when the Prussian victory at Sadowa shattered the plans to which he had devoted his manhood. He had met with as complete a defeat in policy as Marshal Benedek in war. Yet it is just from 1866 that his real fame dates. As Minister of Saxony, his name is associated with a perverse policy and a complete discomfiture. As Chancellor of Austria-Hungary he will be remembered with honour as long as the Dual Empire exists :-

Accepting heartily the principle of autonomy of which the dual system that he created is the greatest exemplification, he yet clearly recognized its limits. When the extreme autonomist party of Bohemia threatened to dismember the Empire altogether, Count Beust's obstinate resistance saved the Constitution, though at the sacrifice of his own Ministerial existence. The passions excited by the defeat of Count Hohenwart and his federalistic schemes demanded a victim, and no better victim could be found than the man who had done more than any other to discomfit Count Hohenwart. There were other reasons, too, which made Count Beust's resignation at that juncture peculiarly opportune. The time had come to wipe out the last memories of the hostility of Austria and Prussia, and to bring the monarchy of the Hapsburgs into closer relations with the new Empire. No personal pique or petty vanity prevented Count Beust from recognising the necessity of a policy the exact opposite of that which, under other circumstances, he had for years pursued with his whole energy. But though he might approve the alliance with Germany, and even inaugurate it (his Circular of September 12, 1871, is the first official expression of that policy), he was yet, with his antecedents, plainly not the fittest man to carry it through. No one was more quick to see this than Count Beust himself, and it was with perfect readiness that he handed over the honourable and hopeful task to his ally, Count Andrassy. Happy alike in the season of his accession and in that of his withdrawal from office, he had guided Austria successfully through the most trying years of her recent history, and only retired when his absence could do more than his presence to confirm the system he had estab-lished. It will not be forgotten either that Count Beust was one of the first to recognise that solution of the difficulties in European Turkey to which all Europe has now been converted. As long as fifteen years ago, when the Servian agitation assume a threatening character, the then Foreign Minister of Austria contended for local autonomy under the guarantee of Europe as the only tolerable condition for the Christian-subjects of the Porte. His ten years of successful ambassadorship form an appropriate and tranquil conclusion to his varied career.—Pall Mall

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Commons, on Friday, a considerable portion of the Morning Sitting was occupied with desultory references to the Egyptian crisis. Sir W. Lawson, having

asked whether any opportunity would be given to discuss the policy of armed intervention in Egypt before any action was taken, Sir C. Dilke said it was a question rather for the Prime Minister; but it was the opinion of the Government that a discussion be contrary to the public interest. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked whether the Porte had protested, but the Under-Secretary declined o give any answer. He admitted, however, that, with the exception of two unimportant words, the ultimatum—which, however, was not an ultimatum—as it appeared in the morning papers was authentic. Sir S. Northcote remarked on this admission that the document was a very serious one, and gave the House a right to ask whether there was not some other information or explanation which could be laid before Parliament, to which Sir C. Dilke repeated it was impossible to make any further statement, and for one reason, because the assent of foreign Powers would have to be obtained. Until the affair had advanced much further, it would be impossible to lay papers on the table. In answer to Sir H. Wolff he said that all the steps recommended by the British and French agents for the protection of the life and property of foreign residents had been taken; but when Mr. O'Donnell asked whether, as the British Government refused to give any information, it would be safe to accept as authentic the declaration made in the French Chamber, no answer was given. Subsequently, on the motion for the adjournment over the Whitsuntide Recess being made, Sir W. Lawson took the opportunity of expressing the alarm inspired in his mind by the actual facts and by the reticence of the Ministry, and asked for an assurance that no warlike steps would be taken until the House had been consulted. That extraordinary document—the ultima-tum—prepared him for anything; but that Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party should embark on an enterprise to maintain the sovereignty of the Sultan and the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire cer tainly took him aback. Of course, the Prime Minister could do anything; whatever he did or said, right or wrong, would be accepted by the country, but personally he declined to be party to such a policy. Mr. Gladstone said it was not possible, neither would it be wise or politic to give any pledge such as that asked for by Sir W. Lawson; but, at the same time, he assured the House that there was no likelihood visible of the employment of force. In these cases, as he had laid down when he was in Opposition, it was the duty of the Government to act in accordance with what they believed to be the deliberate view of Parliament and the country, and that he was convinced was what the Government were doing now. As to the employment of force, he reminded Sir W. Lawson that the cession of Dulcigno and Thessaly could not have been effected under the restraint which he asked the Government to impose on themselves now. A discussion of Egyptian affairs at this moment could do nothing but mischief, and in impressing this on the House Mr. Gladstone went at length into the peculiar circumstances of the complicated Egyptian problem—our association with France, the interests of the other Powers, the position of the Sul-tan, the movement in Egypt, etc.; and with regard to the *ultimatum* he said that the Government had only received as yet a telegraphic account of the circumstances unde which it was presented. Sir. S. Northcote remarked that the statement of the Prime Minister was not calculated to diminish public measiness but he agreed that a discussion with only half information would be injurious.

Mr. Cowen acquiesced, but remarked that silence in such cases had not been always observed by the late Opposition; and while contenting himself now with pointing out that France and England had not the same objects in Egypt, he gave notice that when the House reassembled he would question the Government on their policy. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett maintained that all the difficulties of the Government in this matter arose from not consulting the Porte, and Mr O'Donnell strongly advised the Governmen to dissociate themselves from the French alliance, which exposed them to the suspicion and hostility of the whole Mussulman world.

Mr. Healy and Sir J. Hay also made some remarks, and the subject dropped. After this

there was a conversation on the Cloncurry evictions, the building of refuge huts, the merits of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, and other topics familiar from constant discussion. Mr. Dillon condemned the evictions; Mr. Plunket contended that they were the consequences of the "No Rent" Manifesto, which Mr. Parnell denied; and Mr. Forster was of opinior that the tenants had been evicted because they had allowed themselves to be misled by the advice of the Land League. Ultimately the motion for adjournment was agreed to and at ten minutes to 6 the house went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill. An amendment by Mr. Healy, requiring that the appointment of a "Special Commission" shall be with the assent of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was under discussion for the remainder of the sitting and read the second seco remainder of the sitting, and was finally negatived without a division. At ten minutes to 7 o'clock the House adjourned until Thurs-

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, FRIDAY. The Queen went out yesterday morning, at-tended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely and honoured Mrs. Campbell with a visit at Crathie Manse; and in the afternoon her Majesty drove with the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse.

By command of the Queen a State Concert was given at Buckingham Palace on Friday evening. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Frederick William of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess and the Duke of Teck, Princ Saxe-Weimar, represented

Royalty at the concert.

The Princess of Wales were a dress of turquoise blue and silver brocade, trimmed with Honiton lace, braided with broad bands of silver; corsage to correspond; headdress a tiara of diamond stars and diamond orna-Orders-Victoria and Albert, Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Danish Family Order, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a dress of brown and vierge d'or satin, handsomely draped with flounces of Brussels lace; headdress, a tiara of turquoise and diamonds; ornaments, turquoise and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order, the Prussian Order for Care of the Sick and Wounded, the Order of Louis of Prussia, and the Order of St. John o

The Duke of Devonshire is staying with Admiral Hon. F. and Lady Louisa Egerton at St. George's Hill, their place near Wey-

The Duchess of Madrid is expected in town next week from Italy to join her husband Don Carlos, who has rented the Priory, a Old Windsor, the charming residence of Mr Romaine. The Duchess will be accompanied by her four daughters, the Infantas Donas Blanca, Elvira, Beatriz, and Alicia. Don Jayme de Borbon, only son of the Duke and Duchess of Madrid, is being educated at Beaumont, the Catholic College near Windsor. This young Prince has already made considerable progress in his knowledge of the

English language.
The Dowager Countess of Winchilsea an Lady Evelyn Finch Hatton have arrived af 23, Ennismore-gardens, from Italy. Louisa Marchioness of Waterford has left

laridge's Hotel for Highcliffe, Christchurch The Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring have left the Admiralty, Whitchall, for Stratton Park, near Winchester, for the

The Dowager Countess of Morley and Lady Katherine Parker have left London for Fran-Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill have

returned to England from New York.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., and
Mrs. Childers have left town for the Whitsun Sir Henry and Lady Layard have left town

for a short tour on the Continent, from which they expect to return in the course of the preent season. Sir John and Lady Lister Kaye have arrived

at 31, Wilton-place, for the season. Sir Walter and Lady Riddell have arrived at 50, Queen's-gate, from the Continent.

CIVILISING BLACKS. The following, says the Pall Mall Gazette, are two pictures of the way in which the in the northern territory of Australia are " solving the native difficulty" without an interference from the colonial or Imperial authorities. The first is drawn by a special correspondent of the Melbourne Argus, who is visiting Torres Straits. After stating that the liberties taken by the white settlers with native women lead to reprisals, the corre-spondent writes:—"A 'revenge party' is forth-with organised to visit the murderers with retribution. The first camp they come to they fire upon, regardless of the fact that the natives they shoot may know no more of the crime than Queen Victoria does. I speak of what occurred on the York Peninsula years ago. Even now it is considered a joke all along the coast beyond Cooktown in many quarters to shoot down blackfellows by wa quarters to shoot down blacklellows by way of 'retribution.' Some men pride themselves on the 'row of stiff 'uns' they have made in their time, and others talk pleasantly of 'black crow shooting.'" The second is taken from a letter from Port Darwin, published in the Sydney Morning Herald, and throws more light unes this dark and barrible subject. light upon this dark and horrible subject :-At the Port Darwin camp there was brough under notice a custom which is too much in vogue among people who drive cattle over from Queensland. We met one of them who had a little black dressed in boy's clothing, travelling with him as servant. It transpired that this little fellow was really a girl, and what her life may be I know not. Some of these thoughtless bushmen have in the stealing of their female servants had 'brushes' with the male relatives and shot them down. The natives make reprisals, and sometimes guilty and other times innocent men. The whites resident in the district then have 'revenge' party, and shoot down a score blacks or so and call it English jus ice. Experienced men throughout both colonies tell you tha they never knew a so-called native trouble arise but that a lubra and a white were at the bottom of it, and the conscientious will not take part in revenge engagements. How long blot on our civilization to remain? And there is just one more suggestive query Where do all the half-caste children go Where do all the half-caste children go? They are born, the women remain with their English masters after they are born. Where are the children? You cannot see half a dozen the Northern Territory over. Why?

A COLONY OF WESLEYANS.—In his official report upon the Fiji Blue-Book, Mr. Thurston, Colonial Secretary, estimates that 103,000 out of the 124,902 persons, representing the entire population of the colony, are Wesleyans. Members of the Church of England number 1,900, and Roman Catholics 9,000. There are stated to be in the colony 12 Roman Catholic priests, two ministers of the Church of England, and nine Wes-leyan missionaries. The labours of these functionaries, so far as they are of a missionary character, would seem to be drawing to a close, as Mr. Thurston puts down the "unknown and heathen" portion of the population as now only 10,977. The Wesleyan missionaries are said to have 1,208 chapels and other places of worship; the Roman Catholics 67.

CARDINAL McCabe on the State of IRE-LAND.—Cardinal McCabe, replying on Friday to an address of congratulation presented to him by the clergy and laity of the Archdiocese of Dublin, said the sentiments contained in it encouraged him to look forward with con-fidence to the future, although he was overwhelmed with sorrow on account of the troubled state of this unhappy country. While always raising his voice in favour of While always raising his voice just and beneficent measures for the people. he would never cease to uphold the great principles of justice and morality. The law he had laid down for the government of his conscience obliged him to do this, and he could neither help nor bless immoral actions employed to further a cause even just in itself. Referring to the assassinations, he said that horrid butchery cast a deep shadow on the fame of Ireland and on her people. The savage deed, he was sure, had been concocted on some fo eign shore and perpetrated by im-ported assassins; but the humiliating fact stood before them that the perpetrators were still at large. It would be a deep shame if it could be proved that Catholic Dublin had sheltered and pretented them. sheltered and protected them.

THE NEW JUDGE.—The Standard and Daily News state that Mr. Charles, Q.C., of the Western Circuit, will be the new judge, in the place of Mr. Justice Bowen, who, it is understood, will be appointed to the Court of Appeal in the place of Lord Justice Holker. The Daily Telegraph, however, says that Mr. A. Lumley Smith will succeed Mr. Justice

Bowen. THE THREAT TO MURDER THE QUEEN .- At the Central Criminal Court on Friday, before Mr. Justice Lopes, Albert Young, aged seventeen, a clerk, was indicted for feloniously and maliciously sending to the Right Hon. Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby a letter containing a threat to murder her Majesty and other mem-bers of the Royal Family. There was another indictment against the prisoner, charging him with feloniously sending a letter demanding money with menaces. The jury, without leaving the box, and, after a few minutes' de-liberation, found the prisoner guilty, but said they desired to strongly recommend him to mercy. Mr. Justice Lopes: On what ground? The foreman replied: On account of his youth. The learned judge, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner had been most properly convicted of the offence of which he was accused. but they at the same time recommended him to me cy on account of his youth. He appeared, however, to have occupied a position of trust, and to have been perfectly competent to perform the duties, and the offence of sending a threatening letter was at all times, and under all circum tances, a dastardly and cowardly act, and when it was committed against the Sovereign, than whom no Sovereign who had ever occupied the throne at this country was ever more respected and beloved the crime became still more beingus. and it was difficult to find words to characterise it. The law had given him power to pass a severe sentence, and having regard to what appeared to him to be the aggravated character of the offence, he felt it his duty to order him to be kept in penal servitude for ten

GREAT PAUL. - The moving of " Great Paul into the south-west tower of the Cathedral was completed on Saturday morning, and by mid-day the noble bell had been slung by its lifting-tackle and raised free of the grou sounding. This test was perfect proof that its conveyance over 110 miles of road had been effected without the slightest detriment. The difficulty of getting the bell into the tower has arisen from two causes: First, the doorway was not tall enough to admit the bell quently a descent had to be made to permit this operation. When this was effected an ascent had to be made, as the upper surface of the crown of the vaulting beneath the ground floor of the tower would not allow of the further progress of the bell upon the ground level. There being no means of hauling it in, the bell had to be jacked up the incline— a very slow process. "Great Paul" is now blocked up in position ready for raising, and that operation will be carried out immediately after the Whit-Monday holiday. On Tuesday morning the raising will be commenced, and the lift will occupy 18 hours. The dedication service will probably take place on the following Saturday.

Australian v. Surrey .- This cricket match resulted on Saturday in the victory of the Australians by six wickets.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.-Mr. James Lillywhite, writing in reply to Lord Harris's letter, suggesting that some authoritative denial should be given to the reports of two English cricketers having "sold" a match in Australia, says:—"I, as secretary and manager, and knowing the opinions of Alfred Shaw and the rest of the team, beg on behalf of the whole of them to deny that anything detrimental to the honour of them took place in Australia. A rumour was spread in Mel-bourne that Ulyett and Selby had been offered £100 to sell the match—this particular match was the first against Victoria, in which the Victorians failed to get ninety-four runs required to win, and were beaten by eighteen runs. I as umpire in this match, remember every particular, and never for a moment dreamed of such a thing, as all the men were very anxious and eager to win; and this evil report must have been circulated by the party offering the bribe in a moment of chagrin a losing his money."

STOLEN PICTURES .- Lord Suffolk, writing to correct some errors which have been made with regard to a robbery of pictures in 1856 at Charlton Park, says:—"The stolen canvasses were hidden away, not under Blackfriars Bridge, but in London one, the gem of the collection, behind a press in the War Office, where the thief, who had formerly been valet to my father, held a

Auguste Rouzaud, late of 116, Belgrave-road, Pimlico, and of the Hôtel Continental, Paris, who died on the 22nd of February last, intestate, have been granted in London to Mme. Christine Nilsson-Rouzaud, the widow, the personal estate in England being sworn under a nominal sum. The wills of the following testators have also been proved for the respective amounts of personalty under-mentioned:—Mr. William Gilbertson, late of Pontardawe, Glamorganshire, over £75,000; Mr. Samuel Wimbush, of the firm of Wimbush and Co., Halkin-street, late of Fallowcorner, Finchley, over £71,000; Mrs. Helen Gertrude Carter, late of Wickham, in the county of Southampton, over £50,000; Mr. Thomas Claridge, Howland, late of Hardwick, near Aylesbury, Bucks, over £49,000; Mr. William Bartram, late of Tonbridge, Kent, brewer, over £33,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE, May 27.—Twelve o'clock.—The demand for money has fallen off since the conclusion of the Stock Exchange Settlement; and although there is still some inquiry to meet the holiday requirements, rates are less firm at 2% per cent. for day-today loans, and 2% to 2% per cent, for discount.—Two o'clock.—Two Stock Markets have been very inactive all day; and, while being tolerably good in tone, prices have in some cases drooped in the absence of business. Home Railways opened firm, at a slight improvement; but stock was offered at midday, and prices declined. Among Foreign Securities, Egyptian were prominently good on the news from Alexandria, and one or two others, including Turkish, improved a frac-tion with them. American Securities, however, were dull and lower in price. In the English Funds, Consols were unaltered, at 102 % to 102 % for money, and 102 3-16 to 102 5-16 for the account. New and Reduced were 100 % to 100 %. In Home Railways, were 100% to 100%. In Home Railways, Great Western improved %, North-Western %, and Midland %; but Caledonians declined %, Great Northern %, the A %, Brighton 1, Sheffield A %, Metropolitan District %, North British %, North-Eastern %, and North Staffordshire %. In Canadian and Foreign lines, Grand Trunk Second Paragraphy 45. Grand Trunk Second Preference declined %, and the Third %; but Great-Western improved 1-16, Mexican Ordinary %, the Eight per Cent. First Preference %, and the Six per Cent. Second 1%. In Foreign Securities, French issues declined %; but Egyptian State Domain improved 1%, the Unified 1%, the Domain improved 1¼, the Unified 1¼, the Preference 1, the Daira Sanieh 1¼, Italian of 1861 ¾, Mexican Old ¼, Spanish Three Cents., 1-16, Turkish Five per Cents. of 1865 1-16, the Six per Cents. of 1865 ½, the Tribute Loan ¾, and the 1873 ¾. In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds declined ¼, the Second ¼, the Third ¾, Illinois shares ¼, New York Central shares ¾, Erie shares ¾, the Second Mortgage Bonds ¼, Pennsylvania shares ¾, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ¾, In Banks, Imperial Ottoman improved 5-16. In Mines, Indian Phœnix declined 1-16; but Mysore Gold improved 1-16. clined 1-16; but Mysore Gold improved 1-16, and Rhodes Reef 1-16. In Tramways, London improved %. In Miscellaneous Securities, Brush Light fully paid declined 2 to 51% to 51%; but the £4 paid improved % to 22% to Hammond % to 12% to 13%, and Hudson's Bay shares %.

CORN EXCHANGE. - MARK LANE, Friday Evening.—The showers, which appear to have been pretty general throughout the country this week, were greatly needed for the spring crops, and must have been productive of crops, and must have been productive of much good, nor will they have been of disad-vantage to the wheat. There can be little doubt that fair progress is being made, and that prospects are very favourable. The reports from France continue even better than here, and from most parts of Germany equally good. The general outlook has not, there-fore, during the week alte ed, except in the seasonable advance of the respective crops.
The trade also, in all the main features, remains much the same as in the preceding week. Everywhere the demand is limited and the markets quiet, yet without material depression, as the supplies offering continue very moderate. Farmers' deliveries last week (165,100 quarters) showed a small in-crease, but in the imports there was a more sensible decrease, the balance over exports being only 136,000 quarters, so that the aggregate of fresh supplies for consumption was very little over 300,000 quarters. In the forecast, also, supplies have shrunk, the quantity of wheat and flour on passage being given as 2,463,000 quarters, or about 280,000 quarters less than it was a week ago, but about 256,000 more than at this time last year. From this perceptible reduction on the week it would appear that shipments, besides continuing small from America, must have diminished from other ports. Prices on the spot have varied but little in any direction. In the markets of the United Kingdom the changes have barely exceeded 6d. to 9d. per quarter. Paris has risen about 7d., and New York is nearly stationary. Flour has remained dull, at about previous rates. Maize has been very quiet all the week. American mixed scarce, and worth 32s. 6d. ex quay. Galatz sold at 31s. 3d. Forward Galatz shipping at 31s. 6d., and Danubian at 30s. 6d. The quantity of maize on passage for this country is reduced to 260,000 quarters, against 496,000 quarters at this time last year. Malting barley is sparingly offered, and is firm. Grinding sorts have tended rather in buyers' favour. Danubian on passage has sold at 21s. 1¼d. The quantity on the way is reduced to 117,000 quarters. Beans and peas, whilst a slow sale, have upheld late value. Large arrivals of common Russian oats have rather flattened the market for these descriptions.

BIRTHS. MARRIAGES. AND DEATHS.

sin the War Ollice, where the thief, who had formerly been valet to my father, held a situation as clerk. He said at the trial that whilst in service at Charlton he had heard much talk of the immense value of these pictures, and he expressed astonishment and regret at the want of appreciation displayed by the trade when such works of art were submitted to them. The one he had sold (a small Leonardo) had realized only £8."

POURING OIL ON BREARING SEAS.—Some experiments have been made at the site of the proposed harbour of refuge at Dungeness Point, by Captain the Hon. H. W. Chetwynd, R.N., District Inspector of Lifeboats, to test the value of oil in calming rough water. There was a sufficiently heavy sea on at the time of the experiment to endanger a small open boat, and the Dungeness lifeboat, the David Helt, was launched, and anchored in five fathoms of water. A small canvas bag, containing about half a gallon of oil, and pierced with several holes with a large needle, was attached to the anchor as a buoy. This had the effect of producing a space of still water spreading from the buoy to a distance of about twenty yards wide, and of considerable length. Every breaking sea that reached the oily surface immediately fell dead, and passed by in a harmless roll. The trials are considered satisfactory, but not conclusive, and it is stated that the will be continued. A correspondent at Newcastle states that the River Tyne Commissioners are about to erect in connection with the harbour works now being carried on at Tynemouth a number of oil tanks, so that oil can, when necessary, be used to prevent the sea breaking against the north pier at the entrance to the river.

REEENTY PROVED WILLS.—The Blustrated London News states that the River Tyne Commissioners are about to erect in connection with the harbour works now being carried on at Tynemouth a number of oil tanks, so that oil can, when necessary, be used to prevent the sea breaking against the north pier at the entrance to the river.

REEENTY PROVED WILLS.—The Blu

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 28-29, 1882. THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. The Turks have played their complicated game with remarkable skill and with complete success. Arabi wins so far, but only by Turkish assistance, and only in order that Turkey may be called upon to reduce him to submission. Thanks to the Fabian policy of England and France, and to their clumsiness in dealing with the curiously balanced factors of the Egyptian question, the Porte has been able to turn the logic of events to its own uses. Neither the Khedive, nor Arabi, nor the Western Powers, nor Europe at large desired Turkish intervention in Egypt; yet all of them are now driven to contemplate that intervention as the only practicable solution. The news that a Turkish Commission is about to start for Cairo is the proof of the success which has crowned Turkish diplomacy. The French Yellow-book just published insists upon that full accord between England and France of which we have been so frequently assured by the Government. Yet it is impossible not to perceive that unanimity has been maintained only by a certain deference of the English Cabinet to the French objection to Turkish interference-an objection, however, which the instances of our Government and the progress of events have partially overcome. The telegram of our Paris correspondent shows very clearly the nature of the objections entertained by M. de Freycinet to Turkish intervention, as well as the process of conversion to belief in its necessity. M. Gambetta has been the great stumbling-block, and, as often happens when men have been long upon their guard against a given danger, the apprehension of M. Gambetta's hostility has outlived his power for mischief. By agreeing to what is now the only possible method of reducing Egypt to order, M. de Freycinet will undoubtedly lay himself open to a variety of caustic observations. But if he can summon resolution to disregard sneers at his inconsistency and partisan outcries about the humiliation of France, he will find that his countrymen are not indisposed to accept the situation. Turkish intervention will doubtless have its inconveniences, but they are trifling in comparison with those which any other method of putting down Egyptian disorder would now entail. After the Turks have done their work they will have to be got rid of in order to effect the re-establishment of the status quo. Their action must be regulated by a strict Convention; otherwise they may be expected to display as much ingenuity and perseverance in retaining their new position as in acquiring it. They may be in no hurry to pu things on such a footing as to enable Europe to dispense with their services. But it is an enormous advantage to have Turkey on one side and all Europe on the other. That advantage could not be secured by any other method of treatment. The direct intervention of England and France would at best create a situation of extreme and perilous delicacy. Not only would it lead to complicated relations with the Eastern Powers, but it might at any moment put a severe strain upon the friendship now subsisting between the two nations. Some other mandatory of Europe might possibly be found, but none whose action would, upon the whole, be so harmless and so much under control as that of Turkey. The subsequent course of events is by no means as clear as could be wished, and the safe-guarding of our political interests in Egypt will continue to demand the very greatest watchfulness Though the move is the best left to us by our unfortunate delay in grappling with an evil which might have been easily dealt with in its earlier stages, it is a forced move, attended, as all forced moves are, by serious disadvantages. We can only

The Standard says :- No time must be lost in correcting a situation, so humiliating to the pride and so injurious to the influence of the Western Powers. It is matter rather for regret than for reproach against either of the Governments concerned. The interests of France and England in Egypt are competing; but they do not compete on the same plane The interest of England is political and material; the interest of France is financial and sentimental. Unfortunately the point on which French sentiment i susceptible is precisely the point which affects the practical treatment of such difficulties as the two partners in responsibility have now to deal with. Had the Sultan been asked to send troops to restore order; had he even been requested to use his authority as Sovereign to enforce the disbandment or reduction of the Egyptian Army, he would most gladly have complied. The mere possibility of such a contingency would have prevented the danger from growing; but even if it had grown it would have been easily checked. France, however, has an unconquerable aversion to making or tolerating any appeal to the Sultan's authority in Africa. No real interest of hers would be affected; but she chooses to treat the shock to her sensibility as an outrage on her rights. Keen as was the feeling before. recent events in Tunis have made it preternaturally acute. If the Crescent appears on the Nile, the Tricolour, Frenchmen think, may as well disappear from Kairwan. Respect for this prejudice has throughout rendered the diplomacy of the Allied Powers halting and feeble. Combined with a not unreasonable jealousy of each other, it prevented the two Governments from making any real preparations either to avert or to face the manifest danger. And at the moment when action could no longer be deferred it compelled intervention to take the form which gave the Egyptian rebels the opportunity they might have prayed for. It enabled them to allege a plea of justification which many Mussulmans will approve, and even European diplomatists must allow to have some colour of plausibility. In the Note handed to the Ministry there was no reference to the authority of the Sultan. Ministers, therefore-that is to say, Arabi-took the high ground that not their action, but the rights ground that not their action, but the rights of their Sovereign were impeached. And since the Khedive was willing to accept the Note, thus imperfect in form, they Mr. A. Lumley Smith will succeed Mr. Justice Revenue. were able to declare him false to his Lord, Bowen.

hope that the evils of waiting upon events

until events deprive us of our freedom of

action will be laid to heart by the nation,

and that our future policy in Egypt will

be marked by greater firmness and decision

than have been displayed during the

course of Arabi's insurrection .- Times.

and therefore unworthy of their allegiance. The Sultan, it is true, did formally approve of the action of the Khedive, and urge him still to act as France and England desired. But he alleged as a reason that only thus could foreign intervention-that is, the intervention of a foreign force-be averted. Whether Arabi Pacha has not all along been acting on secret prompting from Constantinople is a matter as to which strong suspicions may be entertained. Nothing, as it turns out, could have suited better the aspirations of Yildiz Kiosk than the present juncture of affairs. Those who are in rebellion against the Khedive, and in open opposition to European influence, profess to be simply zealous for the due recognition of the Sultan's authority, and presumably ready to submit to his commands. France and England, he may, therefore, conjecture, will find it less embarrassing to call him in to help them than further to complicate the situation by taking inde-

pendent measures on their own account. The Daily News says :- The first duty of the Government in a crisis like the present is clear. It is to protect the lives of our countrymen resident in Egypt. On this point there will be no controversy, and there should be no delay. We can only hope that the ironclads in the harbour of Alexandria may prove equal to the task, though our Cairo correspondent informs us that the English Admiral admits his inability to land men. When this primary obligation has been discharged, the real difficulties of the situation only begin. The duplicity of the Porte is now tolerably certain. The Sultan may telegraph congratulations to the Khedive, but there is little doubt that he is simultaneously encouraging the acherents of Arabi Pacha. Arabi's followers take their stand upon the Sultan's authority. They acknowledge him as Sovereign, and practically refuse to admit either the control of the Powers or the independent jurisdiction of the Khedive. How far this assumption of deference is sincere is of course quite another question. Arabi may only appeal o Abdul Hamid because he knows that Abdul Hamid is on his side, and the Sultan may only countenance the revolutionary leader because he believes that by so doing he may best assert his own somewhat musty sovereignty or suzerainty. But whatever be the cause of this secret alliance, its existence, of which there is almost conclusive proof, throws a strange light upon the plan of employing Turkish troops in the restoration of Egyptian order. The Turkish contingent might turn upon the foreign intruders, and range themselves under the banner of Arabi as the representative of the Commander of the Faithful. That the movement of which Arabi is at the head is mainly a military one has now also become pretty clear. There is of course no reason why the army should not in a rude and semi-civilised society represent the country, but the only other pronounced adherents of Arabi are the Ulemas. Some of the latter have, however, expressed their sympathy with the Khedive in the present crisis, and there is no sign of any popular feeling in favour of Arabi Pacha. But England commits herself to a very dangerous principle, and re-establishes a very questionable precedent, when she lends her aid to suppress a manifestation of native opinion. The Sultan can only be used as a tool, and he may not prove quite sufficiently submissive. He was willing to act as a delegate in the deposition of Ismail Pacha, but he now appears inclined to treat the fiction of his sovereignty as a solid fact. It would be impossible for the Government of Mr. Gladstone to assist at making Turkish rule a reality in Egypt.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, SUNDAY.

The Oueen went out with Princess Beatrice and the Princess Elizabeth and Irene of Hess yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove out with Princess Elizabeth o Hesse and the Countess of Erroll. Princess Beatrice walked out. Lord Carlingford Lord Privy Seal, as the Minister in Attendance on the Queen, and the Very Rev. Principal Caird arrived at the Castle vesterday and had the honour of dining with he Majesty and the Royal Family.

The Crown Prince of Denmark, attended by Captain Honnens, left Marlborough House on Saturday evening on his return to Denmark. The Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied his Royal Highness to the Victoria

tation, and there took leave of him. Prince and Princess Christian, attended by colonel and Mrs. George Grant Gordon, left Buckingham Palace on Saturday on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans have left the St. George's Hotel, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

The Duke of Westminster, Earl and Countess Grosvenor, and Captain Hon. Charles and Lady Beatrice Cavendish arrived Cliveden on Saturday from Grosvenor

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil have gone to Knowsley for a few weeks, but probably the Earl of Derby will be in town on Saturday next.

The silver wedding of Earl and Countes

Stradbroke was celebrated on Friday, the oc asion being one of general rejoicing on the estate. The Earl and Countess were present at the festivities. Lord Stradbroke

now 88 years of age.
The Earl of Kimberley has not left town his lordship having made arrangements to during the Whitsun holidays in town stav with his family.

Viscount Cranbrook left town en Saturday for Hemsted Park, Staplehurst, for a few days. Count Herbert Bismarck arrived in Yarmouth on Saturday evening, and will be the guest of Lord Suffield for a few days. Lord Carlingfo:d left by the mail train for Balmoral on Friday night. His lordship will

remain as Minister in Attendance on her Majesty till the end of the week. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Gladstone left Downing-street on Saturday on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Rosebery at The Dur-

dans, Epsom, for a few days.

Sir George and Lady Broke-Middleton and Miss Oakes have arrived at Brown's Hotel from Shrubland Park. Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold have left

town on their return to the British Legation Stockholm. The funeral of the Duke of Grafton took place on Saturday afternoon at Euston Church. near Euston Hall, Suffolk. The cortège less the Hall shortly after one o'clock, headed by the Suffolk tenants, who were followed by those of Northamptonshire. Lord Colville of

Culross represented the Prince of Wales, and placed a floral wreath on the coffin. THE NEW JUDGE. - The Standard and Daily News state that Mr. Charles, Q.C., of the Western Circuit, will be the new judge, in the place of Mr. Justice Bowen, who, it is in a few years. The present comet, however,

THE APPROACHING COMET. The "Comet Wells," now rapidly approaching visibility, was discovered on the 18th of March, and was then seen, not as a mere nebulous mass, as is usually the case, but as a fully displayed comet, with nucleus and tail, afar off. As soon as might be its path was determined, and predictions were made as to its aspect and brightness when it should come within range of the natural sight. It was speedily asserted that it would become an object of attraction, and that its brilliancy would be such that it would be seen in the daylight. That such may be the case there are many precedents to show. Before the Christian era (B.C. 183), a comet was seen "more brilliant than the sun." In France, in A.D. 1264, a celebrated comet appeared in the middle of July after sunset, and subsequently, exhibiting itself for two months and a half, disappeared "on the very day on which Pope Urban IV. died." In 1462 a very brilliant comet, "a prodigy such as no one remembered to have seen," has been recorded. It increased day by day in size and brilliancy as it drew near the sun. On Palm Sunday and the two following days it "increased prodigiously, and the ancient chroniclers, not being possessed of telescopes, like modern astronomers, have recorded ap-parent dimensions very quaintly. Thus, of this comet it is written that "on Sunday its tail was twenty-five fathoms long; on Monday fifty, and even one hundred; on Tuesday more than two hundred." It then ceased to be visible at night, but during the eight following days it was seen close to the sun, which it preceded. Its tail "was not more than two fathoms long," but the comet was so bright that the light of the sun did not prevent it being seen at noonday. The great comet of 1500 was also visible in the presence of the sun. The celebrated astro-nomer, Tycho Brahe, discovered a comet in 1577, whilst the sun was still above the horizon. The like is stated by Arago, in 1843. The comet, he says, was first observed by the spectators in broad daylight and was thought to be a meteor. M. Otté, in his translation of Humboldt's "Cosmos," states that in Mas-achusetts he distinctly saw it be-tween one and two in the afternoon; "the sky at the time was intensely blue, and the sun shining with a dazzling brightness un-known in European climates." The comet of 1743 became so bright also that it was visible in the presence of the sun. Chéseaux relates that as that comet approached its perihelion the atmosphere of the comet "continued to diminish in size," as if the augmented brilliancy of the head was produced by the disappearance of the nebulosity surrounding the nucleus, or by a condensation of the nebulous atmosphere. The "Comet Wells," which is now after dusk—say ten o'clock—berely visble to the best eyes, can be very clearly seen through any ordinary opera-glass, and is a beautiful object in good telescopes, the nucleus, with its long, elegantly for el nebulous tail, being perfect in miniature. But each succeeding day the elevation of the comet above the horizon diminishes, and equally the region of light is being more and more approached and entered. Moonlight also follows sunset without interval, and as the perihelion of this comet will take place on the 10th of June, the interval does not conditions favourable for display of the comet. The actual ditions, on the contrary, will give the comet only the chance of becoming notorious by its power of making itself seen in a sunlit sky. Herr Lamp, in the Astronomische Nachrichten, has given calculations that the brightness of Comet Wells will increase very rapidly,one might almost say with the old chronicler, 'prodigiously"-day by day from June 1 to June 10 in the following proportions:— namely, 80, 93, 111, 136, 174, 235, 347, 595, 854, 1,331, 2,204, 3,071-its maximum at perihelion. Its brightness will then diminish to 2.512 on June 11, and thenceforth as 1,548, 980, 674, 496, 385, 310, 257, 197, 144, 116, 95 to 79 on the 19th June, The coming fortnight, therefore, will be a most interesting period for general observation. It is not always that from comets in the most brilliant appearances the most valuable information can be assured : but it is under unusual conditions that intimate knowledge may often be secured which might not otherwise have been obtained. Comets are very remarkable bodies. Their physical constitution and nature are no better understood by astronomers than by ordinary well-educated people. In the best of telescopes comets look no clearer, are not more defined than when visible to the naked eye. The individual comet is larger in proportion to the magnifying power employed; but no additional details have as yet been obtained by the best telescopes of practical service such as might have been expected, and as still may be hoped for. A vast amount of crude materials has been accumulated, and some happy incident will sooner or later give a clue to some problem through which order and theory may proceed to a solution of the existing commetary nysteries. Modern researches have shown that there are immense numbers of comets, and that probably also most have periodic returns. The reappearances cannot be anything likely exactly calculated, because the orbits are so large and the accelerating and retarding influences so wide in range. It would be of no advantage, perhaps, to most people to tell them what the R.A. and N.P.D. of the Comet Wells on this or any other particular day will be, and astronomers will all possess some ephemeris which will give its daily path, and the information, therefore, will be of no utility to them. But it will be of service, however, to tell everybody that there are some things in the sky worth looking at after sunset, and where to look for them. In the western sky Venus is a lovely object at a moderate height above the horizon. Near to this beautiful planet, a short distance to the right of the specator, is a very minute, exceedingly brilliant point of light that needs very closely looking for indeed. That is Mercury-a planet rarely seen, and most interesting, as one of the two smallest and nearest to the sun of any of the worlds of our planetary system. Look still further to the right, and there shines the bright star of Capella. Still a little to the right, and sweep the sky upwards with a binocular opera-glass, or common spy-glass, until the point of sight would approach to an angle of 40 or 45 degrees with the star, the comet - perfect, with nucleus and long, elegantly - shaped nebulous tail—will be seen. If, having found it in this way, the sky be swept a second time, taking any chimney, side of a house, or other vertical object as a guide, thenceforth, either with glass or eye, the Comet Wells can be found when required with facility and certainty. Indeed, as yet this is the only practical way of detecting it by the naked For the next fortnight the comet will be in its best position for observation, and all we shall practically or generally see or know about it vill be obtained within that period. Thenceforth it will have passed the sun, and be again travelling into those awfully distant realms of space which it appals the mind to contemplate. Comets of long periods have, however, seemingly nothing to distinguish them from comets of short periods, except those enormous distances to which some of them recede. The comet of 1845 is passing away a distance of 6,260 millions of miles from the sun; the comet of 1844 will recede fifty-five times that distance; and that of 1864, it is assumed, will take 1,400,000 years on its outward voyage, and will occupy as many more on its return. The comets of mean periods, such as those of 1812 and

1683, vary in perihelion distance from about

50 to 100 millions of miles, and in aphelion

distances from about 3,000 millions to 6,000

millions of miles, and have periods of revolu-

tion of from about 60 to 190 miles. There

are others, as is well known, of short periods,

which revolve round the sun, such as Encke's,

may prove disappointing, for it has become grand appearance; but what we shall see of it will be most interesting.—Standard.

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. Madame Pauline Lucca, after an absence of more than ten years from the London stage, made her rentrée on Saturday night at Covent Garden Theatre, as the heroine of Georges Bizet's delightful opera Carmen. The house was filled in every part; the Royal box was occupied by the Prince and Princess of Wales,

the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and other members of the Royal Family, and the entire audience joined in a hear.y welcome of the little *prima donna*, when she tripped on to the stage in the coquettish at ire of the Sevillian cigarette maker. That she was at first overpowered by nervousness was evident. says the Observer critic, and she was scarcely able to do herself justice in the well-known 'Habanera," and the succeeding "Sevillana." In the second act she was in fuller possession of her powers, and in the quarrel scene with José both her acting and singing were dramatic and expressive. In the third act she brought out all possible effect in the scene where José finds that her love for him has departed. It was in the terrible fourth act that she shone conspicuously. Her acting was almost painfully real in its intensity, and she carried the sympathies of her audience with her until the fatal moment when Carmen is stabbed to the heart by the lover whom she has ruined and betrayed. Ten years is a long period in the life of an operatic prima donna, and it cannot be said that Madame Pauline Lucca returns to us with a voice as fresh as that which charmed us some years ago; but her dramatic instinct is as vivid as ever, and at times she imparts to her vocalisation a spontaneous energy which ap-pears to be so completely the result of sudden inspiration, that any deficiency exhibited by the vocalists is forgotten in admiration of the impulsive actress. The music of the rôle of Carmen has been better sung in London by Mme. Trebelli-whose temporary absence from the stage, owing to indisposition, is greatly to be deplored—and in certain parts of the music, as for instance, in the passage where Carmen coaxes José to desert his regiment, and fly with her "over the hills and through the glades," greater effects have been made by Mmes. Dolaro and Minnie Hauk; but as an operatic actress, with a wonderful command of facial expression, Mme. Pauline Lucca commands unstinted admiration. It is to be hoped that we may have the pleasure of seeing her in those parts, such as Selika, in E Africaine, Cherubino, in Le Nozze di Figaro, etc., in which she made her greatest triumphs a dozen years ago. We have, indeed, reason to believe that the last-named opera may be performed at Covent Garden this season, with Mme. Albani as the Countess Almaviva, Mme. Pauline Lucca as Cherubino, and the other characters equally well cast. Mme. Valleria, as Micaela, repeated a deservedly popular impersonation. M. Lestellier, as José, made a greater success than at his previous appearances in London, and was especially successful in his impassioned address to Carmen in the dual scene of the second act. M. Bouhy, as the Toreador, made good use of a voice maniestly deficient in power when low notes were attacked. M. Soulacroix was a specially good Morales, and Mlles. Lonati and Velmi, MM. Dauphin, Silvestri, and Guerini filled minor parts efficiently. The opera, until Saturday night unrepresented at Covent Garden, was admirably placed on the stage by M. Lapissida. The new scenery and costumes were worthy the reputation of the Royal Italian Opera; the choruses were—almost without exception-well sung, and Carmen, thus represented, deserves to become highly

During the past week, two other operas were added to the repertory of the season. Il Trovatore was produced on Tuesday last, and Mme. Adelina Patti, as Leonora, added matic triumphs. Mlle. Stahl, as Azucena, was overtasked, but manifested dramatic power which, with due cultivation, should enable her to reach a high position. Signor Nicolini (Manrico) and M. Devries (Di Luna) completed the cast.

Gounod's Romeo e Giulietta was produced on Friday last, with an incomparable Juliet in Mme. Adelina Patti, and admirable representatives of Friar Laurence and Mercutio in MM. Di Reszke and Cotogni. Signor Nicolini essayed the role of Romeo, and the minor parts were well filled. GERMAN OPERA.

Lohengrin was repeated at Drury Lane on Saturday night with a change of cast. Fraulein Therese Malten, as Elsa, if she failed to reach the high standard set by the previous representative of the character, Frau Rosa Sucher nevertheless deserved the warm welcome she received, and her acting was specially worthy of praise. In the absence of Herr Krauss (indisposed) the thankless rôle of Telramund was admirably filled by Herr Gura, and Fraulein Schefsky, as Ortrud, displayed abundan

Tannhauser was produced on Monday last and Fidelio on Wednesday. On both occasions admirable performances were given As Fidelio (Leonora) Fraulein Malten achieved a great success. The chorus singing was splendid, and the excellent band was directed in masterly style by Herr Hans Richter.

Only in one respect can the production which took place on Saturday night at the Opera Comique be pronounced a fortunate venture. It is likely to be saved by its intrinsic weakness from the severe treatment which might probably have fallen to its lot if it had adequately carried out its apparent purpose. A really comic opera having for its subject a series of adventures on H.M.S. Pinafore, and with its characters taken bodily and by name from Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's wellknown piece, must obviously have done serious injury to the original from which its situations and dramatis persona were stolen. Its performance would probably have necessitated an appeal to the law courts, and whatever the technical decision might have been, it would have been felt by all right-minded persons that the author and composer of H.M.S. Pinafore had been very treated. As it is, not much harm has been done to any one, except, perhaps, to the unfortunate people compelled by duty to sit out imitation to the dismal end. It would be absurd to compare the polished humour of Mr. Gilbert and the characteristic melody of Mr. Sullivan with the aimless buf-foonery and music-hall jingle of The Wreck of the Pinafore. But although it would not be fair to take Messrs. Lingard and Searelle as typical copyists, the painful shortcomings of their work may yet suggest to those who underrate the artistic skill of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's popular productions, how much more there is in them than a mere trick or knack to be caught by anybody, now that i has once been invented .- Observer.

THE DRAMA.

TOOLE'S THEATRE. After Darkness-Dawn, an adaptation by Mr. Aglen A. Dowty of a French drama some what similar in purpose and general scope to La Joie fait Peur, was produced on Saturday at Toole's Theatre. Its hero is an old émigré Prosper Matthieu, whose favourite daughter has died before the commencement of the story. Her loss has left the poor fellow after a severe attack of brain fever-possesses by the delusion that she is still alive, and is now, on her birthday, about to return to her home from a visit. The truth would probably kill him, so Mme. Matthieu, his English wife, does not undeceive him, and he occupies himself in decorating the room with flowers to greet his absent child. An awakening from

the day-dream of the doating father would be inevitable did not Ronald Spencer, the sweetheart of the dead girl, chance to arrive with news of Marguerite's cousin Ethel, an orphan. Ethel's appearance on the scene soon follows: and, of course, she proves to be so like her dead cousin that the old man mistakes her for his daughter. But he is puzzled by Ethel's em-barrassment with Ronald, and his outbursts of doubt, suspicion, and reproach have to be soothed by a series of hastily-framed white lies on the part of those around him. Even to the end-a happy one-he is left in blissful ignorance of the deception, for chance enables Ethel to undergo successfully the test put to her by Matthieu when he asks her the motto on his daughter's ring. Perhaps this extreme solicitude for a distraught parent's feelings is carried somewhat far, according to our English notions; but the self-sacrifice which it involves is so gently carried out that the situation readily commands the sypmathy of spectators. Mr. Dowty's share of the task is performed in excellent taste, and he has own sound judgment in preserving the nationalty of a hero around whom so much French sentiment has to cling. Mr. W: Farren, junior's, impersonation of the old émigré was well imagined and artistically car-ried out. Though we do not fancy that pathos will eventually prove the young comedian's strongest point, he was yet fully able to bring out the touching features of the situation. His study of character, like his accent, was consistent throughout, and he had evidently worked hard, and with the right method to realise his conception. With the aid of Miss Johnstone, as the old man's watchful wife, and of Mr. Ward and Miss Liston, as the young people placed in so trying a position, the little drama went well from first to last and evidently made a genuine impression upon its hearers.—Observer.

Cupid in Camp is the name of a new comic drama in two acts which now precedes that amusing comedy Fourteen Days at the Criterion. Its author, Mr. G. C. Vernon, does not specifically claim originality for the piece, which, indeed, might well have been suggested by one of the ingenious works of Scribe or his followers. But whatever its source, Cupid in Camp possesses exactly the qualities needed in introductory farce of the more refined and ambitious order. Its plot deals with a subject which, though often before treated upon the stage, appears to have lost none of its power of entertaining an audience. The masquerading of a young lady in masculine attire, and the more risky disguise of a man in petticoats may, it seems, always be relied upon to furnish food for merriment of one kind or another. Here the fun is in good taste, and the confusion which arises is at once natural and comic. It is scarcely necessary to describe in detail the rather complicated love affairs of a quartette of young people, who in the stormy days of William the Third and the Pretender, find themselves at Dover, and in danger of being arbitrarily arrested before they can leave that port on their respective journeys to and from the Continent. Suffice it to say that it answers the purpose of Captain Saville and Miss Helen Wentworth to be mistaken for one another by the military authorities charged with their capture. After a while it naturally happens that awkward consequences are threatened for the deception, and that the figitives find they have been almost too clever. But this is not until plenty of laughter has been caused by Miss Wentworth's lessons and timid progress in the art of manly carriage, and by Captain Saville's too successful exercise of feminine fascinations. The means by which the complication is finally cleared up are, perhaps, less skilfully devised than the arrangements for its production; but still, the little play may, on the whole, be pronounced a decided success. To this result the spirited performance of Miss Saker as the heroine and Mr. Lytton Sothern as the hero contributes not a little. Miss Mary Rorke, also, and Mr. Denison accomplish satisfac torily the little that is asked of them.

Another of Mr. Thorne's attractive revivals of standard comedies took place on Saturday afternoon at the Vaudeville, where Lord Lytton's comedy Money was played with a strong though not always well-chosen cast. In spite of its artificiality, Money is an unmistakeably effective play. Properly delivered, its formal thrusts invariably tell, and it has a veritable crowd of characters, all of which are sure to make their mark in competent

With last week terminated the regular season at the Gaiety, and the company will not reappear in London till August. In the meantime the House is occupied by the French company. At the Vaudeville The School for Scandal has been played for two evenings, while London Assurance has been repeated during the other nights. Madame Favart has ended its run at the Avenue Theatre. Our Boys has closed its brief but brilliant career at the Standard Theatre, where Mr. David James took his benefit on Thursday night. At Astley's Lady Audley's Secret and the The Old Toll House, in which Mr. J. A. Cave plays the prominent character, have formed an attractive programme. At Sadler's Wells a new drama called Miscarriage of Justice now displaces The Octoroon.

The great race at Epsom, as usual, was preceded by the drawing of "sweeps" in-numerable among all sections of society, and the theatrical world, of course, had its proper share. It may be a matter of interest to some, and of envy to others, to learn that the first prize in the Garrick Club drawing was carried off by the popular Mr. J. L. Toole, and the first in the Green Room Club drawing by his manager, Mr. George Loveday.

BANK HOLIDAY. Here in England we are not favoured, or,

as some would have it, afflicted with the large number of holidays in which the people of Roman Catholic countries rejoice. But peradventure, for that very reason-arguing, according to one of the first principles of political economy, that scarcity of an article increases its value-the few accorded us are enjoyed with a relish unknown to the natives of other lands. We have our national holidays, of which no one has ever attempted to rob us; they come to us by right. Recognising the necessity of providing the most hard-working people in the world with a few days throughout the year, in which to draw the breath of relaxation, the Legislature, a short time since, at the instance of Sir John Lubbock, fixed upon four dates during the 12 months when such should be possible for them. Of two of those dates the public had, however, already possessed themselves, and the intended benefit was only felt by City clerks and the employés in other commercial and Governmental establishments. As to Easter Monday and Whit-Monday, long time has passed since the British workman paid any respect to them, save as occasions or excuses for the hard-working occupation of idleness, whilst Boxing-day has for centuries been a popular holiday in our country's calendar. Added to these is now the first Monday in August, which is a very refreshing innovation upon the old order of things. Save that Whitsun and Eastertide come somewhat too closely together, the former would in all pro-bability be the pleasantest holiday of the year, for then the summer is at its freshest flush of perfection, and the country presents its mos captivating comparison with the town. But by that time people have scarcely recovered from the influence left behind by the holidays coming so closely upon the Epsom Carnival which in itself is exhausting. It may be that our Legislature will at some future time see the advisability of arranging a more judicious division of our Bank Holidays than that which already exists. But even as it is, no doubt can be felt as to the advantage which will

be taken by the general public of the attracmakers to-day. Only one thing is necessary to make the occasion a grand success, and that is fine weather. This is, however, a result which no amount of prophesying, either from the east or west of the Atlantic, can insure, whilst it is one on which the accomme dation and comfort of tens of thousands depend. Immense provision, both public and private, has been made for a thorough enjoyment of the day, but if the weather be opposed the intended effect will of necessity be in a great measure marred. There were ominous signs in the atmosphere yesterday, but people took comfort from the knowledge that no one can say, with any sort of safety, what sort of weather to-day might bring forth. On Saturday there was a high bracing wind, and bright sunshine. On Sunday fleets of clouds sailed lazily on a sullen sea of hot air, and for to-day hopeful anticipations are, of course, in the ascendant. Should these expectations happily be fulfilled, excursions by road, and river, and rail will pretty well empty London of its citizens, and by the like means the streets will be tolerably well crowded with country folks. There have been organised for Cockney sightseers, by railway and steam-boat companies, trips innumerable to the seaside and the inland counties, so that it may be taken for granted, even should the weather not prove the most desirable in its character, that the favourite seaside resorts in the south, west, and east coasts will be inundated with visitors and east coasts will be infinited with visitors from London, and that large contingents will seek the quieter, but more peaceful, and, perhaps, more beautiful, scenery, now looking its loveliest in our counties most remote from the sea. Many there were no doubt who, taking time by the forelock, started for their holiday trip on Saturday, and will spend the leisure hours granted them either on the Continent or in the Lake country, or perhaps will reach the heather of the Highlands, or even the beautiful hills and vales of Wales; and some may even have the hardihood to invade unfortunate Ireland and look upon scenery unsurpassed for splendour throughout the world. Excursions to everywhere and from everywhere have been advertised in the newspapers, and of these crowds no doubt will avail themselves. London will be deserted for hours of its own ordinary inhabitants, whose place will be taken by country cousins, and the museums during the day and the theatres during the evening will, it may be taken for granted, be filled to overflowing, notwithstanding that there are but few, if any, items of novelty put forth by these establishments as additional attractions. At Syden-ham and Muswell-hill the sister palaces compete vigorously for public patronage, and, especially should the weather prove propitious, there is no doubt but that their seductive invitations will be very warmly and generally accepted. Indeed, numerous almost beyond all precedent are the attractions set forth in London and those places with which the Metropolis is connected, by river and by rail, for the holiday folk of Whit-Monday; and if they do not avail themselves of the pleasure thus provided for them they will only have themselves to blame.

THREAT TO BLOW UP PURFLEET MAGAZINE. Extra troops were sent to Purfleet from Woolwich on Sunday, in consequence of in-formation received from the Essex police, and it was currently reported that an attempt had been made to destroy the Government magazine at that place. It appears from inquiries on the spot that no actual attempt has been discovered, but statements have been received of a character sufficiently alarming to justify additional precautions, of which the sudden augmentation of the garrison on a Sunday is but one. Purfleet Magazine is said to be the largest store of gunpowder in the world, and it may be also said to be the safest. It has frequently contained from 50,000 to 60,000 barrels of powder, or nearly 3,000 tons, but the whole is deposited within walls of about five feet in thickness, and in vaults with groined roofiing of brick and con-crete, practically unassailable. Major Mills, the Commissary General in charge, has held his post for seven years, and such is the con-stant care and watchfulness observed day and night that nobody connected with the establishment believes in the possibility of a successful plot against it. There are always 100 soldiers stationed at the magazines for guard duty. and the harracks, magazines, officers' quarters, and workmen's cottages are all enclosed within a high wall. Within the gates no authorised stranger can gain admittance, and anyone having business with an official must be escorted by a man of the guard. Yesterday the watchers, military and civil, were especially on the alert, and any unknown individual approaching the confine was certain to receive great attention. A notice on the wall warns the public to keep to the main roads, which are on three sides of the enclosure, the fourth being bounded by the river Thames, along the bank of which there is no thorough fare. The quiet inhabitants of the small village are not much troubled by Fenian alarms. There was a scare in 1868, when extraordinary precautions were taken against surprise, including boat parties of sentries on the river, but the villagers look upon the threats as empty brag, which answers its purpose in disturbing the authorities and the public, and has no other effect. There is even some local pride in the enormous magatines, and the statement made at the time of the Erith explosion that if Purfleet were to "go" half London would be in ruins is an article of faith among the natives, although it probably represents a highly exaggerated view of possibilities. Yesterday an unusual number of visitors were about, perhaps on account of its being Whit-Sunday; but at all times Purfleet has especial attractions in its picturesque its properties of the supervision of the supervi geological features, its remarkable outcrop of the chalk escarpment being well known, There being no pier, it is secure from the river excursion traffic; but its pretty hotel and the chalk cliffs are conspicuous objects both from the Thames and for miles round The troops, with only a few exceptions, were on Sunday kept within the garrison boundary, the exceptions being some half dozen who attended service in the little church, quite hidden under trees in an ancient chalk The garrison consists almost entirely of the Royal Wiltshire Regiment (62d and 99th), under Captain Dennis. Mr. J. Dobson, superintendent of the Essex Constabulary, has een over to Purfleet from Brentwood, but it has not been thought desirable to increase the police force of one constable, who usually uffices for the preservation of law and order in this corner of the county. The garrison of Purfleet is embraced in the Woolwich District, and its protection and government are in the hands of the District Commandant General, the Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., R.A.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA. Mr. James Lillywhite, writing in reply to Lord Harris's letter, suggesting that some authoritative denial should be given to the reports of two English cricketers having "sold" a match in Australia, says:—"I, as secretary and manager, and knowing the opinions of Alfred Shaw and the rest of the team, beg on behalf of the whole of them to deny that anything detrimental to the honour of them took place in Australia. A rumour was spread in Mel-bourne that Ulyett and Selby had been offered £100 to sell the match—this particular match was the first against Victoria, in which the Victorians failed to get ninety-four runs required to win, and were beaten by eighteen runs. I, as umpire in this match, remember every particular, and never for a moment dreamed of such a thing, as all the men were very anxious and eager to win; and this evil report must have been circulated by the party offering the bribe in a moment of chagrin at losing his money."

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1882.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 28-29, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. The Turks have played their complicated game with remarkable skill and with comlete success. Arabi wins so far, but only by Turkish assistance, and only in order that Turkey may be called upon to reduce him to submission. Thanks to the Fabian policy of England and France, and to their clumsiness in dealing with the curiously balanced factors of the Egyptian question, the Porte has been able to turn the logic of events to its own uses. Neither the Khedive, nor Arabi, nor the Western Powers, nor Europe at large desired Turkish intervention in Egypt; yet all of them are now driven to contemplate that intervention as the only practicable solution. The news that a Turkish Commission is about to start for Cairo is the proof of the success which has crowned Turkish diplomacy. The French Yellow-book just published insists upon that full accord between England and France of which we have been so frequently assured by the Government. Yet it is impossible not to perceive that unanimity has been maintained only by a certain deference of the English Cabinet to the French objection to Turkish interference-an objection, however, which the instances of our Government and the progress of events have partially overcome. The telegram of our Paris correspondent shows very clearly the nature of the objections entertained by M. de Freycinet to Turkish intervention, as well as the process of conversion to belief in its necessity. M. Gambetta has been the great stumbling-block, and, as often happens when men have been long upon their guard against a given danger, the apprehension of M. Gambetta's hostility has outlived his power for mischief. By agreeing to what is now the only possible method of reducing Egypt to order, M. de Freycinet will undoubtedly lay himself open to a variety of caustic observations. But if he can summon resolution to disregard sneers at his inconsistency and partisan outcries about the humiliation of France, he will find that his countrymen are not indisposed to accept the situation. Turkish intervention will doubtless have its inconveniences, but they are trifling in comparison with those which any other method of putting down Egyptian disorder would now entail. After the Turks have done their work they will have to be got rid of in order to effect the re-establishment of the status quo. Their action must be regulated by a strict Convention; otherwise they may be expected to display as much ingenuity and perseverance in retaining their new position as in acquirnow also become pretty clear. There is of ing it. They may be in no hurry to put things on such a footing as to enable Europe to dispense with their services. But it is an enormous advantage to have Turkey on one side and all Europe on the other. That advantage could not be secured by any other method of treatment. The direct intervention of England and France would at best create a situation of extreme and perilous delicacy. Not only would it lead to complicated relations with the Eastern Powers, but it might at any moment put a severe strain upon the friendship now subsisting between the two rations. Some other mandatory of Europe might possibly be found, but none whose action would upon the whole be so harmless and so much under control as that of Turkey. The subsequent course of events is by no means as clear as could be wished, and the safe-guarding of our poliof Mr. Gladstone to assist at making tical interests in Egypt will continue to demand the very greatest watchfulness Though the move is the best left to us by our unfortunate delay in grappling with an evil which might have been easily dealt with in its earlier stages, it is a forced move, attended, as all forced moves are, by serious disadvantages. We can only hope that the evils of waiting upon events

The Standard says :- No time must be lost in correcting a situation, so humiliating to the pride and so injurious to the influence of the Western Powers. It is matter rather for regret than for reproach against either of the Governments concerned. The interests of France and England in Egypt are competing; but they do not compete on the same plane. The interest of England is political and material; the interest of France is financial and sentimental. Unfortunately, the point on which French sentiment is susceptible is precisely the point which affects the practical treatment of such difficulties as the two partners in responsibility have now to deal with. Had the Sultan been asked to send troops to restore order; had he even been requested to use his authority as Sovereign to enforce the disbandment or reduction of the Egyptian Army, he would most gladly have complied. The mere possibility of such a contingency would have prevented the danger from growing; but even if it had grown it would have been easily checked. France, however, has an unconquerable aversion to making or tolerating any appeal to the Sultan's authority in Africa. No real interest of hers would be affected: but she chooses to treat the shock to her sensibility as an outrage on her rights. Keen as was the feeling before, recent events in Tunis have made it preternaturally acute. If the Crescent appears on the Nile, the Tricolour, Frenchmen think, may as well disappear from Kairwan. Respect for this prejudice has throughout rendered the diplomacy of the Allied Powers halting and feeble. Combined with a not unreasonable jealousy of each other, it prevented the two Governments from making any real preparations either to avert or to face the manifest danger. And at the moment when action could no longer be deferred it compelled intervention to take the form which gave the Egyptian rebels the opportunity they might have prayed for. It enabled them to allege a plea of justification which many Massulmans will approve, and even European diplomatists must allow to have some colour of plausibility. In the Note handed to the Ministry there was no reference to the authority of the Sultan. Ministers, therefore—that is to say, Arabi—took the high ground that not their action, but the rights of their Sovereign were impeached. And since the Khedive was willing to accept the Note, thus imperfect in form, they were able to declare him false to his Lord,

antil events deprive us of our freedom of

action will be laid to heart by the nation,

and that our future policy in Egypt will

be marked by greater firmness and decision

than have been displayed during the

course of Arabi's insurrection .- Times.

The Sultan, it is true, did formally approve of the action of the Khedive, and urge him still to act as France and England desired. But he alleged as a reason that only thus could foreign intervention-that is, the intervention of a foreign force—be averted. Whether Arabi Pacha has not all along been acting on secret prompting from Constantinople is a matter as to which strong suspicions may be entertained. Nothing. as it turns out, could have suited better the aspirations of Yildiz Kiosk than the present juncture of affairs. Those who are in rebellion against the Khedive, and in open opposition to European influence, profess to be simply zealous for the due recognition of the Sultan's authority, and pre-

sumably ready to submit to his commands.

France and England, he may, therefore,

conjecture, will find it less embarrassing

to call him in to help them than further to

and therefore unworthy of their allegiance.

complicate the situation by taking independent measures on their own account. The Daily News says :- The first duty of the Government in a crisis like the present is clear. It is to protect the lives of our countrymen resident in Egypt. On this point there will be no controversy, and there should be no delay. We can only hope that the ironclads in the harbour of Alexandria may prove equal to the task, though our Cairo correspondent informs us that the English Admiral admits his inability to land men. When this primary obligation has been discharged, the real difficulties of the situation only begin. The duplicity of the Porte is now tolerably certain. The Sultan may telegraph congratulations to the Khedive, but there is little doubt that he is simultaneously encouraging the adherents of Arabi Pacha. Arabi's followers take their stand upon the Sultan's authority. They acknowledge him as Sovereign, and practically refuse to admit either the control of the Powers or the independent jurisdiction of the Khedive. How far this assumption of deference is sincere is of course quite another Arabi may question.

to Abdul Hamid because he knows that Abdul Hamid is on his side, and the Sultan may only countenance the revolutionary leader because he believes that by so doing he may best assert his own somewhat musty sovereignty or suzerainty. But whatever be the cause of this secret alliance, its existence, of which there is almost conclusive proof, throws a strange light upon the plan of employing Turkish troops in the restoration of Egyptian order. The Turkish contingent might turn upon the foreign intruders, and range themselves under the banner of Arabi as the representative of the Commander of the Faithful. That the movement of which Arabi is at the head is mainly a military one has

only appeal

course no reason why the army should not in a rude and semi-civilised society represent the country, but the only other pronounced adherents of Arabi are the Ulemas. Some of the latter have, however, expressed their sympathy with the Khedive in the present crisis, and there is no sign of any popular feeling in favour of Arabi Pacha. But England commits herself to a very dangerous principle, and re-establishes a very questionable precedent, when she lends her aid to suppress a manifestation of native opinion. Sultan can only be used as a tool, and he may not prove quite sufficiently submissive. He was willing to act as a delegate in the deposition of Ismail Pacha, but he now appears inclined to treat the fiction of his sovereignty as a solid fact. It would be impossible for the Government

Turkish rule a reality in Egypt. COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, SUNDAY. The Queen went out with Princess Beatrice and the Princess Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove out with Princess Elizabeth of Hesse and the Countess of Erroll. Princess Beatrice walked out. Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, as the Minister in Attendance on the Queen, and the Very Rev. Principal Caird arrived at the Castle yesterday, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal Family.

The Crown Prince of Denmark, attended by Captain Honnens, left Marlborough House on Saturday evening on his return to Denmark. The Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied his Royal Highness to the Victoria Station, and there took leave of him. Prince and Princess Christian, attended by Colonel and Mrs. George Grant Gordon, left Buckingham Palace on Saturday on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans have left the St. George's Hotel, Albemarle-street. Piccadilly.

The Duke of Westminster, Earl and Countess Grosvenor, and Captain Hon. Charles and Lady Beatrice Cavendish arrived at Cliveden on Saturday from Grosvenor

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil have gone to Knowsley for a few weeks, but probably the Earl of Derby will be in town on Saturday next.

The silver wedding of Earl and Countess Stradbroke was celebrated on Friday, the

occasion being one of general rejoicing on the estate. The Earl and Countess were present at the festivities. Lord Stradbroke is now 88 years of age.

The Earl of Kimberley has not left town,

his lordship having made arrangements to stay during the Whitsun holidays in town Count Herbert Bismarck arrived in Yarmouth on Saturday evening, and will be the

guest of Lord Suffield for a few days.

Lord Carlingfo d left by the mail train for Balmoral on Friday night. His lordship will Minister in Attendance on her remain as Majesty till the end of the week. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Gladstone left

Downing-street on Saturday on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Rosebery at The Durdans, Epsom, for a few days.

Sir George and Lady Broke-Middleton and Miss Oakes have arrived at Brown's Hotel from Shrubland Park.
Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold have left own on their return to the British Legation,

The funeral of the Duke of Grafton took place on Saturday afternoon at Euston Church, near Euston Hall, Suffolk. The cortège left the Hall shortly after one o'clock, headed by the Suffolk tenants, who were followed by those of Northamptonshire. Lord Colville of Culross represented the Prince of Wales, and placed a floral wreath on the coffin.

Stockholm.

THE MURDER OF MRS. SMYTHE. - In the Dublin Gazette of Friday a reward of £2,000 is offered for information leading to the conviction of the murderers of Mrs. Henry Smythe at Barbavilla, county Westmeath, on the 2d of April, and a further reward of £500 for private information leading to the same result. There is also a reward of £500 for the detection of any person or persons who have har-boured or assisted the murderers to escape,

THE APPROACHING COMET.

The "Comet Wells," now rapidly approaching visibility, was discovered on the 18th of March, and was then seen, not as a mere nebulous mass, as is usually the case, but as a fully displayed comet, with nucleus and tail afar off. As soon as might be its path was determined, and predictions were made as to its aspect and brightness when it should come within range of the natural sight. It was object of attraction, and that its brilliancy would be such that it would be seen in the daylight. That such may be the case there are many precedents to show. Before the Christian era (B.C. 183), a comet was seen "more brilliant than the sun." In France, in A.D. 1264, a celebrated comet appeared in the middle of July after sunset, and subsequently, exhibiting itself for two months and a half disappeared "on the years day as a half, disappeared "on the very day on which Pope Urban IV. died." In 1462 a very brilliant comet, "a prodigy such as no one remembered to have seen," has been recorded. It increased day by day in size and brilliancy as it drew near the sun. On Palm Sunday and the two following days it "in-creased prodigiously," and the ancient chroniclers, not being possessed of telescopes like modern astronomers, have recorded ap-parent dimensions very quaintly. Thus, of parent dimensions very quaintly. Thus, of this comet it is written that "on Sunday its tail was twenty-five fathoms long; on Monday fifty, and even one hundred; on Tuesday more than two hundred." It then ceased more than two hundred. It then ceased to be visible at night, but during the eight following days it was seen close to the sun, which it preceded. Its tail "was not more than two fathoms long," but the comet was so bright that the light of the sun did not prevent it being seen at noonday. The great comet of 1500 was also visible in the presence of the sun. The celebrated astropresence of the sun. The celebrated astro-nomer, Tycho Brahe, discovered a comet in 1577, whilst the sun was still above the horizon. The like is stated by Arage, in 1843. The comet, he says, was first observed by the spectators in broad daylight and was thought to be a meteor. M. Otté, in his translation of Humboldt's "Cosmos," states that in Massachusetts he distinctly saw it beween one and two in the afternoon; "the sky at the time was intensely blue, and the sun shining with a dazzling brightness un-known in European climates." The comet of 1743 became so bright also that it was visible n the presence of the sun. Chéseaux relates that as that comet approached its perihelion the atmosphere of the comet "continued to diminish in size," as if the augmented brilliancy of the head was produced by the disappearance of the nebulosity surrounding the nucleus, or by a condensation of the nebulous atmosphere. The "Comet Wells," which is now after dusk—say ten o'clock—barely vis-The "Comet Wells," which is ible to the best eyes, can be very clearly seen through any ordinary opera-glass, and is a beautiful object in good telescopes, the nucleus, with its long, elegantly formed nebulous tail, being perfect in miniature. But each succeeding day the elevation of the comet above the horizon diminishes, and equally the region of light is being more and more approached and entered. Moonlight also follows sunset without interval, and as the perihelion of this comet will take place on the 10th of June, the interval does not present conditions favourable for the display of the comet. The actual conditions, on the contrary, will give the comet Dauphin, Silvestri, and Guerini filled minor parts efficiently. The opera, until Saturday night unrepresented at Covent Garden, was only the chance of becoming notorious by its power of making itself seen in a sunlit sky. Herr Lamp, in the Astronomische Nachrichten, admirably placed on the stage by M. Lapissida. The new scenery and costumes were worthy the reputation of the Royal Italian has given calculations that the brightness of Wells will increase very rapidly. one might almost say with the old chronicler, one might aimost say with the old chromoler, "prodigiously"—day by day from June 1 to June 10 in the following proportions:—namely, 80, 93, 111, 136, 174, 235, 347, 595, Opera; the choruses were—almost without exception—well sung, and Carmen, thus 854, 1,331, 2,204, 3,071—its maximum at perihelion. Its brightness will then diminish to 2,512 on June 11, and thenceforth as 1,548, 980, 674, 496, 385, 310, 257, 197, 144, 116, 95, to 79 on the 19th June, The coming fortnight, therefore, will be a most interesting period for general observation. It is not always that from comets in the most brilliant appearances the most valuable information can be assured; but it is under unusual conditions that intimate knowledge may often be secured which might not otherwise have been obtained.
Comets are very remarkable bodies. Their

additional details have as yet been obtained by the best telescopes of practical service such as might have been expected, and as still may be hoped for. A vast amount of crude materials has been accumulated, and some happy incident will sooner or later give a clue to some problem through which order and theory may proceed to a solution of the existing commetary mysteries. Modern researches have shown that there are immense numbers of comets, and that probably also most have periodic returns. The reappearances cannot be anything likely exactly calculated, because the orbits are so large and the accelerating and retarding influences so wide in range. It would be of no advantage, perhaps, to most people to tell them what the R.A. and N.P.D. of the Comet Wells on this or any other particular day will be, and astronomers will all possess ephemeris which will give its daily path, and

physical constitution and nature are no better

inderstood by astronomers than by ordinary

well-educated people. In the best of tele-scopes comets look no clearer, are not more defined than when visible to the naked eye.

The individual comet is larger in proportion to the magnifying power employed; but no

realms of space which it appals the mind to

contemplate. Comets of long periods have,

however, seemingly nothing to distinguish them from comets of short periods, except

those enormous distances to which some of them recede. The comet of 1845 is passing

away a distance of 6,260 millions of miles from the sun; the comet of 1844 will recede fifty-five times that distance; and that of 1864, it is assumed, will take 1,400,000 years

on its outward voyage, and will occupy as many more on its return. The comets of mean periods, such as those of 1812 and

1683, vary in perihelion distance from about

distances from about 3,000 millions to 6,000

50 to 100 millions of miles, and in aphelion

millions of miles, and have periods of revolu-

tion of from about 60 to 190 miles. There

are others, as is well known, of short periods,

Only in one respect can the production the information, therefore, will be of no utility to them. But it will be of service, however, which took place on Saturday night at the Opera Comique be pronounced a fortunate venture. It is likely to be saved by its intrinto tell everybody that there are some things in the sky worth looking at after sunset, and where to look for them. In the western sky venture. It is likely to be saved by its intrinsic weakness from the severe treatment which might probably have fallen to its lot if it had adequately carried out its apparent purpose. A really comic opera having for its subject a series of adventures on H.M.S. Pinafore, and with its characters taken bodily and by name from Messre Gilbert and Sullivaries well-Venus is a lovely object at a moderate height above the horizon. Near to this beautiful planet, a short distance to the right of the spectator, is a very minute, exceedingly brilliant point of light that needs very closely looking for indeed. That is Mercury—a planet rarely seen, and most interesting, as from Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's known piece, must obviously have done serious injury to the original from which its one of the two smallest and nearest to the sun situations and dramatis persona were stolen of any of the worlds of our planetary system. Its performance would probably have necessitated an appeal to the law courts, and what-Look still further to the right, and there shines the bright star of Capella. Still a little ever the technical decision might have been, to the right, and sweep the sky upwards with to the right, and sweep the sky upwards with a binocular opera-glass, or common spy-glass, until the point of sight would approach to an angle of 40 or 45 degrees with the star, and the comet — perfect, with nucleus and long, elegantly - shaped nebulous tail—will be seen. If, having found it in this way, the sky be swept a second time, taking any chimney, side of a house, or other vertical object as a guide, thenceforth, either with glass or eve. the Comet Wells can be it would have been felt by all right-minded persons that the author and composer of H.M.S. Pinafore had been very shabbily treated. As it is, not much harm has been done to any one, except, perhaps, to the un-fortunate people compelled by duty to sit out the foolish imitation to the dismal end. It would be absurd to compare the polished humour of Mr. Gilbert and the characteristic melody of Mr. Sullivan with the aimless bufwith glass or eye, the Comet Wells can be foonery and music-hall jingle of The Wreck of found when required with facility and certainty. Indeed, as yet this is the only practhe Pinafore. But although it would not be fair to take Messrs. Lingard and Searelle as tical way of detecting it by the naked eye. For the next fortnight the comet will be in its typical copyists, the painful shortcomings of their work may yet suggest to those who best position for observation, and all we shall practically or generally see or know about i underrate the artistic skill of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's popular productions, how much more there is in them than a mere trick or will be obtained within that period. Thence-forth it will have passed the sun, and be again travelling into those awfully distant knack to be caught by anybody, now that it

· THE DRAMA.

has once been invented .- Observer.

TOOLE'S THEATRE. After Darkness—Dawn, an adaptation by Mr. Aglen A. Dowty of a French drama some what similar in purpose and general scope to La Joie fait Peur, was produced on Saturday at Toole's Theatre. Its hero is an old emigre rosper Matthieu, whose favourite daughter has died before the commencement of the story. Her loss has left the poor fellowafter a severe attack of brain fever—possessed by the delusion that she is still alive, and is now, on her birthday, about to return to her home from a visit. The truth would pro-bably kill him, so Mme. Matthieu, his English wife, does not undeceive him, and he occupies which revolve round the sun, such as Encke's, in a few years. The present comet, however, to greet his absent child. An awakening from

may prove disappointing, for it has become pretty certain that it cannot present any very grand appearance; but what we shall see of t will be most interesting.—Standard. MUSIC. THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. Madame Pauline Lucca, after an absence of

more than ten years from the London stage. made her rentrée on Saturday night at Covent Garden Theatre, as the heroine of Georges Bizet's delightful opera Carmen. The house was filled in every part; the Royal box was occupied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and other members of the Royal Family, and the entire audience joined in a hearty welcome of the little prima donna, when she tripped on to the stage in the coquettish attire of the Sevillian cigarette maker. That she was at first overpowered by nervousness was evident, says the *Observer* critic, and she was scarcely able to do herself justice in the well-known "Habanera." and the succeeding "Sevillana.' In the second act she was in fuller possession of her powers, and in the quarrel scene with José both her acting and singing were dramatic and expressive. In the third act she brought possible effect in the scene where José finds that her love for him has departed. It was in the terrible fourth act that she shone conspicuously. Her acting was almost painfully real in its intensity, and she carried the sympathies of her audience with her until the fatal moment when Carmen is stabbed to the heart by the lover whom she has ruined and betrayed. Ten years is a long period in the life of an operatic prima donna, and it cannot be said that Madame Pauline Lucca returns to us with a voice as fresh as that which charmed us some years ago; but her dramatic instinct is as vivid as ever, and at times she imparts to her vocalisation a spontaneous energy which ap-pears to be so completely the result of sud len inspiration, that any deficiency exhibited by the vocalists is forgotten in admiration of the impulsive actress. The music of the rôle of Carmen has been better sung in London by Mme. Trebelli—whose temporary absence from the stage, owing to indisposition, is greatly to be deplored—and in certain parts of the music, as for instance, in the passage where Carmen coaxes José to desert his regiment, and fly with her "over the hills and through the glades," greater effects have been made by Mmes. Dolaro and Minnie Hauk; but as an operatic actress, with a wonderful command of facial expression, Mme. Pauline Lucca commands unstinted admiration. It is to be hoped that we may have the pleasure of seeing her in those parts, such as Selika, in L'Africaine, Cherubino, in Le Nozze di Figaro, etc., in which she made her greatest triumphs a dozen years ago. We have, indeed, reason to believe that the last-named opera may be performed at Covent Garden this season, with Mme. Albani as the Countess Almaviva, Mme. Pauline Lucca as Cherubino, and the other characters equally well cast. Mme. Valleria, as Micaela, repeated a deservedly popular impersonation. M. Lestellier, as José, made a greates received. greater success than at his previous appearances n London, and was especially successful in his impassioned address to Carmen in the dual cene of the second act. M. Bouhy, as the l'oreador, made good use of a voice manifestly deficient in power when low notes were attacked. M. Soulacroix was a specially good Morales, and Mlles. Lonati and Velmi, MM.

represented, deserves to become During the past week, two other operas were added to the repertory of the season. Il Trovatore was produced on Tuesday last, and Mme. Adelina Patti, as Leonora, added another to her list of recent vocal and dramatic triumphs. Mlle. Stahl, as Azucena was overtasked, but manifested dramatic power which, with due cultivation, should enable her to reach a high position. Signor Nicolini (Manrico) and M. Devries (Di Luna)

completed the cast.

Gounod's Romeo e Giulietta was produced on Friday last, with an incomparable Juliet in Mme. Adelina Patti, and admirable representatives of Friar Laurence and Mercutio in MM. Di Reszke and Cotogni. Signor Nicolini essayed the *rôle* of Romeo, and the minor parts were well filled.

GERMAN OPERA. Lohengrin was repeated at Drury Lane on saturday night with a change of cast. Fraulein Therese Malten, as Elsa, if she failed to reach the high standard set by the previous repre-sentative of the character, Frau Rosa Sucher, nevertheless deserved the warm welcome she received, and her acting was specially worthy of praise. In the absence of Herr Krauss (inisposed) the thankless role of Telramund was admirably filled by Herr Gura, and Fraulein Schefsky, as Ortrud, displayed abundant

energy.

Tannhauser was produced on Monday last and Fidelio on Wednesday. On both occasions admirable performances were given. As Fidelio (Leonora) Fraulein Malten achieved a great success. The chorus singing was splendid, and the excellent band was directed in masterly style by Herr Hans Richter.

> by his manager, Mr. George Loveday. Stuart's drawing.

the day-dream of the doating father would be inevitable did not Ronald Spencer, the sweet-heart of the dead girl, chance to arrive with news of Marguerite's cousin Ethel, an orphan. Ethel's appearance on the scene soon follows; and, of course, she proves to be so like her dead cousin that the old man mistakes her for dead cousin that the old man mistakes her for dead cousin that the old man mistakes her for dead cousin that the old man mistakes her for dead cousin that the old man mistakes her for dead cousin that the old man mistakes her for the cousin that t his daughter. But he is puzzled by Ethel's embarrassment with Ronald, and his outbursts of doubt, suspicion, and reproach have to be soothed by a series of hastily-framed white lies on the part of those around him. Even to the end—a happy one—he is left in blissful ignorance of the deception, for chance enables Ethel to undergo successfully the test put to her by Matthieu when he asks her the motto on his daughter's ring. Perhaps this extreme solicitude for a distraught parent's feelings is carried somewhat far, according o our English notions; but the self-sacrifice which it involves is so gently carried out that which it involves is so gently carried out that the situation readily commands the sypmathy of spectators. Mr. Dowty's share of the task is performed in excellent taste, and he has shown sound judgment in preserving the nationalty of a hero around whom so much be to cling Mr. W. tionalty of a hero around whom so much French sentiment has to cling. Mr. W. Farren, junior's, impersonation of the old émigré was well imagined and artistically carried out. Though we do not fancy that pathos will eventually prove the young comedian's strongest point, he was yet fully able to bring out the touching features of the situation. His study of character, like his accent, was consistent throughout, and he had evidently consistent throughout, and ne nad evidently worked hard, and with the right method to realise his conception. With the aid of Miss Johnstone, as the old man's watchful wife, and of Mr. Ward and Miss Liston, as the

RIVOLI,

young people placed in so trying a position, the little drama went well from first to last, and evidently made a genuine impression upon its hearers. -Observer. CRITERION. Cupid in Camp is the name of a new comic drama in two acts which now precedes that amusing comedy Fourteen Days at the Criterion. Its author, Mr. G. C. Vernon, does not specifically claim originality for the piece, which, indeed, might well have been suggested by one of the ingenious works of Scribe or his followers. But whatever its source, Cupid in Camp possesses exactly the qualities needed in introductory farce of the more refined and ambitious order. Its plot deals with a subject which, though often before treated upon the stage, appears to have lost none of its power of entertaining an audience. The masquerading of a young lady in mas-culine attire, and the more risky disguise of a man in petticoats may, it seems, always be relied upon to furnish food for merriment of one kind or another. Here the fun is in good taste, and the confusion which arises is at once natural and comic. It is scarcely necessary to describe in detail the rather complicated love affairs of a quartette of young people, who in the stormy days of William the Third and the Pretender, find themselves at Dover, and in danger of being arbitrarily arrested before they can leave that port on their respective journeys to and from the Continent. Suffice it to say that it answers the purpose of Captain Saville and Miss Helen Wentworth to be mistaken for one another by the military authorities charged with their capture. After a while it naturally happens that awkward consequences are threatened for the deception, and that the fugitives find they have been almost too clever. But this is not until plenty of laughter has been caused by Miss Wentworth's lessons and timid progress in the art of manly carriage, and by Captain Saville's too successful exercise of feminine fascinations. The means y which the complication is up are, perhaps, less skilfully devised than the arrangements for its production; but still, the little play may, on the whole, be prothe little play may, on the whole, be pro-nounced a decided success. To this result the spirited performance of Miss Saker as the heroine and Mr. Lytton Sothern as the hero contributes not a little. Miss Mary Rorke, also, and Mr. Denison accomplish satisfactorily the little that is asked of them.

Another of Mr. Thorne's attractive revivals of standard comedies took place on Saturday afternoon at the Vaudeville, where Lord Lytton's comedy Money was played with a strong though not always well-chosen cast. In spite of its artificiality, Money is an unmistakeably effective play. Properly delivered. its formal thrusts invariably tell, and it has a veritable crowd of characters, all of which are sure to make their mark in competent

With last week terminated the regular season at the Gaiety, and the company will not reappear in London till August. In the meantime the House is occupied by the French company. At the Vaudeville The School for Scandal has been played for two evenings, while London the school for two evenings. evenings, while London Assurance has been repeated during the other nights. Madame Favart has ended its run at the Avenue Theatre. Our Boys has closed its brief but brilliant career at the Standard Theatre, where Mr. David James took his benefit on Thursday night. At Astley's Lady Audley's Secret and the The Old Toll House, in which Mr. J. A. Cave plays the prominent character, have formed an attractive programme. At Sadler's Wells a new drama called Miscarriage of Justice now displaces

The Octoroon. The great race at Epsom, as usual, was preceded by the drawing of "sweeps" innumerable among all sections of society, and the theatrical world, of course, had its proper share. It may be a matter of interest to some, and of envy to others, to learn that the first prize in the Garrick Club drawing was carried off by the popular Mr. J. L. Toole, and the first in the Green Room Club drawing

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. The Athenæum says that Mr. Villiers Stuart, M.P., author of "Nile Gleanings," having revisited Egypt this year, is about to publish another work regarding the recent very important historical discoveries among the lessknown tombs and pyramids belonging to the early dynasties of kings. One of the chief early dynastics of kings. One of the chief features of this book is a full description and an elaborate coloured drawing which Mr. Stuart was permitted to make of the remarkable funeral tent of an Egyptian queen, which may be styled a mosaic of coloured leather, formed of small pieces carefully. may be styled a mosaic of coloured feather, formed of small pieces carefully sewed together, with a border of hieroglyphics and symbolic animals; nothing similar to this canopy was previously known. The original colours, still bright, are preserved in Mr.

The annual report of the London Library exhibits that institution in a condition of undiminished prosperity. The large number of 3.031 added volumes, including works of considerable pecuniary value, such as Dallaway and Cartwright's "History of Western Sussex" and Mr. Cussans's "Hertfordshire," sussex and Mr. Cussans's Hernordshire, publications of the Harleian Society, besides the best of the literature of the day, do credit to the industry and discrimination of the

to the industry and discrimination of the library authorities.

The Browning Society is certainly in luck with its work during its first year. Not only has it procured the starting of eight other and the starting of eight other than the starting of eight of the starting prosperous Browning societies or clubs, but t has produced a "Browning Bibliography by Mr. Furnivall) and several excellent papers on the poet's works; it has assured th lication of a volume of "Stories from Browning" (by Mr. F. May Holland), the compilaing '(by Mr. F. May Holland), the compila-tion of a "Browning Primer" (by Mr. Suther-land Orr), and of a "Lexicon of Browning Allusions" (by the Rev. F. Millson); and now one of its members, Mr. T. J. Wise, comes forward and undertakes to compile for it a "Browning Concordance," after the plan of Mr. D. Barron Brightwell's excellent "Tennyson Concordance," Seeing that the society was not really under way till last

October, it can show a fair "log" for its Seven months' run.—Academy.

The Emperor of Brazil has nearly completed a book of travel, which, it is said, will be published in French, under the title "Impres-

sions de Voyage."

It is stated that Mrs. Tytler will contribute a Life of Marie-Antoinette to the "New Plutarch" series published by Messrs.

The Jerusalem Gazette, the first number of which was published in the early part of this year, has had to suspend its issue. Rather more than three months ago it was inti-mated that, as no firman had been received from Constantinople authorising its publication, it had been thought safer to issue it as a supplement to the Habbazeleth, a Hebrew periodical which appears every week under the requisite sanction. The governor of Jerusalem has now ordered the publication of the Gazette to be entirely dis-continued till the firman which has been petitioned for arrives from Constantinople.-Athenæum.

The Academy says that Herr Koloman Thaly has recently discovered at Pressbourg, among the archives of the Esterhazy-Szesnek family, MSS. of great historic interest. They bear dates ranging from the thirteenth to the sight-angle and the statement of the sight-angle and the statement. eighteenth centuries; but the bulk of the collection belongs to the period of Maria Theresa, and includes many autographs of the Empress-Queen, as well as those of several kings of Poland.

"Natural Religion," the work on which the author of "Ecce Homo" has been so long engaged, will be issued by Messrs. Macmillan

The Academy says that Emerson has left a large store of unpublished papers. Of these, it is understood that his correspondence with Carlyle will be the first published. It covers Carlyle will be the lirst published. It covers a period of nearly forty years. A Life of Emerson, by Mr. J. Eliot Cabot, who is described by the *Literary World* as his literary executor, may also be expected in due

An examination for four open scholarships at University College School will be held on

July 4 and following days.

The Athenxum says that the growth of the natural science and medical schools at Cambridge again causes pressing demands for in-creased laboratory and teaching accommodation. The chemical department especially needs more room; the botanical in common with the other biological laboratories are quite insufficient for the practical instruction which is eagerly sought; and the medical school has increased proportionally many times faster

than the university generally.

Four little creatures of great scientific interest have just been received at the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park. They are a male and three females of the very rare and seldom-seen pigmy hog (porculia salva-nia), from the submontane Himalayan regions. They have probably never been seen alive in any other collection, and beyond the description given of them by Hodgson in the proceedings of the Zoological Society, little is known. These little creatures, 7lb. or 8lb. in weight, are perfect little wild pigs, and are

active, healthy, and strong.
Dr. Meymott Tidy, Professor of Chemistry at the London Hospital, has been appointed, on the nomination of the Royal College of Surgeons, scientific analyst to the Home Office jointly with Dr. Stevenson, of Guy's Hospital.

The adjudicators of the Hopkins Prize for the period 1871-73 have awarded the prize to Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Camfor his various important papers connected with the theory of vibrations, and particularly for his paper 'On the Theory of

The Society of Telegraph Engineers and of Electricians has appointed the following committee to consider and report upon the risks from fire arising from the use of the electric light: Prof. W. G. Adams, Sir Charles T. Bright, T. Russell Crampton, R. E. Crompton, W. Crookes, Warren De La Rue, Profs. G. C. Foster and D. E. Hughes, E. Graves, W. H. Preece, Alexander Siemens, Spagnoletti, A. Stroh, and Sir William Thomson.

The Queen has purchased three very beautifully-designed tapestry panels which have been worked upon the looms of the Royal Tapestry Factory, at Old Windsor. The subjects, each of which is woven upon a gold-silk ground, are allegorical, "Religion" being represented by a figure of St Agnes, "Honour" by of Richard Cœur de Lion, and "Purity" Jeanne d'Arc.

The window placed by the Cordwainers' Company in the church of St. Dunstan, Fleet-street, was unveiled last Tuesday. The subject is "The Good Samaritan," after a drawing by Mr. Taylor, the original of which is now to be seen at the Royal Academy.

THE HORSE SHOW AT ISLINGTON.

The show of horses which opened at Isington on Saturday morning is the nineteenth which has been held in the Agricultural Hall since it was built in 1862; and though it is neither larger, so far as regards numbers, nor, to all appearances, better as regards the quality of the exhibits, the interest will be well sustained; for the public care little about the competition for the class-prizes, and only flock to the Hall when the leaping begins. It would be premature, however, to pronounce any positive opinion as to the merits of the horses entered, for at the time of writing, the judges (Lord Coventry, Lord Zetland, and the Knight of Kerry) have only got through out of the four hunter-classes, while Lords Polymore Avaland, and Norses, while Lords Poltimore, Aveland, and Norreys have not began to judge any of the eleven others. All that can be said, therefore, at present is that the entries—378 in fifteen classes—are within three or four of last year, the four classes for hunters having ninety-six, instead of one hundred. The first class is for weight-carrying hunters, and the twenty-six entries comprise several well known show entries comprise several well known show horses, and the award made by the judges is as follows:—Class I.—Weight carrying Hunters: First prize, £50, Mr. Alfred Dunhill, ch. g. Atlas, 5 years. Second prize, £30, Mr. G. A. Leffer's ch. g. The Brigand, six years. Third prize£20, Mr. T. Harvey Bayly's bl. g. The Robber, Just after the judging of this class had been concluded, and while the thirty-six hunters in Class II. were being nathirty-six hunters in Class II. were being paraded in the ring, one of the animals which raded in the ring, one of the animals which had just been under inspection broke loose from his stall, and caused a fearful panic among the few people present by galloping round the Hall, and charging several of the boxes, the inmates of which began to plunge boxes, the inmates of which began to plunge and rear in the most alarming manner. This horse, the property of Mr. Williams, of Newport Pagnell, was fortunately secured before he had done any damage, beyond cutting himself about; but the mishap, coming after the accident of last year, when one of the galleries gave way, created great alarm. Speaking of this accident, it should be mentioned in order to reassure the public that tioned, in order to reassure the public, that new galleries have been built, and that they are so substantial as to negative the possibility of a fresh catastrophe. There are ninety-three entries in the three classes for riding-horses, sixty-five in the two for singleriding-horses, sixty-five in the two for single-harness horses, and eighty-three in the two pony classes. There is but a small entry in the two classes for roadster and Arab sires, nor are there many pairs of phæ:on horses and of cobs under 15st. 3lb. But of the six pairs of phæton horses one belongs to the Princess of Wales and another to Mr. William Lehmann Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, and among the thirteen pairs of ponies in and among the thirteen pairs of ponies in harness is one exhibited by the Marchioness of Salisbury. Much curiosity is likely to be excited by the animal exhibited in Class XI. (336), this being a black pony, only 7% hands (30 inches) high, which was bred in Circassia, and is now the property of a Brighton horse-